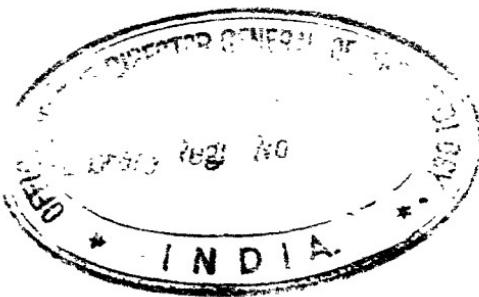


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JOURNAL

of the

Straits Branch

of the

Royal Asiatic Society

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May, 1916



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1916

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THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

COUNCIL FOR 1916.

HON. C. J. SAUNDERS, *President.*

HON. W. GEORGE MAXWELL, C M G., *Vice-President for Singapore.*

HON. A. T. BRYANT, *Vice-President for Penang.*

HON. A. H. LEMON, *Vice-President for the F. M. S.*

Dr. R. HANITSCH, *Honorary Treasurer.*

I. H. BURKILL, ESQ., *Honorary Secretary.*

C. BAZELL ESQ., *Honorary Librarian.*

Dr. R. D. KEITH,

W. MAKEPEACE ESQ.

H. MARRIOTT ESQ.

H. ROBINSON ESQ.

} *Councillors.*

PROCEEDINGS
of the
Annual General Meeting.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at the Society's rooms, Raffles Museum at 5 p.m. on Thursday, February 10th, 1916.

Present : —

In the chair, Rev. Dr. W. G. Shellabear, (President,) Rev. A. J. Amery, Messrs. C. F. C. Ayre, and A. W. Bean, Professor Argyll Campbell, Dr. D. J. Galloway, Mr. A. W. H. Hamilton, Dr. R. Hanitsch, Messrs. A. Knight, V. Knight, W. Makepeace, H. Marriott, Hon. W. George Maxwell, Messrs. R. D. Pringle, H. Robinson, Hon. C. J. Saunders, Messrs. See Teong Wah, and I. H. Burkhill, (Hon. Secretary).

Also as visitors, Mrs. Burkhill, Mrs. Legrew Watkins and others.

The minutes of the meeting of April 12th, 1915, were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report and accounts, which had been circulated in print, were accepted.

On the recommendation of the retiring Council, His Highness the Raja Muda of Sarawak, was elected an Honorary Member on a show of hands.

The names of the following were put before the meeting as seeking membership : —

Mr. A. Rogers, Singapore, proposed by Mr. C. Bazell, seconded by Mr. C. F. C. Ayre,

Mr. G. B. Kellagher, Singapore, proposed by Mr. C. Bazell, seconded by Mr. C. F. C. Ayre,

Mr. Ong Boon Tat, Singapore, proposed by Mr. See Teong Wah, seconded by Dr. D. J. Galloway,

Mr. L. Ryman, Pekin, proposed by Dr. W. G. Shellabear, seconded by Mr. G. M. Laudlow,

Mrs. Legrew Watkins, Singapore, proposed by Dr. R. Hanitsch, seconded by Mr. I. H. Burkhill,

Mr. Frank H. Myers, Singapore, proposed by Rev. A. J. Amery, seconded by Mr. I. H. Burkhill,

Mr. W. E. Muir, Samarang, proposed by Mr. J. O' May, seconded by Dr. W. G. Shellabear.

Mr. Marriott pointed out that under rule 4 election of new members rested with the Council.

The Honorary Secretary stated that the retiring Council made the following nominations for the succeeding Council but asked for other nominations:—

<i>President</i>	...	...	Hon. C. J. SAUNDERS.
<i>Vice-President for Singapore</i>	...		Hon. W. G. MAXWELL.
<i>Vice-President for Penang</i>	...		Hon. A. T. BRYANT.
<i>Vice-President for the F. M. S.</i>	...		Hon. A. H. LEMON.
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	...	..	Mr. I. H. BURKILL.
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	...	...	Dr. R. HANITSCH.
<i>Hon. Librarian</i>	...	...	Mr. C. BAZELL.
		...	Dr. R. D. KEITH.
<i>Councillors</i>	...	...	Mr. W. MAKEPEACE.
		..	Mr. H. MARRIOTT.
			Mr. H. ROBINSON.

No other nominations having been made, the Council's were voted on, and the officers as proposed elected.

The Hon. W. G. Maxwell, proposed and the Hon. C. J. Saunders seconded that a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring President for the great service that he had done to the Society in editing the *Hikayat Sri Rama*. This was passed.

The Hon. Secretary explained how exactly a map of the Peninsula projected by the Survey Department, F. M. S., would compete with the Society's, and that the Council saw no other course than to abandon their work towards a new Edition.

The Hon. C. J. Saunders, proposed and Mr. Ayre seconded that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. W. Makepeace for his services in auditing the accounts of the Society. This was passed.

There being no further business, the President asked Mrs. Legrew Watkins to exhibit her collection of articles used by the Ainu of Northern Japan; and the meeting became informal.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
for 1915.

Membership. During 1915 the following new members were elected:—

Mr.	A. F. Wothington,	Mr.	V. Knight.
„	Lim Cheng Liw,	„	A. W. H. Hamilton.
„	See Tiong Hwa,	„	J. G. Raggi.
„	H. C. W. Allen,	„	F. M. Baddeley.
Dr.	C. Stricklind,	„	J. W. Boyd-Walker.
Mr.	L. Lewton-Brain,	„	C. C. Brown.
„	O. T. Dussek,	„	H. D. Mundell.

The Branch lost by death 4 members, and from other causes 5 members.

In January 1916 the following were elected:—Messrs. H. W. Ford, T. G. Watson, Shiva Prasad Gupta, J. W. Cundell Ellis and Professor Argyll Campbell.

Council. During the year Mr. Gold and Mr. Still resigned their places on the Council. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gold's resignation, the Hon. W. G. Maxwell was co-opted. Mr. Still's place was not filled up.

Journal. Three parts of the Journal were issued. The first part contained the Proceedings, and four short papers as follows:—

J. E. Nathan, A Journey over the Main Range from Perak to Pahang.

H. Overbeck, New Notes on the Game of Chongkak.

H. N. Ridley, New and Rare Malayan Plants.

I. H. Burkhill, An Abnormality in the Coconut Palm.

The second part contained Dr. R. Hanitsch's monograph on the Malayan Blattidae or cockroaches. The last part contained the Hikayat Sri Rama verbatim from an old manuscript in the Bodleian

Library, Oxford, which the University kindly enabled the Branch Society to use. The President edited the text, and the Council wish to record their gratitude to him for doing so.

In accordance with plans determined on in 1914, the parts of the journal were paged so as to make an annual volume, the Malay text forming an appendix. A title page and an index will be issued with the small part still unpublished.

The Council printed 550 copies of the first two parts but 1000 of the last, so that it may be sold to the public. As the text has been stereotyped, a second edition, if called for, will cost little. In order to sell the first edition the price has been fixed as low as the Society's expenses in procuring the rotographic copy of the manuscript, in transcribing and in printing permit.

Towards the 1916 Journal, the Council has eight papers actually in hand, including the *Hikayat Marong Maha-wangsa* or Annals of Kedah, promised in the Annual Report for 1914. As additional to the Journal, the Council has undertaken to publish the Reports on the Robinson-Kloss expedition to Korinchi Peak, Sumatra, and has put a part of the illustrations already into preparation.

Map. Subject to confirmation at the annual meeting the Council has decided to abandon its preparations for a new edition of the Map of the Malay Peninsula in consequence of the projection of a similar map by the F. M. S. Survey Department.

Library. One hundred and eighty-two volumes have been bound. They have been put onto the shelves, but cause a congestion which necessitates a rearrangement. A pair of pigeon-hole almairahs have been constructed especially for the holding of unbound periodicals.

Photographic Record. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining permanent photographic paper during the war, little progress has been made with the Photographic Record. Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton have been so good as to present photographs and several members have offered negatives.

Finances. The expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue. In the Treasurer's statement, appended, it is recorded that he received:—

By subscriptions :	:	:	:	\$1329.68
By sales :	:	:	:	476.48
By interest :	:	:	:	385.75
				<hr/> \$2191.91

and paid out \$1932.04: but by the deduction of a printing bill paid in

1915, amounting to \$627.83, for the 1914 Journals and by the addition of a printing bill for \$1998.44 date 1st December last, for the 1915 Journals, etc., it is shown that \$1110.74 was incurred above the receipts for the year. This excess has gone into the improvement of the Journal and into the sale copies of the Hikavat Sri Rama. It is hoped that it will come back in an increased membership and a demand for the latter publication, so rapid as to justify reprinting.

Application has been made to the Administrator of the Estate of the late Hon. Treasurer for the balance which was in his hands at his death.

I. HENRY BURKILL,

Hon. Secretary.

13th January, 1916

STRAITS BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.		<i>Payments.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.
To	Balance Brought Forward from last Account;	4,700					By Printing Journal No. 67	...		627	83
On	Fixed Deposit: Merc. Bank	1,500					" do. " No. 68	...		107	35
	do. Chart.						Illustrations for Journal Nos. 68 and 69 "	...		468	16
	Current Account Merc. "	369	66				Paid to Messrs Stamford for Maps	...		169	67
	do. "	151	76				Furniture	...		86	—
	In the Hands of the Executors of the late Hon. Treasurer,						Bookbinding	...		85	05
	Mr. Montgomerie ...						Stationery	...		8	25
To	Subscriptions ...						Salaries	...		286	—
	For the year ended 31st Dec. 1912	5	—				Postages and Petties	...		91	79
	Do. do.	1913	25				Cheque book	...		2	—
	Do. do.	1914	180				Balances carried forward:	...		1932	10
	Do. do.	1915	929	68			On Fixed Deposit:				
	Do. do.	1916	40				Mercantile Bank	...		4,700	—
	3 Life Memberships	150	—	1,329	68		Chartered Bank	...		1,560	—
To	Sale of Journals ...			175	98		On Current Account				
	Sale of maps ...			292	—		Mercantile Bank	...		633	17
"	Refundments ...			8	50		Chartered Bank	...		151	63
"	Received by the late Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Montgomerie			63	57		In the Hands of the Executors of the late Hon. Treasurer,				
In	In the Hands of the late Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Montgomerie			4	50		Mr. Montgomerie	...		198	68
To	Bank Interest, Mercantile Bank	325	75	325	75		" do. late Hon. Treasurer	...		4	50
	Chartered Bank			60	—		Mr. Montgomerie	...		9,180	08
	"			9,180	08						

Audited, vouchers and counterfoil receipts
and F/D receipts seen and found correct.
WALTER MAKEPEACE, 17 January, 1916.

R. HANITSCH,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 15th, 1916.

Officers of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 1878-1915.

PRESIDENTS.

1878—1880	Ven. Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop) G. F. HOSE.
1881—1882	The Hon'ble (afterwards Sir) CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
1883—1884	The Hon'ble C. J. IRVING.
1885	The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER.
1886—1887	The Hon'ble (afterwards Sir) J. F. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.
1888—1889	The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER.
1890—1891	His Excellency Sir J. F. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.
1892—1893	His Excellency Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1894—1907	The Right Rev. G. F. HOSE, Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak.
1908—1913	The Hon'ble Dr. D. J. GALLOWAY.
1914—1915	The Rev. Dr. W. G. SHELLABEAR.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

TWO FROM 1878 TO 1909, BUT THREE FROM 1910 FORWARD.

J. D. VAUGHAN Esq. (1878).
D. LOGAN Esq. (1878; 1883—1888; 1890—1894; 1896—1897).
Hon'ble C. J. IRVING (1879; 1880).
MAJOR S. DUNLOP. (1879).
Hon'ble (afterwards Sir) CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH (1880).
G. W. LAVINO Esq. (1881—1882).
Dr. E. BIEBER (1881—1882).
Hon'ble (afterwards Sir) W. E. MAXWELL (1889; 1893—1894).
Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER (1883—1884).
Hon'ble Dr. W. C. BROWN (1898; 1900; 1902; 1904).
Hon'ble C. W. S. KYNNERSLEY (1889; 1901; 1903—1904).
W. A. PICKERING Esq. (1885—1888).
Hon'ble J. K. BIRCH (1899; 1905—1906).
Hon'ble R. N. BLAND (1907—1909).
The Right Rev. G. F. HOSE, Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak (1890—1892).
Rev. G. M. REITH (1895).

- Hon'ble W. R. COLLYER (1896—1900; 1902—1905).
 A. KNIGHT Esq. (1901).
 Hon'ble Dr. D. J. GALLOWAY (1906—1907).
 Hon'ble W. D. BARNES (1908—1910).
 Hon'ble C. J. SAUNDERS (1910—1911; 1914—1915).
 A. R. ADAMS Esq. afterwards the Hon'ble (1910).
 H. C. ROBINSON Esq. (1909; 1913).
 Hon'ble A. T. BRYANT (1912; 1914—1915).
 Hon'ble W. EVANS (1911; 1913).
 W. G. MAXWELL Esq. afterwards the Hon'ble (1911—1912).
 Rev. Dr. W. G. SHELLABEAR (1913).
 Hon'ble J. O. ANTHONISZ (1912).
 R. O. WINSTEDT Esq. (1914—1915).
-

HON. TREASURERS.

1878	Hon'ble C. J. IRVING.
1879	J. MILLER Esq.
1880—1891	EDWIN KOEK Esq.
1891—1893	H. T. HAUGHTON Esq.
1894—1897	J. O. ANTHONISZ Esq. (afterwards the Hon'ble).
1898—1906	Dr. R. HANITSCH.
1907—1909	R. J. BARTLETT Esq.
1910	Dr. R. HANITSCH.
1911	C. F. C. AYRE Esq.
1911	Dr. R. HANITSCH.
1912—1914	J. LOVE MONTGOMERIE Esq.
1915	Dr. R. HANITSCH.

HON. SECRETARIES.

1878	Dr. N. B. DENNYS.
1879	A. M. SKINNER Esq. (afterwards the Hon'ble).
1880—1882	FRANK A. SWETTENHAM Esq. (afterwards Sir).
1883—1888	The Hon'ble WILLIAM E. MAXWELL (afterwards Sir).
1888—1889	H. T. HAUGHTON Esq.
1890—1893	H. N. RIDLEY Esq.
1894—1895	R. J. WILKINSON Esq. (afterwards the Hon'ble).
1896	C. O. BLAGDEN Esq.
1896—1900	H. N. RIDLEY Esq.
1901	P. J. BURGESS Esq.
1902—1907	H. N. RIDLEY Esq.
1908	M. HELLIER Esq.
1908—1911	H. N. RIDLEY Esq.
1912—1913	Dr. R. HANITSCH.
1914—1915	I. H. BURKILL Esq.

HON. LIBRARIANS.

-
- 1909—1912 W. MAKEPLACE Esq.
 1913 A. C. BAKER Esq.
 1914—1915 Dr. R. VAN BLUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN.
-

COUNCILLORS.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Dr. E. BILBLR (1878—1879). The Hon'ble R. N. BLAND (1897—1900). Hon'ble F. W. BONSBR (1890—1893). Dr. W. N. BOTT (1895—1896). Hon'ble A. T. BRYANT (1907; 1910). P. J. BURGESS Esq: (1902; 1904). I. H. BURKILL Esq: (1913). A. CURRIE Esq: (1889). W. DAVISON Esq: (1889—1901). M. DL. VICQ Esq: (1899). N. B. DENNYS (1879; 1880—1881; 1883; 1886). Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS (1878). Rev. W. DRURY (1909—1911). A. DUTT (1882—1884). Ven. Archdeacon W. DUNKERLEY (1903). H. H. ESCHKE Esq: (1897—1898; 1900; 1902—1904). Right Rev. Dr. C. J. FLEMING-DAVIL. Bishop of Singapore (1912—1913). V. A. FLOWER Esq: (1905—1906; 1908—1912). P. GOLD Esq: (1911). Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE J. T. GOLDNY (1892). Hon'ble J. GRAHAM (1882—1883). Dr. R. HANITSCH (1897; 1907—1909). G. T. HARE Esq: (1895—1896). Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVY (1879). E. C. HILL Esq: (1885). H. H. HUDSON Esq: (1895). R. W. HULLETT Esq: (1879—1880; 1884—1887; 1900). Dr. R. D. KEITH (1911—1912; 1914—1915). C. BODLN KLOSS Esq: (1904—1908). A. KNIGHT Esq: (1884—1887; 1889—1895; 1898—1899; 1902—1903; 1906—1911; 1913). E. KOEK Esq: (1878—1879). W. KROHN Esq: (1881). Hon'ble C. W. S. KYNNERSLEY (1892—1893; 1898; 1900—1904). Hon'ble A. H. LILMON (1895; 1906). Hon'ble Dr. LIM BOON KING (1902). W. MAKEPLACE Esq: (1911). H. MARSHALL Esq: (1908; 1912—1913). Hon'ble W. G. MAXWELL (1905). J. MILLER Esq: (1878; 1885—1887). W. NANSON Esq: (1890—1891). H. L. NORONHA (1883—1887). Hon'ble W. T. NAPILR (1891; 1897). A. W. S. O'SULLIVAN Esq: (1901—1903). BENNETT PELL Esq: (1881). W. A. PICKLING Esq: (1880—1881). Rev. G. M. REITH (1891). H. N. RIDLEY Esq: (1891). G. A. RLME Esq: (1880). E. ROSTADOS Esq: (1901). W. G. ST. CLAIR Esq: (1889; 1901; 1903—1906). Rev. Dr. W. G. SHILLABEAR (1896—1901; 1904). The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER (1878; 1880; 1882; 1887). A. W. STILL Esq: (1914—1915). C. STRINGER Esq: (1881—1882; 1889). S. L. THORNTON Esq: (1888). Dr. C. TRIBING (1882—1884). The Hon'ble R. J. WILKINSON (1896).

List of Members for 1916.

*Life Members. †Honorary Members.

Patron His Excellency SIR ARTHUR YOUNG, K.C.M.G. Governor of
the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for
the Malay States.

Date of election.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|--|
| 18 Jan., | 1903. | ABBOTT, Dr. W. L. Bayley's Hotel, London, W.
England. |
| 24 June, | 1909. | ADAM, Frank, The Straits Trading Co., Singa-
pore. |
| — | 1907. | ADAMS, Hon. A. R. Messrs. Adams and Allan,
Penang [Vice-President, 1910]. |
| 14 Dec., | 1910. | ADAMS, H. A. Superintendent, of Police and
Prisons, Kuching, Sarawak. |
| 20 June, | 1910. | ADAMS, H. Powys, Imber Cross, Thames Ditton,
Surrey, England. |
| 10 March, | 1909. | ADAMS, T. S. District Officer, Kuala Krai,
Kelantan. |
| 7 Feb., | 1910. | ALDWORTH, J. R. O. Controller of Labour, Kuala
Lumpur. |
| 17 Feb., | 1913. | ALLEN, Rev. George Dexter, Singapore. |
| 3 May, | 1914. | ALLEN, H. C. W., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co.,
Singapore. |
| 24 June, | 1909. | ALLEN, Rowland, Beacon Hall, North Cran-
brook, Kent, England. |
| 16 Feb., | 1914. | AMERY, Rev. A. J. Victoria Bridge School,
Singapore. |
| — | 1907. | ANDERSON, E. Messrs. Mansfield and Co., Singa-
pore. |
| 22 Feb., | 1911. | ANDERSON, J. W. Botanic Gardens, Singapore. |
| — | 1890. | ANTHONYSZ, J. O., C.M.G. England, (Hon.
Treasurer, 1894-1896: Vice President 1913). |
| 12 Oct., | 1911. | ARMSTRONG, W. R. Messrs. Logan and Ross,
Penang. |
| 27 Oct., | 1908. | ARTHUR, J. S. W. Chinese Protectorate, Singa-
pore. |
| 4 June, | 1908. | *AYRE, C. F. C. Outram Road School, Singapore. |
| 3 May, | 1915. | BADDLEY, F. M., Postmaster General, Singapore. |
| 1 Feb., | 1915. | BAIN, Norman K. Jugra, Selangor. |

HON. LIBRARIANS.

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1913 A. C. BAKER Esq.

1914—1915 Dr. R. VAN BLUNINGEN VAN HILSDINGEN.

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Date of election.

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| 10 March, | 1909. | ADAMS, T. S. District Officer, Kuala Krai, Kelantan. |
| 7 Feb., | 1910. | ALDWORTH, J. R. O. Controller of Labour, Kuala Lumpur. |
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| 16 Feb., | 1911. | AMERY, Rev. A. J. Victoria Bridge School, Singapore. |
| — | 1907. | ANDERSON, E. Messrs. Mansfield and Co., Singapore. |
| 22 Feb., | 1911. | ANDERSON, J. W. Botanie Gardens, Singapore. |
| — | 1890. | ANTHONISZ, J. O., C.M.G. England, (Hon. Treasurer, 1894-1896; Vice President 1913). |
| 12 Oct., | 1911. | ARMSTRONG, W. R. Messrs. Logan and Ross, Penang. |
| 27 Oct., | 1908. | ARTHUR, J. S. W. Chinese Protectorate, Singapore. |
| 4 June, | 1908. | *AYRE, C. F. C. Outram Road School, Singapore. |
| 3 May, | 1915. | BADDELEY, F. M., Postmaster General, Singapore. |
| 1 Feb., | 1915. | BAIN, Norman K. Jugra, Selangor. |

- 20 May, 1912. BAKER, A. C., c/o W. Evans Esq: The Limes,
Crownmarsh near Wallingford, Berks, England.
(Hon. Librarian 1912-1913).
- 3 June, 1909. BANKS, C. W., c/o Messrs. John Little & Co.,
Singapore.
- 10 Jan., 1899. *BANKS, J. E., c/o the American Bridge Co.,
Ambler, Pa., U. S. A.
- 9 Nov., 1910. BARNARD, Basil, Forest Department, Taiping,
Perak.
- 15 April, 1912. BARNARD, H. C., F. M. S. Railways, Kuala
Lumpur.
- 23 June, 1904. BARTLETT, R. J., Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. BARTLEY, W., Civil Service, Singapore.
- 20 July, 1914. BAZELL, C. Raffles Institution, Singapore. (Hon.
Librarian 1916).
- 24 June, 1909. BEAN, A. W., c/o Messrs. Robinson & Co.,
Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. BEATTY, D. Tavoy, Burma.
- 16 June, 1913. BILL, V. G. Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 25 Feb., 1910. *BERKELLY, H. F. M. S., Civil Service.
- 14 Aug., 1912. BICKNELL, J. W., c/o General Rubber Co.,
Medan, Sumatra.
- 1885. BICKNELL, W. A. Nork House, 4 Earls Road
Bournemouth, W., England.
- 4 June, 1908. *BISHOP, Major C. F., R. A. 23 Percy Park
Road, Tynemouth, England.
- 27 Jan., 1890. *BLAGDEN, C. O. India Office Library, Whitehall,
London, S. W. (Hon. Secretary, 1896).
- 1884. BLAND, R. N., C. M. G. Broadfields, Letch-
worth, Herts, England. (Council, 1898-1900;
Vice-President, 1907-1909).
- 15 Jan., 1906. BLAND, Mrs. Broadfields, Letchworth, Herts.,
England.
- 5 May, 1914. BLUIT, H. A. Newton, Lebong Loetit, Ben-
koelen, Sumatra; or Oaklea, Chancery Road,
Bedford, England.
- 14 Dec., 1910. BOULT, F. F., Bintulu, Sarawak.
- 17 Jan., 1910. BOYD, D. T., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co.,
Singapore.
- 16 Aug., 1915. BOYD-WALKER, J. W. Atbara Estate, Kuantan,
Pahang.
- 13 Jan., 1913. BRADDELL, R. St. J., Messrs. Braddell Bros.,
Singapore.
- 7 Feb., 1910. BRISON, Clifford S., 32 Archfield Road, Cotham,
Bristol, England.

- 23 Sept., 1897. BROCKMAN, Sir Edward L., K. C. M. G. Kuala Lumpur.
- 1 April, 1910. BROOKE, J. R., Government Monopolies Department, Keppel Harbour, Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1909. BROOKS, C. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
- 8 Sept., 1909. BROWN, A. V., Police Court, Singapore.
- 16 Aug., 1915. BROWN, C. C., F. M. S. Civil Service, Taiping, Perak.
- 27 Jan., 1910. BROWN, D. A. M. Messrs. Brown, Phillips and Stewart, Penang.
- 1 Dec., 1913. *BRYAN, J. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
- 26 March, 1887. BRYANT, Hon. A. T., Penang (Council, 1907; 1910; Vice-President, 1912, 1914-1916).
- 28 Oct., 1912. BURKILL, I. H., Botanic Gardens, Singapore. (Council, 1913; Hon. Secretary, 1914-1916).
- 29 Sept., 1913. *CALDECOTT, Andrew, Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.
- 1 April, 1910. CAMPBELL, J., Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China, Soerabaya, Java.
- 16 Jan., 1916. CAMPBELL, Professor W. Argyll, M. D., D. Sc. Medical School, Singapore.
- 16 Feb., 1914. CARDEW, G. E., 34th Devon Depot Battalion, Exmouth, Devon, England.
- 3 Jan., 1909. CARVER, Hon. C. L., Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw, Singapore.
- 2 Feb., 1914. CHAMPKIN, Cyril, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. CHANCELLOR, Capt. A. R., Police Office, Singapore.
- 15 Jan., 1906. CHAPMAN, W. T., Ipoh, Perak.
- 1 Dec., 1913. *CHOO KIA PENG, Kuala Lumpur.
- 16 March, 1911. CLAYTON, T. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
- 2 Feb., 1914. CLEMENT, W. R. T., Sarawak.
- 13 Jan., 1913. CHULAN, Raja bin Ex-Sultan Abdullah, Taiping, Perak.
- 30 Jan., 1894. †COLLYER, W. R., 1, S. O. Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk, England. (Council 1904; Vice President, 1897-1900, 1902, 1904-1905; Hon. Member, 1906).
- 1 March, 1897. *CONLAY, W. L., Taiping, Perak.
- 27 Jan., 1899. COOK, Rev. J. A. B., Gilstead, Singapore.
- 1910. COOK, Hon. W. Wallace, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
- 14 Aug., 1912. CROSSLE, Frank J., Edinburgh Estate, Kepong, Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. CROUCHER, Dr. F. B., General Hospital, Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1905. DALLAS, Hon. F. H., Sarawak.

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| 24 May, | 1910. | DALY, M. D., Batu Gajah, Perak. |
| 18 July, | 1891. | DANE, Dr. R., Penang. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | DARLISHIRE, Hon. C. W., c/o Messrs. Paterson
Simons & Co., Singapore. |
| — | 1907. | DENT, Dr. F., Government Analyst, Singapore. |
| 1 Dec., | 1911. | DILLEY, R., 53 Ennerdale Road, Kew Gardens,
Surrey, England. |
| 5 Nov., | 1903. | *DESHON, H. F., Southfield, Combe Down, Bath,
England. |
| 23 Sept., | 1897. | DICKSON, E. A., Grik, Upper Perak. |
| 28 July, | 1905. | DOUGLAS, Hon. R. S., Baram, Sarawak. |
| 30 Nov., | 1914. | DUNCAN, W., Wallace, Assistant Censor, General
Post Office, Penang. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Tanjong Katong,
Singapore. |
| 16 Aug., | 1915. | DUSSEK, O. T., Malay College, Malacca. |
| 13 Oct., | 1899. | EDMONDS, R. C., F. M. S. Civil Service,
Seremban. |
| — | 1885. | EGLERTON, His Excellency Sir W., K. C. M. G.,
Government House, British Guiana. |
| 13 Nov., | 1901. | ELCUM, J. B., Singapore. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | ELLERTON, H. B., Isthmian Club, Piccadilly,
London, W. |
| 3 June, | 1909. | ELLIS, Sir Evelyn C., Messrs. Drew and Napier,
Singapore. |
| 16 Jan., | 1916. | ELLIS, J. W., Cundell, F. M. S. Civil Service,
Kuala Lumpur. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | ENGEL, L., Netherlands Trading Society,
Batavia. |
| 25 March, | 1913. | ERMEN, C., Kuching Sarawak. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | ENGL, L., Netherlands Trading Society. |
| 27 Jan., | 1910. | EVANS, W., The Limes, Crownmarsh near Walling-
ford, Berks, England. |
| 17 March, | 1890. | EVERITT, H. H., Santubong, Sarawak. |
| 7 Feb., | 1910. | FALSHAW, Dr. P. S., Government Veterinary
Department, Singapore. |
| 8 Sept., | 1909. | FARRER, R. J., Kota Bharu, Kelantan. |
| 28 Oct., | 1912. | FAULKNER, Dr. S. B., Christmas Island. |
| 26 Jan., | 1911. | *FERGUSON-DAVIE, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. J., Bishop of
Singapore (Council, 1912-1913). |
| 8 Sept., | 1909. | FERRIER, J. G., c/o Borneo Company, Soera-
baya, Java. |
| 24 May, | 1910. | FIRMSTONE, H. W., Education Department,
Singapore. |
| 12 Jan., | 1900. | FLEMING, T. C., Kuala Kubu, Selangor. |
| 2 Sept. | 1897. | *FLOWER, Capt. S. S., Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh,
Egypt. |
| 23 June, | 1904. | *FLOWER, V. A., 12 Earls Court Square, London,
S. W. (Council 1905-1912). |

- 16 Jan., 1916. FORD, H. W., Municipal Offices, Malacca.
 19 Aug., 1908. FREEMAN, D., 9, Court of Justice, Kuala Lumpur.
 — 1897. FREER, Dr. G. D.
 14 Aug., 1912. GALLAGHER, W. J., General Rubber Co., Medan, Sumatra.
 23 Jan., 1903. GALLOWAY, Dr. D. J., British Dispensary, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1906—1907; President, 1908—1913).
 26 May, 1897. *GERINI, Lt.-Col. G. E., Villa Gerini, Cisanosub-Neva, Albenga, Italy.
 15 April, 1912. GIBBONS, V. c/o Messrs. Boustead and Co., Singapore.
 8 Sept., 1903. GIESON, W. S., Alor Star, Kedah.
 28 May, 1902. *GIMLETTE, Dr. J. D., 5 Merton Road, Southsea, England.
 4 Jan., 1916. GLENNIE, Dr. J. A. R., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 18 March, 1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. GRAY, N. T., Taiping, Perak.
 13 Jan., 1916. GUPTA, SUHYA PRASAD, Nandansahu Street, Benares City, United Provinces, India.
 14 Sept., 1911. GRIFFITHS, J., Superintendent of Surveys, Johore Bahru.
 12 Jan., 1900. HAINES, Rev. F. W., Penang.
 — 1886. HALF, A., Dachurst, Hildenborough, Kent, England.
 15 July, 1907. HALL, G. A., Alor Star, Kedah.
 5 May, 1914. HALL, J. D., Patu Pahat, Johore.
 26 Jan., 1911. HALLIWAX, F. J., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 12 April, 1915. HAMILTON, A. W. H., Police Offices, Singapore.
 16 March, 1911. HANDY, Dr. J. M., St. Mary's Dispensary, 75 Hill Street, Singapore.
 11 Sept., 1895. HANITSEN, Dr. R., Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council, 1897, 1907-1909; Hon. Treasurer, 1898-1906, 1910-1911, 1914-1916; Hon. Secretary, 1912-1913).
 3 June, 1909. HARRINGTON, A. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 5 Jan., 1904. *HAYNES, A. S., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 24 June, 1909. HUNNINGS, W. G., c/o Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
 14 Aug., 1912. HURMANSSEN, J. C., The Waterhouse Co. Ltd., Singapore.
 — 1910. HEWSON, E. D., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore.
 — 1878. HILL, E. C., The Manor House, Normandy near Guildford, England.

- 12 Oct., 1911. HOON-BEGG, A. c/o Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Singapore.
- 22 Nov., 1897. HOSE E. S., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
- A founder, 1878. †HOSE, Rt. Rev. Bishop G. F. Wyke Vicarage, Normandy near Guildford, England. (Vice-President, 1890-1892; President, 1894-1907).
- 7 Oct., 1891. HOYNCK VAN PAPENDRECHT, P. C., 83 Antonie Duyckstraat, The Hague, Holland.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUBBACK, T. R. Pertang, Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUGHES, J. W. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
- 15 July, 1907. HUMPHREYS, J. L., Trengganu.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JACKSON, Col. H. M., c/o the Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JAMIESON, Dr. T. Hill, 4 Bishop Street, Penang.
- 26 March, 1907. JANION, E. M. c/o English, Scottish and Australian Bank, 38 Lombard Street, London, E. C.
- 1 Dec., 1911. JELF, A. S., Ipoh, Perak.
- 1910. JOHNSON, B. G. H., Telok Anson.
- 15 June, 1911. JOHNSON, H. S. B., Limbang, via Labuan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JONES, H. W., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 17 Feb., 1913. JONES, S. W., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
- 26 May, 1912. JONES, Wyndham, Miri, Sarawak.
- 16 April, 1912. JONES, W. R. Geological Department, Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 5 Oct., 1897. KEHDING, Dr.
- 20 Oct., 1909. KEITH, Dr. R. D., Medical School, Singapore. (Council, 1911-1912, 1914-1916).
- 10 Feb., 1916. KILLLAGHER, G. B., S. S. Civil Service, Singapore.
- 3 June, 1909. KEMP, W. Lowther, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1913. KEMPE, John Erskine, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
- 23 May, 1906. KINSLY, W. E., Forest House, Seremban.
- 27 Jan., 1910. KIRK, Dr. J., Penang.
- 29 Jan., 1900. KLOSS, C. Boden, The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1904-1908).
- 1884. †KNIGHT, Arthur, Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore. (Council, 1888-1895, 1898-1899, 1902-1903, 1905-1911; Vice-President, 1891; Hon. Member, 1915).
- 12 April, 1915. KNIGHT, Valentine, Raffles Museum, Singapore.
- 26 March, 1907. KRIEKENBULK, J. W., Taiping, Perak.
- 31 Jan., 1902. LAIDLAW, G. M. Pekan, Pahang.
- 16 Feb., 1914. LABOURNE, J., Castleton Estate, Telok Anson, Perak.

- 5 May, 1914. LAVILLE, L. V. T. Balik Pulau, Penang.
 28 May, 1902. †LAWES, Rev. W. G., Port Moresby, New Guinea.
 5 Oct., 1906. LAWRENCE, A. E., Kuching, Sarawak.
 29 Sept., 1913. LEICESTER, Dr. W. S., Pekan, Pahang.
 28 March, 1894. *LEMON, Hon. A. H., Seremban. (Vice-President, 1916).
 30 May, 1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., B. A., 698 Harada Mura, Kobe, Japan.
 16 Aug., 1915. LEWTON-BRAIN, L. Director of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
 20 May, 1897. LIM BOON KENG, Hon. Dr. M. D. c/o The Dispensary, Singapore.
 12 April, 1915. LIM CHENG LAW, Millview, Penang.
 27 Jan., 1910. LLOYD, J. T., c/o Messrs. Powell and Co., Singapore.
 16 Feb., 1914. LORNIE, J. Land Office, Singapore.
 8 June, 1909. LOW, H. A., c/o Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan and Co., Singapore.
 22 Jan., 1896. LUERING, Herr Prof. Dr. H. L. E., Wittelsbacher Allee, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
 27 Jan., 1910. LUPTON, Harry, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley.
 26 June, 1907. LYONS, Rev. E. S., 82 Isla de Remere, Manila.
 3 June, 1909. McARTHUR, M. S. H., Kuala Lumpur.
 23 Sept., 1897. McCausland, C. F., Port Dickson.
 15 Jan., 1906. MACDOUGALL, Dr. W., c/o the Dispensary, Singapore.
 25 Feb., 1910. *MACFADYEN, Eric, Jugra, Selangor.
 24 July, 1908. MACKRAY, W. H., Kuala Lumpur.
 1 April, 1910. MACLEAN, L., Penang.
 21 April, 1904. MAHOMED, Hon. Datoh, bin Mahbob, Johor Bahru, Johor.
 8 Sept., 1903. MAKEPEACE, W., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1916: Hon. Librarian, 1910-1912: Hon. Treasurer, 1909).
 15 April, 1908. MAIN, T. W., Cheng Estate, Malacca.
 10 Feb., 1916. MANN, W. E., Hotel Pavillon, Samarang, Java.
 12 Feb., 1902. MARRIOTT, H., Audit Office, Singapore. (Council, 1907-1908, 1910-1913, 1915-1916).
 24 June, 1909. MARSH, F. E., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 8 Sept., 1903. MARSHALL, F. C., Bentong, Pahang.
 12 May, 1909. MARSHALL, Harold B., Kepala Islands Estates, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
 15 July, 1907. *MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
 5 May, 1914. MARTIN, T. A., c/o Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Penang.
 3 June, 1909. MAULDON, E. F., c/o the Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
 16 Feb., 1914. MAUNDRELL, E. B., Brunei.

- 18 June, 1903. MAXWELL, Etie, Boulogne.
 5 Nov., 1903. MAXWELL, Hon. W. George, C. M. G., Singapore,
 (Council, 1905, 1915; Vice-President, 1916).
 16 Dec., 1909. MAY, C. G., Deputy Colonial Engineer, Perak.
 16 Feb., 1914. MEAD J. P., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
 21 July, 1908. MILLARD, H., c/o Messrs. Donaldson and Bur-
 kingshaw, Singapore.
 7 Feb., 1910. MILLER, T. C. B., Fairlie, Nassim Road, Singa-
 pore.
 29 Sept., 1913. MILLER, H. B., Labu, P. O., Negri Sembilan.
 7 Feb., 1910. MONLY, A. W., Kule, Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
 Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 24 May, 1910. MORAN, George C., 17 Palmeira Court, Hove,
 Sussex, England.
 8 Sept., 1909. "MOULTON, Lt. J. C., 4th Wiltshire Regiment,
 Choubatur, Raniket, U. P., India.
 11 Oct., 1915. "MUNDELL, H. D., c/o Messrs. Sisson and Delay,
 Singapore.
 15 June, 1911. MUNRO, R. W., Morib, Selangor.
 15 Feb., 1913. MURRAY, Rev. W. M. A., 1 Gilstead Road,
 Singapore.
 10 Feb., 1916. MYERS, Frank H., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Singa-
 pore.
 8 Sept., 1909. NATHAN, J. E., Raub, Pahang.
 25 Feb., 1910. NIVEN, W. G., 11 Derby Crescent, Kelvinside,
 Glasgow, Great Britain.
 9 May, 1909. NORMAN, Harry, Kelantan.
 5 Jan., 1906. NUSS, B., Malacca.
 26 Jan., 1911. O'MAY, J., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 10 Feb., 1916. ONG BOON TAI, 29 South Canal Street, Singa-
 pore.
 17 Feb., 1913. OVERBECK, H.
 2 Feb., 1914. PANYARJUN, Samahu, The Royal State Railways
 Dept., Standard Gauge, 196 Hhuang Road,
 Bangkok, Siam.
 27 Oct., 1908. PAYR, The Hon. C. W. C., Residency, Pahang.
 20 Oct., 1909. PEACOCK, W., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
 1 Jan., 1910. PRIOR, R., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 5 May, 1911. PUPYS, W. E., Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
 -- 1878. ⁴PURHAM, the Ven. Archdeacon J. Chard, Somer-
 set, England.
 3 June, 1909. PLUMPTON, M. E., c/o Messrs. Adamson Gil-
 fillan and Co., Singapore.
 25 Feb., 1910. PRATT, E., The East India United Service Club,
 16 St. James' Square, London, S. W.
 22 Jan., 1912. PRIOR, William Robert, B. A., F. L. S., Pen
 Moel, Chepstow, England.
 22 March, 1906. PRINGLE, R. D., The Y. M. C. A. buildings,
 Singapore.

- 5 Oct., 1906. PYKETT, Rev. G. F., M. E. Mission, Kuala Lumpur.
- 3 May, 1915. RAGGI, J. G., Phlab Phla Jai Road, Bangkok, Siam.
- 10 Feb., 1916. RAYMAN, L. Assistant District Officer, Pekan, Pahang.
- 27 Jan., 1910. *REID, Dr. Alfred, Parit Buntar.
- 27 Jan., 1910. REID, Alex., c/o Messrs. McAlister and Co., Singapore.
- 20 Oct., 1909. RICHARDS, D. S.
- 15 June, 1911. RICHARDS, R. M., The Caledonia Estate, Province Wellesley.
- 27 Jan., 1890. †RIDDLY, H. N., C. M. G., F. R. S., 7 Cumberland Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England. (Council, 1894-1895; Hon. Secretary, 1890-1893, 1897-1911; Hon. Member, 1912).
- 14 Sept., 1911. ROBERTSON, G. H. M.
- 14 Aug., 1912. ROBERTSON, J. c/o Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Singapore.
- 16 March, 1911. ROBINSON, H., c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclarens, Singapore. (Council, 1916).
- 17 March, 1904. ROBINSON, H. C., The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Vice-President, 1909; 1913).
- 10 Feb., 1916. ROGERS, A., Public Works Department, Singapore.
- 22 Jan., 1896. ROSTADOS, E., Gali Rubber Estate, Raub, Pahang. (Council, 1901).
- 1 March, 1897. *ROWLAND, W. R., Pulau Bulang, via Singapore.
- 29 Sept., 1913. RUNCIMAN, Rev. W., M. A., B. D.
- 7 April, 1909. SANDERSON, Mrs. R.
— 1878. †SARAWAK, His Highness The Raja of, Kuching, Sarawak.
- 10 Feb., 1916. †SARAWAK, His Highness The Raja Muda of, Tilney Home, Wimbledon Common, London, S. W.
- 1885. †SATOW, Sir Ernest M., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England.
- 22 Jan., 1896. SAUNDERS, Hon. C. J., Official Assignee, Singapore. (Vice President, 1910-1911, 1914-1915; President, 1916).
- 27 Jan., 1910. SCHUDEL, G. c/o Messrs. D. Brandt and Co., Singapore.
- 17 March, 1904. SCHWABE, E. M., Cheras Estate, Kajang, Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SCOTT, R. First Police Magistrate, Singapore.
- 5 Oct., 1906. SCRIVENOR, J. B., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 26 March, 1888. SEAH LIANG SEAH, c/o Chop Chin Hin, Singapore.

- 12 April, 1915. SIE TIONG WAI, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore.
- 30 Jan., 1894. SHILLABEAR, Rev. Dr. W. G., D. D., c/o the Methodist Publishing House, Stamford Road, Singapore. (Council, 1896-1901, 1901; Vice-President, 1913; President, 1914-1915).
- 3 June, 1909. SIMS, W. A., c/o Commercial Union Association Singapore.
- 10 Nov., 1909. SKINNER, Capt. R. M. K.
- 20 May, 1912. SMITH, Prof. Harrison W., Massachusetts Institution of Technology, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 12 Oct., 1911. SMITH-STINMETZ, G. A., Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SONG ONG SIANG, c/o Messrs. Aitken and Ong Siang, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SPAKLER, H., Netherlands Embassy, New York, U. S. A.
- 20 June, 1910. STCLAIR, W. G., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1889, 1901, 1903-1906).
- 24 May, 1910. STLADMAN, V., c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, 5 Raffles Place, Singapore.
- 10 Nov., 1909. STELDMAN, R. S., Duff Development Co. Ltd., Kuala Tui, Kelantan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. STEVENS, K. A., c/o Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor and Co., Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. STILL, A. W., c/o Straits Times, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1915).
- 3 May, 1915. STRICKLAND, Dr. C. Malaria Bureau, Kuala Lumpur.
- 14 Sept., 1911. STUART, E. A. G., Alor Star, Kedah.
- 24 May, 1910. STURROCK, A. J.
- 25 Feb., 1910. SUNNLER, J. H., c/o The Straits Steamship Co., Singapore.
- 22 Jan., 1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Limbang, Sarawak, Via Labuan.
- 4 June, 1908. TAN CHING LOCK, 59 Heeren Street, Malacca.
- 27 Jan., 1910. TAN JIAR KIM, C. M. G., Panglima Prang, River Valley Road, Singapore.
- 16 June, 1913. TAYLOR, Lt. Clarence J., 11th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Prince of Wales Hotel, Harrogate, England.
- 10 Nov., 1909. THUNDER, M. Tekka Ltd., Gopeng, Perak.
- 14 Aug., 1912. TOMLIN, F. L., Messrs. Adamson Gilfillan & Co., Singapore.
- 14 Aug., 1914. TRACY, F. D., c/o The Standard Oil Co., Penang.
- 1887. VAN BEUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, Dr. R., 484-2 Bukit Timah Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-1915).
- 3 June, 1909. WARD, A. B., Semanggang, Sarawak.

- 6 July, 1896. WATKINS, A. J. W., c/o Messrs. Swan and McLaren, Singapore.
 10 Feb., 1916. WATKINS, Mrs. Legrew, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
 18 Oct., 1916. WATSON, Dr. Malcolm, Klang, Selangor.
 13 Jan., 1916. WATSON, J. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. WELD, F. J., Johore Bahru.
 15 July, 1907. WELHAM, H., c/o The Straits Echo, Penang.
 15 April, 1912. WHARTON, S. L., c/o The Singapore Club, Singapore.
 27 Jan., 1910. WHITEHEAD, C. B., Police Office, Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
 28 Oct., 1912. WILLIAMS, Rose Cottage, St. Agnes, Cornwall, England.
 25 March, 1913. WILLIAMS, R. B., Bau, Sarawak.
 27 Jan., 1910. WILLIAMS, S. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 27 Jan., 1910. *WINKELMANN, H., Malacea Street, Singapore.
 24 Nov., 1904. WINSTEDT, R. O., Kuala Pilab, Negri Sembilan.
 25 Feb., 1910. WOLFERSTAN, L. E. P., The Residency, Malacca.
 28 May, 1902. WOLFF, E. C. H., The Secretariat, Singapore.
 4 June, 1908. *WOOD, E. G., Taiping, Perak.
 16 June, 1913. WOOD, W. L., Jin Jang Estate, Kepong, Selangor.
 14 Sept., 1911. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, F. E., c/o Messrs. Vade and Co., Singapore.
 12 April, 1915. *WORTHINGTON, A. F.
 5 May, 1914. WYLEY, A. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
 25 Feb., 1910. WYMODZEFF, A. de.
 24 Nov., 1904. *YOUNG, H. S., Bau Sarawak.

RECIPIENTS of the Society's PUBLICATIONS, not being MEMBERS.
 (Exchanges with enemy countries, with Belgium and with German Asiatic Society, Tokyo, being in suspense).

AMSTERDAM. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Domseelaerstraat, 19, Amsterdam, Netherlands, in exchange for that Society's Tijdschrift.

AMSTERDAM. Koloniaal Instituut, Amsterdam (formerly of Haarlem), in exchange for that Institute's publications.

BALTIMORE. The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U. S. A. in exchange for the University's Circulars, Studies, and American Journal of Philology.

BANGKOK. The Vajeranana National Library, Bangkok, in exchange, for the Library's publications.

BATAVIA. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, in exchange for that Society's Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal Land-en Volkenkunde and other publications.

- BATAVIA. Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indie, Batavia (Chef van het Mijnwezen), in exchange for the Jaarboek of the Department.
- BERKELEY. University of California, Berkeley, Cal., U. S. A. (Manager of the University Press), in exchange for the University's "Publications."
- BERLIN. Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin S. W., Königgrätzer Strasse 120, in exchange for the Zeitschrift für Ethnologie.
- BERLIN. Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, 23 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in exchange for that Society's Zeitschrift.
- BOMBAY. Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, Town Hall, Bombay, India, in exchange for the Branch's Journal.
- BREMEN. Geographische Gesellschaft, Bremen, in exchange for that Society's Geographische Blätter. —
- BRUSSELS. Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales, Rue de Stassart 31, Bruxelles, Belgium, in exchange for that Society's Bulletin.
- CALCUTTA. Geological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta (Director) for the Survey's Records and Memoirs.
- CHICAGO. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A., in exchange for the Museum's "Publications."
- COLOMBO. Royal Asiatic Society, Colombo Branch, Colombo, Ceylon, in exchange for the Branch's Journal.
- GIESSEN. Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde Gießen, Germany, in exchange for that Society's Berichten.
- GOA. The Government of the Portuguese Indies, Goa, India (O Director, Imprensa Nacional), in exchange for the Journal "O Oriente Portugues."
- HAMBURG. Hamburgische Wissenschaftlichen Anstalten, in exchange for the Jahrbuch.
- HANOI. Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China (Director), in exchange for the School's Bulletin.
- HALLE. Kaiserliche Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher, Halle, Germany, in exchange for that Society's Abhandlungen.
- HAGUE. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal, Land en Volkenkunde van Ned.-Indië, van Galenstraat 11, 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands, in exchange for that Society's Bijdragen.
- HAVRE. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre, 131 Rue de Paris, le Havre, France, in exchange for that Society's Bulletin.
- HONOLULU. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, (Librarian) in exchange for the Museum's Occasional Papers, and other publications.
- KEW. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England, in exchange for the official publications of the Gardens.

- HELSINGFORS. Finska Vetenskaps Societaten, Helsingfors, Finland, in exchange for the Society's Bidrag till Kannedom, Acta and Ofversigt.
- KUALA LUMPUR. The Selangor Museum, Kuala Lumpur, in exchange for the Journal of the F. M. S. Museums.
- KUALA KANGSAR. Committee for Malay Studies (pays for publications).
- LAHORE. The Panjab Historical Society, The Museum, Lahore, Panjab, India, in exchange for that Society's Journal.
- LINCOLN. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A. in exchange for that University's publications.
- LEIPZIG. Museum für Volkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany, in exchange, for the Museum's Jahrbuch.
- LISBON. Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, Rue Eugenio dos Santos, Lisboa, Portugal, (Secretary), in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- LONDON. Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- LONDON. Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W. (Secretary) in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- LONDON. Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. (Librarian) in exchange for "United Empire."
- MALACCA. The Malacca Library, Malacca (pays for publications).
- MANILA. The Bureau of Science Manila, (Director) in exchange for the Philippine Journal of Science.
- MARSEILLES. Société de Géographie et d'Etudes Coloniales, Rue de Noailles 5, Marseille, France, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- MEXICO. Instituto Geológico de Mexico, Mexico City, in exchange for their Parergones and Boletín.
- NEW YORK. American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street New York, U. S. A. in exchange for the Society's Proceedings.
- OTTAWA. The Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Canada (Librarian) in exchange for the Department's publications.
- PARIS. Société Asiatique de Paris, Rue Bonaparte, 28, Paris, in exchange for the Journal Asiatique.
- PARIS. Société de Géographie, 120 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin entitled "La Géographie."
- PARIS. Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, 8 Rue de Tournon, Paris, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- PHILADELPHIA. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U. S. A. (Secretary) in exchange for the Academy's Proceedings.

- ROME. Reale Societe Geografica, Via del Plebiscito 102, Roma, Italy, in exchange for the Society's Bollettino.
- ST. LOUIS. Academy of Natural Sciences, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. in exchange for the Society's Transactions.
- ST. LOUIS. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. (Director), in exchange for the Garden's Annals.
- SARAWAK. The Sarawak Museum, Borneo, in exchange for the Museum's Journal.
- SIMLA. Director-General of Archaeology, Simla, India, in exchange for the Archaeological Survey's publications.
- SINGAPORE. The Raffles Museum, Singapore.
- SHANGHAI. Royal Asiatic Society, N. China Branch, Shanghai, China, in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- SYDNEY. Royal Society of New South Wales, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, in exchange for the Society's Proceedings.
- TOKYO. Asiatic Society of Japan, 6 Babasaki, Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan (Hon. Treasurer) in exchange for the Society's Transactions.
- TOKYO. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Tokyo, Japan, in exchange for the Society's Mittheilungen.
- UPSALA. The University, Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale, Uppsala, Sweden, in exchange for that University's Aarskrift.
- VIENNA. Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien, I. Burgring 7 (An die Anthropologisch Ethnographische Abtheilung der K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Wien 1, Burgring 7—für die Anthropologische Gesellschaft)—in exchange for the Society's Mittheilungen.
- ZURICH. Naturforschende Gesellschaft (Bibliothèque centrale, Bureau d'échange de la Société d'histoire naturelle), Zurich, Switzerland, in exchange for that Society Viertel-jahrschrift.

[Closed April 14th, 1916.]

RULES
of the Straits Branch
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
 - (b) the publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
 - (c) the formation of a library of books and maps.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of two kinds—Ordinary and Honorary.
4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.
5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5 payable in advance on the first of January in each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of \$50.
6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership.

No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

7. Distinguished persons and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary members by a majority at a General meeting. They shall pay no subscription, and shall enjoy all the privileges of a member except a vote at meetings and eligibility for office.

III. Officers.

8. The officers of the Society shall be:—

A President.	
Three Vice Presidents, resident in Singapore, Penang and the Federated Malay States respectively.	
An Honorary Treasurer.	An Honorary Librarian.
An Honorary Secretary.	Four Councillors.

These officers shall be elected for one year at the annual General Meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

9. Vacancies in the above offices occurring during any year shall be filled by a vote of majority of the remaining officers.

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—

(a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society,

(b) to elect ordinary members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary members of the Society,

(c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal,

(d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal,

(e) to select and purchase books and maps for the Library,

(f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society,

(g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society,

(h) to make and enforce by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.

11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

12. One week's notice of all meetings shall be given and of the subjects to be discussed or dealt with.

13. At all meetings the Chairman shall in the case of an equality of votes be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

14. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February in each year. Eleven members shall form a quorum.

15. (1) At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a Report for the preceding year and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Copies of such Report and account shall be circulated to members with the notice calling the meeting.

(2) Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

16. The Council may summon a General Meeting at any time, and shall so summon one upon receipt by the Secretary of a written requisition signed by five ordinary members desiring to submit any specified resolution to such meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum at any such meeting.

17. Visitors may be admitted to any meeting at the discretion of the Chairman but shall not be allowed to address the meeting except by invitation of the Chairman.

VI. Publications.

18. The Journal shall be published at least twice in each year, and oftener if material is available. It shall contain material approved by the Council. In the first number in each year shall be published the Report of the Council, the account of the financial position of the Society, a list of members, the Rules, and a list of the publications received by the Society during the preceding year.

19. Every member shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, which shall be sent free by post. Copies may be presented by the Council to other Societies or to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall from time to time direct.

20. Twenty-four copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the author.

VII. Amendments to Rules.

21. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall submit them to a General Meeting duly summoned to consider them. If passed at such General Meeting they shall come into force upon confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting or at an Annual General Meeting.

Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 22 Albemarle Street, London W., where it has a large library of books, and MSS., relating to oriental subjects, and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

2. By rule 105 of this Society all the Members of Branch Societies are entitled when on furlough or otherwise temporarily resident within Great Britain, and Ireland, to the use of the Library as Non-Resident Members and to attend the ordinary monthly meetings of this Society. This Society accordingly invites Members of Branch Societies temporarily resident in Great Britain or Ireland to avail themselves of these facilities and to make their home addresses known to the Secretary so that notice of the meetings may be sent to them.

3. Under rule 84, the Council of the Society is able to accept contributions to its Journal from Members of Branch Societies, and other persons interested in Oriental Research, of original articles, short notes, etc., on matters connected with the languages, archaeology, history, beliefs and customs of any part of Asia.

4. By virtue of the afore-mentioned Rule 105 all Members of Branch Societies are entitled to apply for election to the Society without the formality of nomination. They should apply in writing to the Secretary, stating their names and addresses, and mentioning the Branch Society to which they belong. Election is by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council.

5. The subscription for Non-Resident Members of the Society is 30/- per annum. They receive the quarterly journal post free.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are accorded the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.



JOURNAL



A Fragment of the History of Trengganu and Kelantan.

The following fragment of the history of Trengganu and Kelantan was written in about 1876 by Haji Abdullah, a court historian in Trengganu. The manuscript is in the possession of Nara Wangsa Mohamed Ali, better known as the Dato' Mata-mata, of Trengganu. The fragment describes the struggles between Kelantan and Trengganu from about 1770 to 1835, when the further intervention by Trengganu in Kelantan affairs was peremptorily stopped by Siam. The Sultan Mahmud of Linggi referred to in the text was the father of Sultan Hussain of Singapore. He was driven out of Rio by the Dutch in 1785, and found a refuge in Trengganu until the capture of Malacca by the English in 1795 permitted his return to his own country. The Tuan Snik of Kampong Raja who was raised by the Siamese to the Raja-ship of Kelantan was the famous Sultan of the Red Mouth who reigned in Kelantan until his death in 1877. The present Sultan is his great-grand-son. The present Sultan of Trengganu is a descendant in the direct male line of Sultan Mansur.

H. MARRIOTT.

MALAY TEXT.

Bi's-mi'llahir-rahmanir-rahimi Rabbi al-aras al-Karim. Bahwa ini suatu cherita daripada khabar orang tua-tua akan sa-tengah daripada silasila daripada Petani sampai ia-Kelantan dan akan sa-tengah daripada hal Marhum Besar ia-itu Sultan Mansur bin Zainulabidin bin Abdulmajid tatkala ia berangkat ka-Petani hingga sampai kapada zaman puteri-nya ia-itu Sultan Zainulabidin berangkat ia ka-Kelantan berhenti dalam Besut. Sa-bermula ada-lah asal Rajá Kelantan itu ka-turuman-nya daripada Datok Wan di-kata orang ia-lah Raja Petani kemudian daripada Baginda Nam Chayam dan Datok Wan itu beranak akan Datok Pekalan Tua maka ini pula beranak tiga orang ia-itu Datok Pasir dan Tuan Besar dan Tuan Lun Nik. Maka Datok Pasir itu di-Petani dan yang-dua itu datang ia ka-Kelantan karna masa itu Kelantan belum lagi ada beraja. Sa-telah tetap-lah kadua-nya itu di-Kelantan maka Datok Pasir pun beranak ia akan Lun Pandak dan Tuan Besar beranak ia akan Lun Nik dan Lun Nik beranak akan dua orang perempuan dan akan Lun Yunus. Maka kata Tuan Besar akan Lun Nik diri duduk-lah di-Kelantan sini kami hendak langgar sa-belah hulu pulau. Maka pergi-lah ia tiada katentuan tempat-nya ia telah mati. Shahadan ada sa-orang

Raja Legeh ada ia mengalahkan negri. Maka di-panggil orang akan dia Baginda Lun Drahman, ia dua beradek dengan Lun Man kadua-nya anak saudara Datok Pujud. Maka ada-lah Baginda Lun Drahman itu beranak di-Legeh sa-orang nama-nya Lun Nik kemudian datang ia Kelantan dengan sa-lengkap alat senjata-nya. Maka beristeri akan anak Lun Nik Kelantan maka jadi-lah ia kakak ipar kepada Lun Yunus. Sa-telah berapa lama antara-nya datang-lah perbalahan dengan mentua-nya. Maka berkehilah-lah antara kaduan-yaa maka kalah ia akan mentua-nya. Maka antara berapa lama-nya datang pula perkelahian maka kalah juga ia akan mentua-nya. Maka hendak di-perentah maka tiada di-benarkan oleh mentua-nya kemudian maka Lun Drahman ini menchari tambah akan kuasa-nya berapa lama-nya maka datang pula perkelahian maka kalah mentua-nya. Maka di-bunoh-nya akan mentua-nya. Maka dapat-lah Kelantan itu akan dia. Sa-telah itu Lun Yunus pun undur-lah ia ka-Trengganu dulok ia di-Bukit Datok maka pada masa itu ada ia pakai juru tanak-nya. Maka pindah ia ka-Losong. Maka dapat anak akan Lun Muhammad kemudian beristeri ia akan Tuan Inche' Jumat anak Ungku Tenang Wangsa yang tua-nya. Maka dapat anak akan Inche' Wan Teh dan Inche' Wan Ngah dan Tuan Dagang. Adapun Baginda Lun Drahman sa-telah dapat ka-Kelantan ia letakkan Lun Pandak akan ganti-nya memerentah di-Kelantan dan ia balek ka-Legeh. Shahadan ada-lah pada tarikh Sanat 1186 dengan hisab datang surat dari Datok Jerang akan Sultan Mansur minta tolong kata-nya jika hendak akan Pujud sila-lah patek ada menyertai. Ada-lah umur Sultan Mansur pada masa itu lima puluh tujuh tahun takrib dengan hisab, wa'-llahu'-lam. Maka Sultan Mansur pun siapkan perahu beberapa puluh haluan maka berangkat-lah ia ka-Petani. Maka Lun Yunus pun di-bawa bersama. Sa-telah sampai ia ka-Penarik, Petani, dairah Ru Sarang Lang naik-lah ia di-itu tempat maka Datok Jerang pun membawa menghadap beberapa persembahan dengan sa-patut bagi Raja berangkat sa-olah-olah akan menolong menyempurnakan hajat-nya. Sa-telah sudah itu maka Sultan pun menyuroh ia akan Inche Aim Losong dan Bandar Abdul Muluk mendapat akan Datok Pujud menyatakan ia datang dan batin-nya akan melihat hal Pujud. Sa-telah berkata-kata-lah kadua-nya itu serta Datok, maka kata Datok "Sembah-lah akan Yang-di-Pertuan baik-lah sila balek. Apa faedah menurut-kan kahendak orang? Apa kahendak Yang-di-Pertuan di-persembahkan. Jika di-turutkan kahendak orang itu pun ta'-dapat Pujud ini. Sudah hendak tengok, adukan-lah sama barat ini; jika tewas boleh di-bela peliharakan lawan-nya itu." Serta di-beri persembahan satu ibu mas tiga puluh tahir. Kemudian di-bawa persembahan beberapa kerbau dan lembu dan kambing dan beberapa nsongan daripada beras dan lain-nya terlebih daripada persembahan Datok Jerang. Tetapi tiap-tiap orang yang membawa persembahan itu semua-nya beringat dengan leming sa-rakat-sa-rakat sa-orang ada-nya. Sa-telah itu maka tiada-lah jadi melanggar Pujud maka berangkat-lah balek ka-Terengganu. Maka dapat khabar bahwa-sa-

nya dan kakuatan-nya. Maka Lun Pandak pun undur ka-Legeh jua. Maka tatkala itu Lun Yunus ada terhemat akan mengambil Kelantan. Maka ia pohonkan perentah kapada Sultan Mansur akan mengambil Kelantan. Maka Sultan pun membenarkan dia serta di-beri kuasa dan kapit-nya Datok Temenggong sa-telah siap-lah kadua-nya keluar-lah dengan beberapa kalengkapan yang serta-nya. Sa-telah sampai masuk Kelantan di-ambil-nya dengan perkelahian-nya dan kakuatan-nya. Maka Lun Pandak pun undur ka-Legeh maka Kelantan pun dapat akan Lun Yunus. Sa-telah itu Temenggong pun balek ka-Terengganu kemudian tiada berapa lama-nya maka Baginda Lun Drahman pun datang dengan beberapa kalengkapan perang akan mengambil balek Kelantan daripada Lun Yunus. Maka Lun Yunus pun undur-lah balek ka-Terengganu dan kata sa-tengah dengan di-lawan-nya berkelahi juga maka tiada tahan Lun Yunus undur-lah ia balek ka-Terengganu dan kata Lun Drahman, "Ada-kah mengambil negeri nanti di-belakang mata bukan hal laki-laki?" Maka ka-dengaran yang demikian ini akan Sultan Mansur. Maka di-suroh Tuan Inche' Kadir menyampaikan Baginda Lun Drahman suroh ia siapkan bahwa Yang-di-Pertuan mau berangkat mengambil Kelantan. Maka jawab-nya, "Baik-lah jika tiada berangkat hamba akan menghadap mengambil Terengganu." Maka Sultan Mansur pun telah siap delapan-puluh haluan dan beberapa ribu yang berjalan darat. Maka berangkat-lah ia keluar sa-telah sampai ka-laut Setiu maka dapat khabar bahwa-sa-nya Baginda Lun Drahman telah datang sampai ia ka-Telaga Tujuh dengan beberapa ribu ravat dan ka-lengkapan alat senjata akan melanggar Terengganu serta kalibatan orang banyak di-darat maka kasemaran-lah karna crang-kah atau kawan sendiri. Maka ketika itu di-titahkan Inche' Dahmad akan melihat ka-darat tiba-tiba datang Lun Drahman dengan sa-buah sampan tiga belas orang di-kata orang dengan hebat laku berani datang-nya itu hingga sa-tengah datipada perahu angkatan menggantongkan sauh sebab khuatir jua akan dia ada-nya. Dan kata sa-tengah ketika itu crang pun tengah banyak hathir menghadap di-kanaikkan. Maka titah-nya, "Siapa yang boleh naik menengok ka-darat ia-kah seperti khabar atau tidak-nya?" Maka tiada siapa yang menyahut titah itu maka terpandang ia akan Wan Muhammad Setiu di-haluan kanaikkan maka titah-nya, "Muhammad mari." Maka Wan Muhammad pun masuk hingga tiang topang maka titah-nya kamari. Maka Wan Muhammad pun masuk dekat. Maka titah-nya, "Engku boleh naik ka-darat menengok Lun Drahman ia-kah seperti khabar atau tiada?" Maka ia pun menyembah, "Patek ni mana-mana titah tiada menyangkal." Maka titah-nya, "Pergi-lah." Maka ia pun menyembah sa-lalu turun dari kanaikkan ka-perahu-nya berkata ia kepada anak-anak-nya, "Aku ini entah-kah balek atau tidak wa's'lathu'-lam." Ia pun lavarkan naik ka-darat maka hendak-lah ia bedil orang darat maka kata-nya hamba ini utusan. Sa-telah ia ka-darat tiba-tiba berjumpa akan Baginda Lun Drahman sendiri. Maka sabda-nya, "Wan Muhammad" maka sahut-nya, "Engku." Maka Wan Muhammad pun naik menghadap

Baginda Lun Drahman pun datang menghampiri akan Wan Muhammad. Maka sabda-nya, "Sekarang nyawa hamba serah di-dalam tangan Wan Muhammad." Maka sembah Wan Muhammad, "Hamba engku pun demikian, nyawa hamba engku sekarang dalam tangan kaus engku." Sa-telah bersetia-lah antara kadua iju sabda-nya, "Jika Wan Muhammad sanggub akan kanturkaan Yang-di-pertuan hamba akan menghadap." Maka Wan Muhammad pun sanggub. Sa-telah itu ia pun turun ka-perahu tigabelas orang kavoh menujukan kenaikan. Sa-telah sampai bersama Wan Muhammad maka dikurniakan naik menghadap bersama. Sa-telah dudok ia seraya menyembah membuangkan ia akan keris di-pinggang persembahkan ia akan Sultan. Maka Sultan pun chabut baju di-tuboh kurniakan Baginda Lun Drahman serta ia pun sembahkan, "Apa hal-nya jadi pergaduhan darihal Kelantan itu?" "Patek persembahkan akan Duli Yang-di-Pertuan hanya patek pohonkan sa-lama ada havat patek peliharakan darihal perentah dari bawah Duli Yang-di-Pertuan." Maka Sultan Mansur pun kabul-lah seperti demikian serta dikurniakan satu peti apiun. Sa-telah itu ia pun menjunjong Duli sa-lalu turun ka-sampan lalu balek ka-Legeh dengan segala angkat-an. Maka Sultan Mansur pun berangkat masok Kelantan serta menjadikan Lun Yunus akan Raja Muda di-Kelantan di-bawah Lun Pandak. Sa-telah itu maka Sultan pun ada suka akan anak Lun Dil Pulau Beluru akan isteri-nya nama Tang Senuk. Maka di-ambil-nya akan isteri ini-lah yang berpeterakan Tengku Ahmad kemudian lalu berangkat balek ka-Terengganu ada-nya. Shahadan sa-telah itu berapa lama antara-nya maka dapat khabar bahwa Baginda Lun Drahman turun ia ka-Benara menyabong ayam. Maka ia melepaskan avam-nya yang telah di-bulang tajt-nya serta tundok ia mentupkan avam. Maka melon-hat avam-nya terkenalah tajt avam itu di kepala-nya. Maka kata-nya bagi budak, "Bawalah balek avam ini; aku ini pematah guru-ku tiada luka jika luka melatinkan mati." Maka balek ta ka-Legeh sa-telah sampai ia ka-Legeh maka bertambah sakit yang lain pula. Maka tiada berapa lama-nya maka mati-lah ia. Maka Raja Muda Kelantan tatkala ia dapat khabar, ziarat juga serta tolong memluharakan kamatian Lun Drahman itu ada-nya. Adapun Raja Muda tatkala ia di-Kelantan ini dapat pula anak dengan gundek-nya lima orang ia itu Lun Usut dan Lun Zainal dan Inche' Ku Pelembang perempuan dan Lun Tan dan Lun I-mail dan Lun Pandak dan ada-lah Raja Muda di-dalam Kelantan itu sa-olali-olah mata-mata bagi Sultan Mansur banya ia di-bawah Lun Pandak tatkala hilang Baginda Lun Drahman. Tiada berapa lama maka datang-lah petenah atas Raja Muda daripada perentahan kamurkaan sampai khabar ka-Trengganu. Maka suroh panggil balek ka-Trengganu di-suruh dudoknya di-hampir bukit Jalan Kaltran tiada berapa lama maka pindah ia ka-Belatu maka tatkala itu tinggal-lah perentahan Lun Pandak sa-orang jua di-Kelantan. Sa-telah itu tiada berapa lama-nya Lun Pandak pun beru Mol tiada mengikut perentah Terengganu. Maka tatkala itu Sultan pun suroh siapkan perahu akan melanggar Kelan-

tan. Ketika itu hampir bulan dua belas berangkat-lah ia dengan delapan-puluh haluan maka berhenti ia di-perhentian. Maka dari pada sa-hari akan sa-hari waktu pun hampir akan gelora. Maka Datek Temenggong mendatangkan sembah hemat patek waktu ini hampirkan tertutup kuala baik-lah sila balek. Maka tiada di-beri jawab kemudian mengulangi ia akan sembah yang kadua serta kata-nya dari hil Kelantan itu biar-lah patek tiga berampat beradek ini masok Kelantan ia-itu Raja Muda dan Raja Besut dan To Limbat. Jika tiada dapat Kelantan patek tiada-lah bertemengganu melainkan menyelalu pergi haji. Maka titah-nya itu-lah anak-ku maka ia pun menjunjong duli ka-empat-nya sa-lalu turun kaperahu-nya buka layar lalu belayar. Maka beberapa perahu orang yang melawan-melawan mengiring-nya tatkala hampir Kelantan di-lihat-nya kubu bertiangan sa-panjang pantai. Sa-telah sampai maka Raja Muda dan To' Limbat pun naik ka-darat malam Temenggong tinggal di-perahu. Maka segala tua-tua kubu itu di-behagi oleh Raja Muda dengan di-beri-nya kain dan baju dan seluar masing-masing dengan pakaian-nya serta kata nasihat-nya, "Apa hal engkau jaga ini kubu dari hil angkatan Yang-di-Pertuan yang datang di-laut itu ia-lah yang ampuinya Kelantan dan Lun Pandak itu sa-kadar wakil Lun Drahman yang telah mati tiada-kah nama kamu derhakakan Duli Yang-di-Pertuan?" Sa-telah itu benar fikir mereka itu maka dapat-lah bersuaka dan bersetia maka perahu yang bersama Temenggong masok serta di-permaalumkan Duli Yang-di-Pertuan di-laut. Ia pun sa-lalu berangkat masok sa-telah Raja Muda menengar titah sa-lalu-lah ia mudok dengan sakalian yang bersama-nya sa-telah berjumpa lawan berkelahi-lah kadua-nya pihak beberapa yang mati dan luka. Maka Lun Pandak pun undur lari ada-nya. Sa-telah Kelantan pun dapat maka di-kurniakan Raja Muda juga akan jadi Raja di-Kelantan. Maka berangkat-lah balek ka-Terengganu tiada berapa lama maka Inche' Wan Teh pun sa-telah baligh-lah maka di-kawinkan oleh Sultan Mansur akan putera-nya Tungku Muhammad. Sa-telah beberapa lama-nya maka dapat anak akan Tungku Sulong. Sa-telah selesai-lah perajaan negeri kemudian maka Sultan Mansur pun ada suka memperbaukan istana besar lima ruang. Maka di-suroh panggil Raja Muda Kelantan akan meramu kayu perkakas istana. Maka Raja Muda pun datang-lah ia kira-kira sa-ribu orang berhenti sa-kalian di-Pasir Sa-heiang dengan beberapa bangsal dan chemat. Kemudian meramu-lah ia ka-dalam Sungai Nerus sa-telah dapat segala kayu maka Raja Muda pun mohon-lah ia akan balek ka-Kelantan karna bimbang ia akan negeri serta memohonkan sa-orang daripada putera Duli Yang-di-Pertuan akan jadi baja di-dalam Kelantan ada-nya. Sa-telah balek ia beberapa lama-nya maka sampai-lah umur Tungku Sulong itu kira-nya enam tahun katujoh maka Sultan Mansur pun sediakan perahu akan membawa putera-nya Tungku Muhammad serta dengan anak dan isteri dan hamba sahaba ka-Kelantan. Maka pada masa itu Sultan Mahmud Lingga pun ada di-Terengganu maka ia pun berangkat menghantar bersama. Sa-telah sampai

angkatan ka-Kelantan lalu di-kerjakan Tungku Muhammad di-Kelantan dengan sa-lengkap pakaian Kerajaan dengan pakaian Sultan Mahmud. Maka datang gemalang tuboh-nya serta lalai rupa-nya. Maka di-angku oleh Sultan Mahmud. Maka tetap-lah ia sa-telah itu maka seru-nya titah Duli Yang-di-Pertuan Besar mengurniakan nama akan putera-nya Tungku Muhammad dengan nama Yang-di-Pertuan Kelantan dan tatkala hampirkan berangkat balek di-kurniakan nama akan Inche' Wan Teh dengan nama Inche' Puan Kelantan. Kemudian dari itu maka Sultan Mansur pun berangkat balek ka-Terengganu dan Sultan Mahmud pun balek ka-Lingga. Sa-telah sampai tiga bulan maka datang-lah peridaran dunia Sultan Mansur pun gering. Maka di-suoh silakan Yang-di-Pertuan Kelantan maka ia pun berangkat sampai ka-Batu Rakit berbunyi mertam Sultan Mansur kembali ka-rahmat-allah ta'alai atiallahu anhu tarikh Sanat 1208 malam Jumaat 14 hari-bulan Jamadul-akhir waktu jam pukul 12. Sa-telah esok hari maka disiram dan sembahyang akan jenazah maka di-naikkan karajaan putera-nya ja-itu Yang-di-Pertuan Besar waktu asar. Sa-telah itu maka di-arak-lah akan jenazah-nya dengan semporna adat Raja di-bawa tanam ka-masjid ada-nya. Sa-telah itu maka sampai-lah khabar hilang marhum itu kapada Raja Muda Kelantan maka sangat-lah ia dukaehita akan Marhum hingga membawa kapada berubah hal tuboh badan-nya hingga di-kata orang sampai membawa kapada akhir umur-nya. Sa-telah itu kira-nya delapan bulan kасembulan pada bulan Satar tahun 1209 kembali ia ka-rahmat allah atiallahu anhu dan ada-lah kemudian daripada hilang Sultan Mansur itu kira-nya delapan tahun maka Yang-di-Pertuan Besar pun meminang Tungku Sulong akan putera-nya Tungku Che' Muda. Maka Yang-di-Pertuan Kelantan pun bersedta-lah akan bekerja-nya hanya tinggal rumah dapur lagi belum ada. Maka Yang-di-Pertuan pun menyureh ia akan Lun Drahman dan Lun Zainal dan Tuan Dagang dan Lun Dil akan merembak rumah di-Kota Tras daripada pagi sampai lepas dzuhor tiada datang. Maka titah Yang-di-Pertuan cheba-gak Abang Lun Muhammad sendiri lihat apa-apa gendala-nya. Maka Lun Muhammad pun pergi melihat tiba-tiba masing-masing bernauung di-bawah pokok kayu. Maka kata Lun Muhammad, "Apa hal Yang di-Pertuan suroh rombak rumah mari berdiam?" Maka kata Lun Drahman, "Mari-gak dahulu." Maka Lun Muhammad pun datang. Maka kata Lun Zainal, "Bagaimana gamak abang orang Trengganu datang ini pendapatan abang gemok-kah atau kurus kita ini? karna yang mari ini Tungku Che' Muda, maka yang di-bawa-nya itu Lun Mydin dan Lun Daud. Maka bapa-nya itu abang membuat-nya dan yang lain ini tidak bagaimana?" Maka jawab Lun Muhammad "Hamba apa yang ada satu-satu?" maka kata yang lain itu, "Semua-nya tiada jadi apa, asal bersatu kira-nya." Maka jawab Lun Muhammad, "Jika bagitu mana-mana gamak ramak-lah." Sa-telah itu maka masing-masing menghadap akan senjata atas hal kadar-nya dan ubat bedil hanya sa-labu ada-nya. Kemudian Lun Muhammad pun balek meng-

hadap Yang-di-pertuan titah-nya, "Apa khabar?" Maka sembahnya masing-masing udzur ada yang sakit kepala ada yang bisa perut maka belum-lah lagi terombak. Maka antara itu angkatan Terengganu pun sampai dengan sa-lengkap adat bekerja kawin serta dengan beberapa perempuan. Sa-telah itu Yang-di-Pertuan pun menghadap akan Yang-di-Pertuan Besar di-kanaikkan serta memaalumkan segala perkara daripada hal rumah dan lain-nya. Sa-telah itu Yang-di-Pertuan Kelantan balek. Maka Yang-di-Pertuan Besar pun menyuruh akan Tuan Syed Akil dan Bandar Abdul Muluk dan Datok Mata-mata Inche' Saleh akan memanggil Lun Muhammad. Sa-telah berjumpa di-sampaikan titah panggil. Maka jawab Lun Muhammad, "Titah di-junjong. Darihal segala yang datang ini bapa-lah kapada sahaya. Maka ada-lah sahaya mi telah berjanji dengan Yang-di-pertuan hendak bawa menghadap bersama tiba-tiba ia telah menghadap dahulu maka sekarang ini terlebih-lebih maalum hari mi tiada-lah terhemat sahaya sa-erang sangatlah menakut lagi pula sahaya mi kepala pun sakit." Sa-telah itu hari pun petang maka balek-lah segala yang datang memaalumkan Duli Yang-di-pertuan Besar. Maka ia pun beroleh berubah-lah kira-nya baik-lah bekerja ka-Terengganu titah-nya, "Apabila Lun Muhammad datang tiada-lah apa satu yang lain itu banyak bicharan-nya." Maka di-suroh beri tahu akan Yang-di-pertuan Kelantan dan Inche' Puan suroh turunkan barang-barang daripada perkakas dan lain-nya. Shahadan maka ada-lah kemudian daripada balek Syed Akil dan yang serta-nya daripada memanggil Lun Muhammad itu maka Lun Muhammad-nya menghadap akan Yang-di-pertuan Kelantan memaalumkan datang titah itu. Maka titah-nya, "Baik-lah abang Lun Muhammad menghadap," sembah, "Sila-lah Yang-di-pertuan patek menging." Maka titah-nya, "Sahaya tidak bersama pun tidak apa satu." Maka Lun Muhammad pun balek mengajak kawan-kawan serta anak Raja empat lima orang bersuatu kira dengan dia hingga sampai empat lima ratus yang mengiring serta ketika itu berkata Inche' Rashad, "Hai apa mi hendak di-hanvutkan kanaikkan ini?" sa-telah sampai menghadap maka titah Yang-di-pertuan Besar "Amboi Lun Muhammad baharu datang" hanya-lah sa-titek kahwa pun tiada di-angkatkan. Sa-telah itu tiada beraq a jam maka Lun Muhammad pun balek kira-nya tiada berapa lama-nya maka berbunyi bedil sa-yuchek sa-belah Pulau Sabar sa-telah malam maka titah suroh mudék mengambil segala perempuan. Maka tatkala itu kadengaran orang mengerat kayu api pun berkelipan. Sa-telah turun segala perempuan maka tatkala esok hari kalihatan kubu. Maka perahu segala perempuan pun hilir mendapatkan kanaikkan. Sa-telah itu esok hari Jumaat pagi maka berbunyi-lah bedil di-perahu Syed Akil menujukan Kampong Laut dan Pulau Sabar. Maka sakalian perahu pun mengkok bedil dari pagi Jumaat ini sampai petang maka tiada berbunyi balas-nya melainkan jarang sa-kali sa-telah malam berhenti. Maka esok pagi membendil pula sa-pagi tuba-tiba datang peluru sa-belah Tikab dari pada perahu Syed Osman lalu di atas kanaikkan Tungku Che' Muda. Maka

gempar-lah ketika itu bagai sa-olah-olah-nya belum kira-nya. Maka di-permaalumkan demikian itu akan Yang-di-pertuan Besar. Maka titah-nya, "Kita datang ini bukan-nya pekerjaan perang maka sa-karang sudah tiada bersatu kira-nya baik-lah kita balek dahulu." Sa-telah itu jadi berhenti-lah daripada memberitil-nya maka dengan kurnia Allah Daulat Duli Yang-di-pertuan tiada-lah chachat segala kawan melamkan mati sa-orang di-perahu Wan Muhammad Kebur tengah berkemudah kena peluru di-dalam mulut-nya. Sa-telah itu perahu kanarkan pun keluar maka sa-kalian pun keluar sa-lalu ka-Terengganu. Sa-telah sampai Yang-di-Pertuan kadua-nya ka-Terengganu maka tiada jadi bekerja Tungku Che' Muda tahun itu hanya bieharakan i rang tahun kadua dengan menambahi dan membiki senjata-nya dan menyureh ka-Petani minta bantu dari Datok Lun Ismail dan sa-telah terbuka kuala tahun yang kadua maka di-luasi anak raja-raja yang berjalan darat serta penghulu dan ravat-nya m-itu Ungku Muda dan Tuan Inche' Kepong dan Tuan Jamal Maras dan Tuan Sulaiman dan Tuan Mahmud dan Inche' Ungku Long itu avami dengan perahu di-laut membawa ubat bedil dan lam-nya takut keputusan. Adapun penghulu yang tahan di-bawa dengan ravat-nya itu Inche' Udin Serada dan Penghulu Bahrul Serada dan Penghulu Deman dan Pa' Subong Dolah dan juru tunggul pererangan-nya itu Penghulu Sapai Pertang masing-masing itu dengan beberapa ratus ravat-nya melainkan Inche' Udn beribu ravat dan sa-telah siap-lah sakalian akan berjalan maka Duli Yang-di-pertuan pun berangkat-lah keluar dengan beberapa anak raja-raja dan orang besar yang beperahu dengan beberapa puloh kakab dan penjajab dan pengatil besar-besar. Maka berhenti di-Besut serta meranti perahu Inche' Aim Losong beberapa hari karna ia ndzur sakit. Maka pergi datang-lah Duli Yang-di-pertuan bermain-main di-Besut itu ka-Perhentian belang-belang mencari khabar Panglima Prang Inche' Abdullah yang pergi datang ia dengan kiehi ka-Petani kapada Datok Lun Ismail mudah-mudahan berkumpul segala dengan angkatan itu tiba-tiba Inche' Aim datang ia dari Terengganu sembah-nya panass-panas kata-nya, "Ada-kah hendak melanggar negeri ini bergantong dua orang?" Maka tatkala itu Yang-di-pertuan pun panas-lalu berangkat ka-pengail Bujang Sa-ribu sa-lalu-lah bolavar ka-Kelantan. Maka segala angkatan pun mengiring-lah semua-nya masok ka-Kelantan Duli Yang-di-pertuan berhenti di-Pulau Ketitir di-Sungai Pinang. Shahadan ada-lah segala yang berjalan darat telah melanggar ia dahulu ia-itu mula-nya kubu semua-nya lebuh kurang dua-puloh hari maka lawan-nya undur bertahan di-Lubuk Limau Nipis. Maka dapat-lah kubu Semerak. Maka langgar Lubuk Limau Nipis maka dapat-lah demikian juga lama-nya. Maka lawan-nya undur bertahan di-Kubu Kandih. Maka dapat-lah Kubu Limau Nipis maka langgar pula Kubu Kandih demikian juga lama-nya maka lawan-nya undur bertahan di-Kubu Kelui Tarak dalam Kelantan. Maka langgar pula kubu ini jadi berkait-lah dengan yang berperahu angkatan melanggar kampung sa-beleh sungai dalam Kelantan semua-nya me-

Iainkan tujuh delapan buah tinggal menunggu akan kanaikkan di-Pulau Ketitir jua dan sa-telah perang-lah beberapa hari maka Lun Muhammad beri surat akan Ungku Muda menyatakan ia akan undur ka-Sukui melainkan minta ampun-lah bawha jangan-lah di-turut akan dia ka-Sukui bawha-sa-nya ia tiada-lah menderhaka lagi akan anak chuchu Marhum. Jika ia menderhaka lagi biar-lah safan safan ia sampaikan chuchu dan sa-telah undur-lah Lun Muhammad ka-Sukui kemudian maka berjumpa akan Inche' Udin Serada itu Raja-raja perempuan yang-lari bergajah-gajah serta-nya laki-laki kata Inche' Udin, "Kita ambil Raja-raja ini sembahkan tuan penghulu kita." Maka di-tegali oleh anak-nya maka tiada di-pakai-nya. Maka dapat-lah akan Inche' Udin tiba-tiba berjumpa pula Raja laki-laki yang serta perempuan itu serta banyak orang-nya. Maka di-ambil balek dengan perkelahian hingga mati Inche' Udin serta rayat-nya lebeh orang lima enam puluh dan di-sini-lah Inche' Ahmad bin Isahak di-bangkit oleh Inche' Lok kata-nya, "Mana lagi orang yang makan di-balai sorong hidang tarek hidang?" Maka Inche' Ahmad pun terkam dengan Inche' Shariff Pulau Ketam akan meradak akan Lun Dil di atas gajah. Maka di-tembak-nya dari atas gajah tiada kena maka di-tikam oleh gembala gajah dari bawah gajah akan Inche' Ahmad dan Inche' Sharif maka mati kadua-nya di-jalan orang yang lari ka-Sukui dan sa-telah undur orang Kelantan itu ka-Sukui maka segala yang perang di-darat pun merampas-lah sa-dapat-dapat daripada kerbau dan lembu dan lain-nya. Kemudian lalu membakar segala rumah dairah Kenali dan di-Ja Keechil dan Ja Besar dan di-Balai Jawa Kampung Raja. Kemudian dari-pada itu berhenti di-Kelantan kira-nya sa-bulan lebeh. Maka jadi jumlah dengan lama di-jalan dan dalam perkelahian lebeh kurang lima bulan sampai balek yang berjalan ka-Terengganu dan segala yang berperahu pun sa-telah perang beberapa hari maka dapat khabar bawha-sa-nya Lun Muhammad sudah lari ka-Hulni. Maka tatkala itu masing-masing pun merampas sa-chiekak-chekak-nya. Kemudian dari itu Yang-di-pertuan Kelantan pun pindah ia dari perabu ka-rumah-nya yang di-Kelantan dan Yang-di-pertuan Besar pun berangkat mudik. Maka tatkala itu Lun Daud pun ada ia berkahendak akan anak Orang Kaya Tandun. Maka telah di-pintanya maka jawab baya-nya sudah tunang orang. Maka menghadap bapa-nya akan Yang-di-Pertuan Kelantan maka titah-nya, "Jika ia kahendakki juga dengan keras tahan akan dia," serta di-beri-nya tombak akan tanda Yang-di-Pertuan. Maka tatkala datang Lun Daud serta Lun Mydin maka di-kahendakki-nya juga dengan kuat. Maka di-tahankan seperti titah Yang-di-pertuan serta dengan tanda-nya. Maka mengadu-lah Lun Daud akan Duli Yang-di-pertuan Besar maka titah-nya "Kawan datang dengan pekerjaan bermati luka sa-kadar orang yang sa-orang itu jadikan bichara." Sa-telah itu Yang-di-pertuan Besar pun hendak berangkat balek hanya di-tinggalkan Tungku Ahmad dan Tungku Endak dan beberapa orang baik-baik serta-nya beberapa rayat akan menanti Datok Lun Ismail akan menverta-i langgar ka-hulu pula. Sa-telah Duli Yang-di-

pertuan berangkat balek maka Datok pun sampai maka di-sampai-kan titah akan dia. Maka sa-lalu-lah ia berjalan serta orang Terengganu akan melanggar kubu di-Pasir Mas. Maka di-langgar tiba-tiba tiada sampai berapa hari orang Kelantan sa-belah Lun Muhammad pun datang tindih dengan beberapa ribu China Galas serta di-rangkak-nya masuk tiada tertahan orang Petani dan orang Terengganu hanya sa-lalu undur balek daripada berperahu dan yang berjalan kaki ada-nya. Sa-telah kembali sa-kalitan ka-negeri maka pada tahun yang katiga berangkat pula akan perang maka berlenti pula di-dalam Besut beberapa hari tiba-tiba Yang-di-pertuan Besar pun datang gerang maka berangkat-lah balek. Shahadan telah selesat-lah daripada pekerjaan perang pada tarikh Sanat 1217 musim bulan sa-belas masok bulan sa-belas pada sa-lekor Rejab sa-telah tetap-lah di-Terengganu maka di-mulai meletakkan kerja kawin Tungku Che' Muda dengan Tungku Sulong. Sa-telah itu beberapa tahun tiada jua datat anak. Adapun Inche' Puan Kelantan bonda-nya datat anak akan sa-orang Tungku Sulong itu jua dan Inche' Wan Teh adek Inche' Puan itu dapat sa-orang anak akan nama Meriam bersuami ia akan Tungku Salam dan Tuan Dagang adek Inche' Wan Ngah beranakkan Raja Inche' dan Raja Mai dan Tuan Kechik dan Nang Senik dan Lun Drahman dan Tuan Senik Sungai Pinang. Adapun Lun Muhammad tiada beranak ada-pun Lun Yusuf anak-nya tujuh ia-itu Lun Ahmad dan Tuan Butlat dan Lun Saleh dan Lun Omar dan Lun Ibrahim dan dua perempuan satu jadi isteri Lun Nik Patani anak Lun Kors ia-itu Engku Tiba dan satu lagi jadi isteri Tun Lun Hasan. Adapun Lun Zainal anak-nya lima ia-itu Lun Drahman dan Ungku Lebar dan Ungku Tengah dan Tuan Kling dan Lun Dris. Adapun Inche' Ungku Pelembang tiada beranak ia bersuami akan Ungku Kabong kemudian jadi isteri Ungku Kadir Besut. Adapun Ismail anak-nya tiga ia-itu Tun Besar yang jadi Raja Petani dan Lun Nik Kampung Laut dan Tuan Busu. Adapun Lun Tan anak-nya lima ia-itu Lun Nik Gagah dan Tuan Senik Kota dan Tuan Senik Kampung Sireh dan Tun Busu dan yang perempuan Tuan Besar jadi isteri Tuan Besar Petani. Adapun Lun Pandak anak-nya sa-orang ia-itu Tun Senik Lebar. Shahadan telah kembali Kelantan datat akan Lun Muhammad ia-itu perang dahulu disertai oleh China Galas. Maka memerentah-lah ia beberapa tahun maka di-beri-nya nama akan Tuan Dagang itu Ungku Sewa Raja dan akan Lun Drahman Kuala Cha itu di-panggil orang Lun Raja dan akan Lun Zainal itu bernama Raja Bendahara dan akan Lun Tan itu bernama Raja Temenggong dan sa-telah tetap-lah kerajaan Lun Muhammad daripada tarikh Sanat 1216 pada bulan sa-belas masok sa-belas sa-puluh hari bulan tujuh bulan tujuh hari dari pada hari hilang Lun Muhammad itu maka anak-anak saudara-nya membenarkan Lun Zainal itu akan jadi Raja dan Lun Ahmad akan jadi Raja

Muda dan Tuan Senik Kota akan jadi Bendahara dan Tun Senik Kampong Sireh akan jadi Temenggong dan Tuan Besar akan jadi Perdana Menteri. Sa-telah itu kira-nya hampir dua bulan maka muafakat kadua Tuan Senik akan mengambil karajaan Lun Zainal dan Lun Hamad. Maka di-langgar-nya kota Raja maka balas-nya dari keta maka undur ia ka-Kelupan serta mengaku ia akan salah-nya. Maka hendak di-tindeh-nya oleh Lun Ahmad tiada di-benarkan oleh Lun Zainal dan orang Siam pun larang kadua pihak. Sa-telah itu Tuan Senik pun balek ka-Banggul tiba-tiba di-buat kubu di-Banggul serta di-lengkongkan kota Raja dengan perang kira-nya terkurong kadua-nya empat bulan di-dalam kota maka keluar Lun Zainal undur ka-Benara dan kira-nya hampir enam bulan baharu keluar Lun Ahmad ka-Sungai Budul diam ia di-masjid. Kemudian undur ia ka-Tumpat kira-nya lebuh empat puloh hari maka ketika itu Tuan Lonik Tapong menvertai Tuan Besar berkubu di-Titian Papan berlawan dengan kubu Tuan Busu Bachok. Maka Tuan Besar mengajak Lun Hamad di-Tumpat itu serta-nya. Maka datang-lah ia ka-Pekan lalu naik ia ka-Kampong Bukit maka di-turut oleh Tun Senik Kota dan Ungku Seri Mas. Maka berjumpa-lah kadua-nya akan Lun Ahmad di-bukit maka berkelahi-lah di-sana beberapa hari hingga kena Ungku Seri Mas di-bawah sudu hati terus ka-belakang lembing daun buloh Tuan Bulat anak Lun Kori. Maka di-usong bawa ka-Limbat di-sini hampir-lah akan dapat Kelantan akan Lun Ahmad karna telah tewas orang sa-belah. Kemudian maka Lun Ahmad turun ia ka-Lekub Titian Papan akan mengambil kubu Tuan Busu Bachok tiba-tiba orang Siam pun sampai membawa surat suroh rajakan Tun Senik Kampong Sireh dan Tuan Senik Kota di-beri nama Sultan Dewa. Maka tatkala itu fikir Lun Ahmad jika bagaimana di-lawan tiadakan dapat karna perentah Siam. Maka ia pun turun-lah ka-Bachok berperahu lalu ka-Terengganu tiada berapa lama diam di-Terengganu maka datang surat Siam ka-Terengganu suroh undurkan Lun Ahmad dari Terengganu karna takut akan jadi pergaduhan dengan Kelantan. Maka undurkan-lah akan dia ka-Kemamian ada-nya. Telah selesai-lah daripada menyusunkan sa-tengah daripada sila-sila ini serta kesah-nya itu pada hari Ahad 23 haribulan Rejab biad'-l-fakir'-l-hakir Abdullah Almasjid pada tarikh Sanat 1285.

Tersurat pada hari Sabtu 16 haribulan Shawal 1293.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

In the name of Allah the Merciful and Compassionate, the Lord to whom belongs majesty and glory. This is a story related by old men, partly derived from the annals of Petani and Kelantan and partly from the annals of Sultan Mansur the Great the son of Zainalabidin the son of Abdulmajid, from the time when he went to Petani to the time when his son Sultan Zainalabidin went to Kelantan and stayed in Besut. Now the Rajas of Kelantan sprang from Dato' Wan who was called Raja of Petani after the time of

Baginda Nam Chavam. Dato' Wan's son was Dato' Pengkalan Tua and the latter had three sons, Dato' Pasir, Tuan Besar and Tuan Lun Nik. Dato' Pasir remained in Petani and the other two came to Kelantan, for at that time there was no Raja in Kelantan. After they were settled in Kelantan Dato' Pasir had a son Lun Pandak, Tuan Besar had a son Lun Nik, and Lun Nik had two daughters and a son Lun Yunus. Tuan Besar told Lun Nik to stay in Kelantan as he intended to make an expedition to the islands. It is not certain where he went, but suddenly there came news of his death. A certain Raja of Legeh conquered the country. He was called Baginda Lun Drahman, a brother of Lun Man and nephew of the Dato' of Pujud. While in Legeh Lun Drahman had a son named Lun Nik. After this Lun Drahman came with all his forces to Kelantan and there married a daughter of Lun Nik and so closely related himself to Lun Yunus. Not long after he quarrelled with his father-in-law and in the fight that ensued Lun Drahman got the worst of it. Not long after they fought again and once more he was defeated by his father-in-law. After a time he quarrelled again with his father-in-law who would not allow him a share in the government of the country. Lun Drahman still sought means to increase his power and another fight followed in which the father-in-law was worsted. So Lun Drahman killed his father-in-law and obtained possession of Kelantan. Lun Yunus retired to Trengganu and lived at Bukit Dato' and there he took to himself a concubine. From there he moved to Losong where a son named Lun Muhammad was born to him. He subsequently married Tuan Inche' Jumat, the eldest daughter of Ungku Tenang Wangsa. By her he had children, Inche' Wan Teh, Inche' Wan Ngah and Tuan Dagang. After Baginda Lun Drahman had obtained possession of Kelantan he appointed Lun Pandak as his representative to rule in Kelantan and himself returned to Legeh. In A. H. 1186 (A. D. 1771) a letter came from the Dato' of Jeram to Sultan Mansur asking for help and offering to accompany Sultan Mansur if he wished to acquire Pujud. At this time Sultan Mansur's age was 57. Sultan Mansur equipped a fleet consisting of several scores of vessels and proceeded to Petani taking Lun Yunus with him. When they arrived at Penarik in Petani in the district of Ru Sarang Lang he landed and the Dato' of Jeram gave suitable presents to the Raja to further his project. The Sultan then ordered Inche' Aim of Losong and Bandar Abdul Muluk to go to the Dato' of Pujud and inform him that the Sultan and his chiefs were coming to look into the affairs of Pujud. When these two men had conveyed this information to the Dato' he told them to make this humble reply to the Sultan: 'It is better for Your Highness to go back. Why follow the wishes of another? I am ready to follow your own wish but if you wish to follow that of another, even so Pujud will not be won. If Your Highness desires merely to see the contest, match me with my enemy from the West. Whoever is defeated, Your Highness can adopt and cherish his

victor?" At the same time he sent to the Sultan a present of 30 tahils of gold ore and in addition several buffaloes and bullocks and goats and several loads of rice and other things much exceeding the presents of the Dato' of Jeram. And each of the men who carried the presents was careful to take with him a bundle of spears. So there was no invasion of Pujud and the expedition returned to Trengganu. When it was known that Baginda Lun Drahman was in Legeh and that Lun Pandak alone remained in Kelantan Lun Yunus was very anxious to take Kelantan and asked permission of Sultan Mansur to do so. The Sultan granted his request and allowed the Dato' Temenggong to accompany him. When the expedition was ready they set out with a large force. When they arrived in Kelantan they seized the country and Lun Pandak retired to Legeh and Lun Yunus obtained possession of Kelantan. The Temenggong returned to Trengganu and shortly after Baginda Lun Drahman came with a large force to recover Kelantan from Lun Yunus. Lun Yunus retired to Trengganu (according to some accounts after an unsuccessful resistance) and Lun Drahman asked whether it was a manly act to seize his country when his back was turned. When Sultan Mansur heard the news he sent Inche' Kadir to Baginda Lun Drahman bidding him get ready as His Highness was coming to take Kelantan. Lun Drahman replied that he was glad to hear it as otherwise he would himself have had to go and take Trengganu. So Sultan Mansur collected 80 vessels and several thousands of soldiers were sent overland. The fleet sailed and when they had reached Stiu news was received that Baginda Lun Drahman had reached Telaga Tujuh with several thousands of his subjects fully equipped to attack Trengganu, and there could be seen many persons on the shore but it was doubtful whether they were enemies or friends. So Inche' Dahmad was ordered to go ashore and investigate. Suddenly Lun Drahman approached in a boat manned by 13 men; and some say that because of the bold and fearless manner of his approach, half the fleet began to pull up their anchors in their anxiety; but the other story is as follows:—many people had gone to the Sultan's vessel and the Sultan enquired who would go ashore to find out the truth of the news, but no one replied; the Sultan looked at Wan Muhammad of Stiu who was sitting in the bow of the Sultan's vessel and told him to come forward. Wan Muhammad came as far as the foremast and the Sultan told him to come on. Wan Muhammad approached and the Sultan asked him if he would go ashore and see if the news about Lun Drahman was true. He replied that he would not refuse to do anything that the Sultan ordered. So the Sultan ordered him to go. He saluted the Sultan and got into a boat and told his children that he did not know whether he would ever return. He then sailed to the shore and the people on shore would have fired on him but refrained as they said he might be the bearer of a message. When he landed he met Baginda Lun Drahman himself. Baginda Lun Drahman addressed him by name, and coming close up to him said "I put my

life into your hands." Wan Muhammad replied "Your slave does the same. His life is in your hands and at your feet." When they had thus confided in one another, Baginda Lun Drahman said that if Wan Muhammad would answer for the anger of His Highness he would go and see him, and Wan Muhammad accepted the responsibility. They then got into the boat paddled by 13 men and rowed straight to the Sultan's vessel. When they reached it, they were both allowed to go on board. When they sat down before the Sultan, Baginda Lun Drahman presented the kris at his waist to the Sultan and the Sultan pulled off his coat and gave it to Baginda Lun Drahman, at the same time asking him the cause of the trouble in Kelantan. He replied that he submitted to the Sultan, but requested that during his lifetime he might rule on behalf of the Sultan. Sultan Mansur agreed to this and made him a present of a chest of opium. Baginda Lun Drahman then respectfully withdrew and returned in his boat to Legeh with all his followers. Sultan Mansur proceeded to Kelantan and made Lun Yusus Raja Muda of Kelantan under Lun Pandak. At this time the Sultan wished to take to wife Tang Smik the daughter of Lun Dil of Pulau Belurn. So he took her to wife and she bore to him Tengku Ahmad. After this he went back to Trengganu. Not long after the news came that Baginda Lun Drahman had gone to Benara for a cock fight. He was letting go his bird after the spurs had been fixed and was bending down to blow up the feathers, when it slipped from his hands and a spur struck Lun Drahman's head. Lun Drahman told his attendants to take away the bird as he said that his seer had foretold that he would not be wounded, but that if he was wounded he would die. So he returned to Legeh and became ill with another sickness and shortly after died. When the Raja Muda of Kelantan got the news he went over to assist in the matter of Lun Drahman's death. While the Raja Muda was in Kelantan there were born to him five sons by his concubine; Lun Yusuf, Lun Zainal, Inche' Ku Pelembang (daughter), Lun Tan, Lun Ismail, and Lun Pandak. And the Raja Muda was as it were a constable in Kelantan for Sultan Mansur, being under Lun Pandak only, at the time of Baginda Lun Drahman's death. Not long after the Raja Muda got into trouble on account of his government, and there was anger in Trengganu about it, so he was recalled to Trengganu and ordered to live near Bukit Jalan Kaliran, but shortly after he moved to Beladu and during this period Lun Pandak alone carried on the government of Kelantan. Not long after Lun Pandak rebelled and refused to recognise the government of Trengganu. Thereupon the Sultan ordered his fleet to be got ready to invade Kelantan. It was very nearly the twelfth moon when the fleet consisting of 80 vessels set sail and anchored in the harbour, and daily it grew nearer to the stormy season. The Dato' Temenggong went to the Sultan and said that in his opinion it was very near to the time when the river would be closed and that they had better return home. The Sultan however gave no

answer, so the Temenggong came a second time and said "With regard to Kelantan let me and my three brothers, Raja Muda, Raja Besut and To' Limbat go to Kelantan. If we do not get Kelantan we will not come back to Trengganu but will go on the pilgrimage to Mecca." The Sultan agreed and he respectfully withdrew and the four of them went to their boats and set sail. They were accompanied by many other vessels and when near to Kelantan they saw a number of stockades along the sea shore. The Raja Muda and To' Limbat went ashore leaving the Temenggong in his boat. To all the commanders of the stockades the Raja Muda apportioned presents of cloth and coats and trowsers and at the same time he gave them advice saying "What are you doing in guarding these stockades against this expedition which is now at sea? His Highness owns Kelantan and Lun Pandak is only the representative of the late Lun Drahman. Will you not all get the reputation of being rebels against His Highness?" They considered that this was true and they agreed to be faithful subjects to His Highness, and the Temenggong's boat came in and reported to His Highness who was at sea. He then came in and when the Raja Muda heard the royal commands they went up river, and when they met the enemy there was a fight and many people were killed and wounded. Lun Pandak retired and fled. When Kelantan was regained the Raja Muda was made Raja in Kelantan. Not long after he had returned to Trengganu, Inche' Wan Teh being now grown up, Sultan Mansur married her to his son Tungku Muhammad. In due time she bore a son Tungku Sulong. After the sovereignty of the country had been settled Sultan Mansur decided to make a large palace on ten pillars. So he sent for the Raja Muda of Kelantan to collect the necessary timber. The Raja Muda came with about a thousand men and stayed at Pasir Sebrang in many sheds and huts. The timber was collected in Sungai Nerus and when it was all got the Raja Muda asked permission to return to Kelantan as he was anxious about the country and he asked that one of the sons of His Highness should be sent to be a good steel blade in Kelantan. After he had been back some time and when Tungku Sulong was six or seven years old, Sultan Mansur equipped a vessel to take his son Tungku Muhammad with his wife and child and their retainers to Kelantan. At this time Sultan Mahmud of Lingga was in Trengganu and he accompanied the expedition. When the expedition reached Kelantan, Tungku Muhammad was dressed in state clothes belonging to Sultan Mahmud. He was overcome with a fit of shivering and seemed about to faint. Sultan Mahmud supported him and when he was composed it was proclaimed that His Highness the great Sultan had granted to his son Tungku Muhammad the title of His Highness of Kelantan and when the Sultan was about to return home he gave to Inche' Wan Teh the title of Inche' Puan of Kelantan. Then Sultan Mansur returned to Trengganu and Sultan Mahmud returned to Lingga. Three months later Sultan Mansur fell sick and he sent for His Highness

of Kelantan. When the later had reached Batu Rakit, cannon announced the death of Sultan Mansur which took place at 12 p.m. on the eve of Friday the 14th of Jemadalakhir A. H. 1208 (A.D. 1793). The next day the body was washed and prayers were recited over it and his son (Zamalabidin) was proclaimed Sultan in the afternoon. The body was then carried in procession as befits a Raja and buried in the mosque. When the news of the Sultan's death reached the Raja Muda he was very grieved and it so changed his health that people said he showed the effects of the change until the end of his life. After eight or nine months in the month of Safar A. H. 1209 (A. D. 1794) he returned to his maker. About eight years after the death of Sultan Mansur the Sultan betrothed Tungku Suleng to his daughter Tungku Che' Muda. His Highness of Kelantan made all preparations for the wedding and the kitchens alone remained to be made. His Highness ordered Lun Drahman and Lun Zainal and Tuan Dagang and Lun Dil to remove and rebuild the house at Kota Tras but from early morning to noon they did not obey the summons. Accordingly His Highness sent Lun Muhammad to see what was the difficulty. Lun Muhammad went and found them all taking shelter under a tree. Lun Drahman said "How is it that you are doing nothing when His Highness has ordered you to rebuild the house?" Lun Drahman said "Come here." So Lun Drahman went to him. Then Lun Zainal said "What do you think of these Trengganu men coming here? Do you think we shall be lean or fat? It is Tengku Che' Muda who has come and he has brought with him Lun Mydin and Lun Daud, whose father you killed; the others do not count." Lun Muhammad replied "What single resource have I got?" and they said "That does not matter as long as we are all agreed" and Lun Muhammad replied "If that is so, I will fall in with the general opinion." After this each came up with such weapons as he had but there was only one flask of gunpowder. Then Lun Muhammad went back to His Highness who asked him for his report. He told His Highness that all of them were sick, some with head-aches and some with stomach-aches, and that the house was not yet pulled down. In the meantime the Trengganu fleet arrived with all the paraphernalia for the wedding and with many women. His Highness of Kelantan went on board the Sultan's vessel and told him all about the house etc. Then His Highness of Kelantan returned. The Sultan ordered Tuan Syed Akil and Bandar Abdul Muluk and the Dato' Mata-mata Inche' Saleh to call Lun Muhammad. When they met him and gave him the Sultan's summons Lun Muhammad answered "I respect the summons, and you who bring it here are as fathers to me. His Highness of Kelantan promised to take me with him to the Sultan, but he has already gone to the Sultan alone. At this hour, as you see I cannot go; I should be afraid to go alone and moreover I have a head-ache." It was evening and the messengers went back and told the Sultan. The Sultan then changed his plans and thought it would be better to

have the wedding in Trengganu, for he said that if Lun Muhammad came there was not likely to be any trouble with the others. So he ordered His Highness of Kelantan and Inche' Puan to be told to get their things on board. After Syed Akil and his companions had returned from summoning Lun Muhammad, Lun Muhammad went to His Highness of Kelantan and informed him of the Sultan's summons. His Highness of Kelantan told him that he had better go to the Sultan. He replied "If Your Highness goes I will go with you." But His Highness said "If I do not go it does not matter." Lun Muhammad went back and induced his friends and four or five young Rajas who sided with him to accompany him until he had a following of four or five hundred men. Inche' Rashad said "Who are these trying to set the Sultan's boat adrift?" and when they came to the Sultan he said "Well, Lun Muhammad, you have come at last," and not a drop of coffee was served. Not many hours later Lun Muhammad retired and shortly after a cannon was fired from Pulau Sabar, and that night the Sultan ordered boats to go up river to bring down all the women. As they went the noise of timber-cutting was heard and the glimmer of lights was seen. The next day when the women were being brought down a stockade was seen. So the boats with all the women proceeded down river and joined the Sultan's vessel. The next day, Friday morning, a cannon was fired from Syed Akil's boat in the direction of Kampong Laut and Pulau Sabar. All the boats then fired their cannon that Friday from morning until evening, but there were only occasional replies from the enemy and at night the firing ceased. Next morning the firing was resumed and a shot came in the direction of Tikat from Syed Osman's boat and fell on Tungku Che Muda's boat. This caused great consternation and there was as great confusion as if there were desertion to the enemy. When the Sultan was informed he replied that he had not come prepared for war but for a wedding and that as there appeared to be a hitch in the proceedings they had better go back to Trengganu. The firing then ceased and by the help of God the Sultan suffered no losses amongst his people except that one man who was steering the boat of Wan Muhammad of Kebur was shot in the mouth and killed. The Sultan's fleet then sailed out and went to Trengganu. When the two rulers arrived back in Trengganu the wedding of Tungku Che Muda was not proceeded with that year and the only business was that of the next year's war and the increase and improvement of weapons. Messages were also sent to Petani asking for help from Dato' Lun Ismail, and in the second year when the harbours were open, they collected the young Rajas who were going by land with their penghulus and followers, viz. Ungku Muda, Tuan Inche' Kepong, Tuan Jamal Maras, Tuan Sulaiman, Tuan Mahamud and Inche' Ungku Long. They were followed by boats with ammunition and other things, as a reserve against a shortage. The fighting penghulus with their followers who were taken were Inche' Udin of Serada and Penghulu Bahrul of Serada and Penghulu Deman.

and Pa' Sulong of Dunah and the keeper of the war flags was Penghulu Sapai of Pertang. All of them had hundreds of followers and Inche' Udin had a thousand followers. When they were all ready to start the Sultan sailed with his young Rajas and great men and with a large number of boats of all descriptions. The expedition stopped at Besut and waited several days for the boat of Inche' Am of Lesong as he was sick. The Sultan amused himself by going backwards and forwards to Besut while waiting for news of Panglima Prang Inche' Abdullah, who had gone in a boat to Petam to see if Dato' Lun Ismail would collect his fleet. Suddenly Inche' Am came from Trengganu and roused his Highness by asking if they were going to wait on account of two men before they attacked the country. The Sultan then hastily proceeded in the fishing boat named "Bujang Sa' ribu" and thence sailed to Kelantan. The fleet which accompanied the Sultan went right to Kelantan but the Sultan himself stopped at Pulau Ketitir in Sungai Pinang. Now those who had travelled overland had already got into touch with the enemy and after stockade fighting for about twenty days the enemy had retired and made a stand at Lubok Limau Nipis. The stockade at Semerak was captured and then Lubok Limau Nipis was attacked and in the end similarly captured. The enemy then retired to Kubu Kandih and it was also captured and the enemy retired and made a stand at the stockade of Klun Tarak in Kelantan. This stockade was in turn attacked and here the attackers were supported by the fleet attacking the villages alongside the river in Kelantan, only seven or eight boats remaining to guard the Sultan's vessel at Pulau Ketitir. After the fighting had lasted several days Lun Muhammad gave a letter to Ungku Muda saying that he was retiring to Sukui and asking for pardon and requesting that he should not be followed to Sukui as he would no longer be a rebel against the descendants of the late Sultan. He added that if he rebelled again he trusted that he and his descendants might be entirely ruined. After Lun Muhammad had retired to Sukui, Inche' Udin of Serada met the royal ladies who had fled on elephants with their husbands and Inche' Udin said he would capture them and hand them over to his penghulu. His children tried to dissuade him but he would not listen to them. Suddenly Inche' Udin met the husband of the ladies with a lot of their people. These rescued the ladies and after a fight Inche' Udin and fifty or sixty of his followers were killed. At this place Inche' Lek made Inche' Ahmad bin Isahak get up and said "Where are the rest of the men who gorge their food by trays full at the palace?" Inche' Ahmad rushed with Inche' Sharif of Pulau Ketam in order to thrust a spear at Lun Dil who was on an elephant. They were shot at from the elephant and missed but the driver of the elephant stabbed Inche' Ahmad and Inche' Sharif from underneath the elephant and both were killed, and the fugitives went on to Sukui. After the Kelantan men had retired to Sukui all those who were fighting on land plundered whatever

they could get in the way of buffaloes, bullocks etc. And they burnt all the houses in the districts of Kenali and Ja Kechil and Ja Besar and the Balai Jawa at Kampong Raja. After this they remained about a month longer in Kelantan. Altogether including the time on the road and the time of the actual fighting it was about five months before those who went by sea reached Trengganu. Some time after the war news was received that Lun Muhammad had retired to Hulni. And at this time everyone plundered as much as he could. After this His Highness of Kelantan moved from his boat to his house in Kelantan and His Highness of Trengganu went up stream. About this time Lun Daud wanted to marry a daughter of the Orang Kaya of Tandun. But when he asked for her her father said that she was already betrothed. The father then went to His Highness of Kelantan and His Highness said that if Lun Daud attempted to get the girl by force he was to resist him, and, as a sign of His Highness's authority to do so, he gave him a spear. So when Lun Daud came with Lun Mydin and tried forcibly to carry out his wish the father resisted him with the emblem of His Highness's authority. Lun Daud complained to His Highness of Trengganu. The Sultan said "You have come on a business of life and death, and yet in the matter of a single person you are making trouble." The Sultan then wished to go back, and leaving only Tungku Ahmad and Tungku Endak he took with him many good men and followers and waited for Dato' Lun Ismail to accompany him in his attack up river. After the Sultan had started back the Dato' came and the Sultan's commands were conveyed to him. So they all went together to attack the stockade at Pasir Mas. When they had attacked for a few days there suddenly came many people of Lun Muhammad's party supported by several thousands of Chinese from Galas. These crept in and could not be stopped by the Petani and Trengganu people, and both those who had come by boat and those who had come by land had to retreat. After they had returned to their countries, in the third year, there was an armed expedition, but it stopped some days in Besut. Here the Sultan was suddenly taken ill and went back. After the war was over in A. H. 1217 (A. D. 1802) in the 11th moon on the 21st of Rejab the wedding of Tungku Che Muda and Tungku Sulong was celebrated in Trengganu. In many years they got no children. The mother, Inche Puan of Kelantan had only the one son Tungku Sulong, and Inche' Wan Teh (sic) the younger sister of Inche' Puan, had a daughter named Meriam who married Tungku Salam. Tuan Dagang, the younger brother of Inche' Wan Ngah had children: Raja Inche', Raja Mai, Tuan Kechik, Tang Snik, Lun Drahman, and Tuan Snik of Sungai Pinang. Lun Muhammad had no children. Lun Yusuf had seven children: Lun Ahmad, Tuan Bulat, Lun Saleh, Lun Omar, Lun Ibrahim, and two daughters, one Ungku Tiba the wife of Lun Nik Pati the son of Lun Koris, and the other the wife of Tun Lun Hassan. Lun Zainal had five children: Lun Drahman, Ungku Lebai, Ungku

Tengah, Tuan Kling, and Lun Dris; Inche' Ungku Pelembang had no children by her husband Ungku Kakong, and later became the wife of Ungku Kadir of Besut. Lun Ismail had three children: Tun Besar who became Raja of Petani, Lun Nik of Kampong Laut, and Tuan Busu. Lun Tan had five children: Lun Nik of Gagap, Tun Snik of Kota, Tun Snik of Kampong Sireh, Tun Busu, and a daughter Tuan Besar who became the wife of Tuan Besar of Petani. Lun Pandak had one son, Tun Snik of Lebar. So Lun Muhammad got back Kelantan in the former war when he was helped by the Chinese of Galas. He ruled for several years and gave to Tuan Dagang the title of Ungku Sewa Raja; Lun Drahman of Kuala Cha was called Lun Raja; Lun Zainal was called the Raja Bendahara, and Lun Tan the Raja Temenggong. And the reign of Lun Muhammad was established from the 10th or 11th of Rejab A. H. 1216 (A. D. 1801) to his death at midnight on the eve of Wednesday the 27th of Safar A. H. 1251 (A. D. 1835). His reign lasted 34 years 7 months and 7 days, and from the date of Lun Muhammad's death his relations allowed Lun Zainal to be Raja, Lun Ahmad to be Raja Muda, Tun Snik of Kota to be Bendahara, Tun Snik of Kampong Sireh to be Temenggong and Tuan Besar to be Perdana Mantri. About two months later, the two Tuan Sniks conspired to seize the kingdom from Lun Zainal and Lun Ahmad. So they attacked the Raja's fort, but meeting with resistance they retired to Kelupan and admitted their error. Lun Ahmad would have crushed them but Lun Zainal would not allow him and the Siamese intervened. Then the Tuan Sniks went to Banggul and made a stockade there, and surrounded both Lun Zainal and Lun Ahmad in the Raja's fort, and when they had been shut up there for about four months Lun Zainal got out and retired to Benara. After nearly six months Lun Ahmad managed to get out and lived at the mosque at Sungai Budul. Then he retired to Tumpat, and after forty days Tuan Lonik of Tapong with Tuan Besar made a stockade at Titian Papan and attacked the stockade of Tuan Busu of Bachok. Tuan Besar induced Lun Ahmad to accompany him to Tumpat. They came to Pekan and went to Kampong Bukit but they were pursued by Tun Snik of Keta and Ungku Sri Mas. These two met Lun Ahmad on the hill and fought there for several days until Ungku Sri Mas was transfixed with a spear by Tuan Bulat the son of Lun Koris. He was borne on a litter to Limbat and Kelantan was very nearly regained by Lun Ahmad owing to the defeat of the other side. Then Lun Hamad went to Lekub Titian Papan to seize the stockade of Tuan Busu of Bachok, when there suddenly came men from Siam bringing letters appointing Tun Snik of Kampong Sireh as Raja and Tun Snik of Kota was given the title of Sultan Dewa. Then Lun Ahmad realised that however much he resisted he could get nothing owing to the orders from Siam. So he went to Bachok and took boat to Trengganu. He had not been long in Trengganu when letters came to Trengganu from Siam ordering Lun Ahmad

to be removed for fear of a disturbance with Kelantan. So he was removed to Kemamam. This collection of tales from the annals was finished on Sunday the 23rd of Rejab A. H. 1285 (A. D. 1868) by the hand of Abdullah, a poor and humble mosque official.

Written on Saturday 16th Shawal A. H. 1293 (A. D. 1876).



A Naning Wedding-Speech.

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I first heard this speech in the year 1908, at a wedding in Naning. It was recited by a Malay, Ungkai Lisut, local headman of the Mungkar tribe at Kelemak, Alor Gajah. The bridegroom was one of his clansmen. After the usual fencing, fireworks, and show of resistance below the house, in which, I remember, some Hailam kulis gave an amusing display of Chinese boxing, Ungkai Lisut, with several of his tribesmen, led the bridegroom up the steps on to the verandah of the bride's house. The headman of her clan was seated at the far end with the party of the bride, and to him Ungkai Lisut addressed this recital, pausing after each period, and raising his hands together in salute with each repetition of the words "*Sembah, Dato!*"

The ritual was conducted with considerable solemnity, and was followed with close attention: doubtless portions of it had a semi-religious significance in pre-Muhammadan days. On its conclusion the usual wedding ceremonies were continued.

I asked Ungkai Lisut some time afterwards to repeat the speech, and took it down in writing: he had no record of it but his own memory. In the year 1914, meeting him in Singapore, I again asked him to recite it: he did so without hesitation, and with hardly the alteration of a word.

This set speech is an interesting exposition of the domestic Menangkabau custom still surviving in Naning. A very complete discussion of the fuller exogamic custom of Negri Sembilan is given in *Rembau*, Parr and Mackray, volume 56 of the Journal.

The homely precepts of the recitation recall more than one passage in the Second Georgic: among the Naning, as among the Virgilian, peasantry are still found

*...patiens operum exiguoque assueta juventus,
Sacra deum sanctique patres.*

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Mackray, of the F. M. S. Civil Service, who has kindly read through this paper, for several valuable suggestions, which I have adopted.

The following is a short summary of the recital:—

Our lives are guided by religious law, and by ancient Menangkabau custom. (Lines 1-47.)

I tell of the customs that govern our marriages and the upbringing and wedding of our children. (Lines 48-94.)

Lastly, I tell of the making of this marriage, to fulfil which I am now come. (Lines 95-131.)

A few notes have been added to elucidate obscure passages.

TEXT.

Ada-lah pebilangan adat,
 Hujan berpohon,
 Kata berpangkal ;
 Sakit bermula,
 Mati bersebab ;
 Mengaji ka-pada alif,
 Membilang ka-pada esa ;
 Pebilangan pada nang tua-tua,
 Perkhabar-an pada nang kecil-kecil.

10. Maka ada-lah pebilangan,
 Sa-pertama kala Allah,
 Ka-dua kala Nabi,
 Ka-tiga kala tua,
 Ka-empat resam negeri :
 Hidup berperuntongan,
 Mati berhukum Allah.

- Nama mana kala Allah ?
 Rezeki di-makan,
 Pertemuan di-inkahi,
 20. Tanah terbaris di kuburi.

- Nama mana kala Nabi ?
 Berhadis berdalil,
 Berlepar bermaana,

 Nama mana kala tua ?
 Berlukis berlembaga,
 Berturas berteladan ;
 Nang di-ucha di-pakai,
 Nang di-pesar di-biasakan,
 Turun-menurun dari-pada nenek moyang :
 30. Di-anjak lavy,
 Di-chabut mati.

- Nama mana resam negeri ?
 Shariat palu-memalu,
 Berbudi orang berbahasa kita :
 Dunia berganti-ganti,
 Sa-kali di orang sa-kali di kita,
 Sembah, Dato' !

Maka lepas dari-pada itu ada pebilangan pula ;
 Sa-lilit Pulau Percha,

TRANSLATION.

The saying of the custom runs,
 Rain from a rain-cloud,
 Speech from a prelude;
 Sickness from a beginning,
 Death from a cause;
 Spell from letter A,
 Count from figure I;
 The old men know tradition,
 The young men hear report.

10. And there is a saying runs,
 First, the law of God,
 Second, the law of the Prophet,
 Third, the law of tradition,
 Fourth, the custom of the land:
 Living we work our fate,
 Dead we abide the doom of God.

- What is the law of God?
 To eat the daily bread,
 To wed the destined mate,
 20. To lie below the heaped-up sod.

What is the law of the Prophet?
 The sayings, the commentary,
 The text, the interpretation.

- What is the law of tradition?
 The pattern becomes the mould;
 The example becomes the type;
 Precept passing into usage,
 Practice passing into custom,
 The custom handed down by our fore-fathers from
 30. generation to generation:
 Transplanted it withers,
 Uprooted dies.

What is the custom of the land?
 Duty gives and receives again,
 Courtesy repays kindness:
 The hap of this life goes by turns,
 Awhile to him, anon to me,
 Homage, O Chief!

And after that there is another saying;
 Round the circle of the isle of Sumatra,

40. Sa-lembang tanah Melayu,
 Sa-alami Menangkabau,
 Untong sa-kali malang berturut:
 Untong ta'boleh di-raih,
 Malang ta' boleh di-tolakkan,
 Untong melambong, malang menimpa,
 Hidup di-kandong adat,
 Mati di-kandong bumi.
- Maka beruntong-lah kita,
 Bersuku berwaris,
50. Jauh pun ada, dekat pun ada:
 Jika jauh di-dengar-dengarkan,
 Jika dekat di-pandang-pandangkan.
- Maka kemudian dari-pada itu,
 Menerima pula orang semenda,
 Tiap-tiap menerima orang semenda itu,
 Di-tentukan pula dengan benar dengan muafakat:
 Kalau ada berkata ada,
 Kalau tidak berkata benar,
 Ka-baroh sawah yang sa-lepah lantak yang bertukul,
 60. Ka-darat kampong yang sa-sudut pinang yang sa-batang,
 Tempat ka-bukit menchari minum,
 Tempat ka-lurah menchari makan,
 Bagi orang semenda:
 Menchari kepala yang ta' terserungkap,
 Menchari belakang yang ta' tersauk,
 Menchari perut yang ta' berisi,
 Sembah, Dato'!
- Maka lepas dari-pada itu,
 Lama-kelamaan mengadakan anak,
70. Si-laki-laki pun ada, si-perempuan pun ada:
 Sa-hari ada sa-hari bernama,
 Sa-hari berhutang dengan mak bapa-nya.
- Apa hutang mak dengan bapa?
 Hutang-nya di atas lima perkara:
 Sa-pertama kerat pusat,
 Ka-dua upah bidan,
 Ka-tiga bedak langir,
 Ka-empat akhir baligh,
 Ka-lima nikah kawin,
 80. Yang kecil di-gedangkan,
 Yang bingong di-cherdekan:
 Ibarat ayam,
 Pagi lepas, petang di-reban,
 Yang jantan di-serah mengaji,

40. Through the stretch of Malay land,
O'er the realm of Menangkabau.
Weal comes once, woe times and again:
Weal may not be wooed,
Woe may not be denied.
Weal soars away, woe comes crushing down;
Living we bide in the womb of custom,
Dead we lie in the womb of earth.

This then is our lot,
Clansmen of a clan, tribesmen of a tribe,
50. With kin both far and near:
To those afar we hearken,
Those near we mark and obey.

And after that,

- A stranger weds into our clan^(1.),
For every stranger that weds into our clan
A share is set with just consent:
If there be land a share is proclaimed,
If there be none we deny it not.
To the low land a rice-plot with planted posts,
60. To the high land an orchard-square with betel-palm
 for mark:
A place for the bride-groom to win his daily bread^(2.),
To the hill for drink,
To the valley for meat:
To win a cover for the bare head,
A coat for the naked back,
A meal for the empty belly,
 Homage, O Chief!

And after that,

- The years pass by, children are born,
70. Both boys and girls:
The day of birth is a day of naming^(3.),
A day of debt for mother and sire.

What is the debt of mother and sire?

- The debt is five-fold:
First, to sever the navel,
Second, to pay the midwife,
Third, to wash and cleanse,
Fourth, to circumcise,
80. Fifth, to give in wedlock.
To make small folk big,
To make dull wits keen:
After the manner of fowls,
Let loose at dawn, penned at eve,
The boys learn the Koran.

Yang betina di-serah menjahit,
 Kechil 'dah gedang,
 Bingong 'dah cherdek,
 Karna hutang mak dengan bapa-nya,
 Adat yang benar bekas semenda yang tahu.

90. Maka ada pebilangan pula,
 Yang jantan di-semendakan ka-orang,
 Yang betina di-semendai orang :
 Yang betina di-irass-iraskan,
 Yang jantan di-gurau-sendakan di-arah-arahkan,

 Chukup pula gedang panjang,
 Di-arahkan sudah di-gurau-sendakan sudah.
- Maka di-sebut pula,
 Risek yang berlusus,
 Gamit yang berkechap,
 100. Pada pemandangan andai-andai
 Tali tidak merentang,
 Batang tidak tergalang,
 Maka di-rupai pula dengan chinchin,
 Sah lalu batal kembali,
 Maka kata adat :—
 Sah lalu berterima
 Adat di-isti,
 Anak buah di-hantar,
 Orang di-nikahkan.
110. Maka lepas dari-pada itu,
 Rupa lalu, kata di-rundingkan,
 Orang hendak bersemenda,
 Adat tidak menggalang,
 Hukum tidak menghambat,
 Boleh-lah di-terima :
 Chinchin di-terima berkebulatan waris,
 Jauh berpanggilan,
 Dekat berimbauan :
 Sah lalu batal kembali.
120. Maka kemudian dari-pada itu,
 Kata bulat, janji di-laboh :
 Janji di-laboh di-muliakan :
 Janji sampai di-tepati,
- Maka ini-lah saya datang,
 Laksana jaring kurang pengena,
 Laksana sikit kurang pendapat,
 Laksana singkal kurang pembalik,

The girls learn needlework.
 Folk that were small are big,
 Wits that were dull are keen.
 Because of the debt of mother and sire,
 Paid well or ill the clansmen know.

90. And then the saying runs,
 Our boys we wed to other clans,
 For our girls woofers come:
 For our girls whispered hints,
 For our boys jokes and jests.

And now our boy is tall and straight,
 The jokes and jests have passed and sped.

- And so my tale proceeds,
 Of the ceaseless whispering word^(4.),
 Of the restless beckoning hand.
 100. To the eye of the messenger
 There was no string across the path^(5.),
 No log athwart the track,
 And so a ring was sent for a token,
 Received to enter, rejected to return.
 The custom says:—
 When a pledge is received and taken,
 A bride-price is paid,
 A bride-groom is sent,
 A pair are wed.

110. And so it was, that
 The pledge passed in, the prayer was weighed,
 The prayer of my clan for a bride,
 When custom bars not,
 When religion bans not,
 The pledge is taken.
 The pledge-ring is taken when the tribesmen are agreed,
 The distant summoned,
 The near sent for and called;
 Received the pledge-ring enters, rejected returns.

120. And after that
 The tribe was at one, a bond was made:
 The bond made was proclaimed:
 The bond due is fulfilled.

And therefore come I now,
 Like a net that snares but ill,
 Like a harrow that harrows amiss,
 Like a plough-share that turns but little sod.

Saya datang meneperi janji,
Mengisi adat serta anak buah.

130.

Habis kata.

Sembah, Dato':

I come and fulfil the bond,
I pay the bride-price, I bring the bride-groom my
kinsmen.

130. My tale is told.

Homage, O Chief!

NOTES.

- (1) Line 54. Under Menangkabau exogamic custom, the bride-groom on marriage is severed from his own tribe, and enters into the tribe of the bride.
- (2) Line 61. The husband is subject to the family of his wife, (*tempat semenda*), lives in her house, and tills her fields. On divorce the children of the marriage remain with her; joint earnings or debts are divided; he removes the personal property brought by him to the marriage.
- (3) Line 71. A Malay child, immediately on birth, before the severance of the umbilical cord, is given a name by one of the parents; that is, a baby name or pet name; the true name is given subsequently.
The meaning of lines 71 and 72 is that the peculiar debt of the parents commences to run from the moment of birth; it ends with the marriage of the child. The clan is the judge of its proper fulfilment. (Line 89.)
- (4) Lines 98 and 99 are customary phrases to describe the activities of the go-betweens, who make the informal advances that precede a formal proposal of marriage.
Kecapi is a Chinese string instrument, played after the fashion of a guitar. The continuous 'beckonings' of the marriage-maker suggest the twitching fingers of the lute-player.
- (5) Lines 101 and 102 mean that no obstacle to the union was found either in religious law or exogamic custom. See lines 113 and 114.

Trengganu.

November, 1915.

Note on the name Kuala Lumpur.

BY E. MACFADYEN.

Kuala Lumpur is generally assumed to be a descriptive title—‘Muddy Mouth’—but the use of a descriptive epithet to qualify the word Kuala is so unusual, that one frequently hears ingenious explanations put forward to account for it in this instance.

Kuala in place names is commonly qualified by the name of the river or tributary which debouches at that point into the sea or a main river: Kuala Perak for instance or Kuala Kubu. If one met a Kuala Merah it would naturally be the name of a place where a Sungai Merah flowed into some larger river. I do not think it would occur to Malays to speak of a place as Kuala Merah because the water there had a red tinge.

Some old residents of Kuala Lumpur have even gone the length of suggesting that a small stream known as the Sungai Lumpur once flowed into the Klang where the Selangor Government offices now stand. If so the name Kuala Lumpur would be quite natural; but I much doubt there being any historical basis for this hypothesis.

An old Malay who worked for me in Kuala Langat used to speak of Kuala Lumpur as Pengkalen Lumpur and I have once or twice questioned Malays on the subject who said that old-fashioned people used that name for the place. It is to be noted, moreover, that the town of Klang was formerly known as Pengkalen Batu; a name by which it is still considered good form to describe the place in full dress writing.

At a time when there were only two settlements on the Klang river it appears probable enough that one should be called Pengkalen Batu and the other Pengkalen Lumpur. The place up stream, however, was from the first almost exclusively a Chinese settlement and anyone who has heard Chinese residents of places like Pengkalen Durian or Pengkalen Kempas refer to these places will agree that ‘Kalen Lumpur’ is about as near an approximation to the correct form as they would be at all likely to attain.

I suggest that this is possibly the origin of the name. The transition, by a false analogy, to Kuala Lumpur would be tempting to people much more accustomed to Malay place names beginning with a Kuala than with a Pengkalen; and at a time when the ‘tulisan Roman’ was an undiscovered art there would be few obstacles to the mistaken version becoming stereotyped. No large or indigenous Malay element existed in the population to correct such tendency.

Hikayat Marong Maha Wangsa.

or

Kedah Annals.

EDITED

BY

A. J. STURROCK

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Bismillahi'rahmani rahim. Alhamduli'llahi rabbi'l-alamuk dengan nama tuhan yang amat murah lagi yang amat mēngasehami akan sakalian hamba-nya sēgala puji bagi Allah tuhan sēru sakalian alam wassalatu wassalam ala nabihi, dan rahmat dan salamnya atas yang di-ambil-nya akan Nabi Muhammadin'llazi la nabi baadah. Ada pun Nabi Muhammad itu yang tiada ada Nabi kēmudian. Waala alaihi wasah bihi'ladzi yuja hiduna bihamdeh dan atas kēluarga-nya dan sēgala sahabat-nya mēreka itu-lah yang usahakan mēmuji dia wabaada kala fakira wabil fukhara wa taksir kēmudian dari-pada itu tēlah bērkata fakir yang insaf akan lēmah kēadaan diri-nya, dan sangkut pēngētahuan ilmu-nya. Ada-lah pada suatu masa zēman Sultan Maadzam Shah ibni Sultan Mudzalpal Shah yang maha mulia kērajaan nēgeri Kēdah, pada suatu hari baginda kēluar-lah ka-pēnghadapan di-hadapi oleh sēgala mēnteri hulubalang sērta alim mustaallim, maka fakir pun hadzir-lah mēngadap baginda pēnghadapan itu mēmbi-charakan nēgeri dan mēngaji kitab. Sa-tēlah itu, maka titah duli baginda vang maha mulia junjongkan ka-atas jēmala fakir, dēmikian titah yang maha mulia; "Bahwa hamba pinta pērbuatkan hikayat ka-pada tuan, pēri pēraturan sēgala raja-raja Mēlayu dengan istiadat-nya sa-kali, supaya boleh di-kētahui oleh sēgala anak chuchu kita yang kēmudian dari-pada kita ini sērta di-kurniai dengan sējarah-nya." Sa-tēlah fakir pun pērkējap-lah diri pada mēngusahakan dia. Shahadan mēmohonkan taufik-lah fakir ka-hadzarat tuhan sam'eol alam dan mēminta hara ka-pada said-al-ēnam dan mēminta a'wa ka-pada kēempat sahabat yang akram. Hata maka fakir pun mēngarang-lah hikayat ini; maka di-namai akan dia Salalatu'Salatin ya-itu pēraturan sēgala raja-raja.

Ini-lah mutia sēgala chērita dan sēgala chahaya dari-pada pērumpamaan-nya.

Maka barang siapa mēmbacha dia jangan-lah di-bicharakan lagi tērlalu amat sēmpurna bichara-nva, karna hikayat ini tahu-lah kami akan pērkataan karna sabda nabi sal'l-lahu alaihi wassalam tasfakaru fi dzati'llahi ya'ni bicharakan oleh-mu pada sēgala

kēbēsarān Allah jangan Kamu fikirkan pada dzatullah kētahui oleh mu ka-pada zēman dahulu kala dan pada masa yang tēlah lalu, kata yang ēmpunya chérita ini. Maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu masa sedang zēman Nabi Allah Sulaiman alaihi'ssalam naik jadi raja yang tētap di atas takhta kērajaan di-kurut Allah taala di-dalam dunia ini, mēmērentahkan sēgala makhluk khalavak yang bērjēnis-jenis bangsa yang di-jadikan Allah sūdhanahui wataala di-dalam dunia ini di-titah-kan oleh tuhan sēru sakalian alam mēmērentahikan ist alam duma ini di-dalam hukum Nabi Allah Sulaiman alaihi'ssalam tiada boleh hēndak mēlalui dari-pada hukum-nya bark dari-pada binatang yang mēlata di-bumi dan yang tērbang di-udara sakalian-nya di-dalam hukuman Nabi Allah Sulaiman bēbērapa bukit pulau gunung yang mēnjadi pasak duma ini yang di-diamti oleh makhluk.

Sa-bērmula maka tērsēbut-lah pērkataan Pulau Langkapuri itu sa-lama pēninggal pērang Sēri Rama dan Anduman itu jadi sunyi-lah pulau itu tiada siapa-siapa dudok. Maka datang-lah sa-ekur burong gēroda yang amat bē-ar-nya, ya-itu asal-nya dari-pada anak chuchu maharaja dewata. Maka burong gēroda itu-lah yang diam di-pulau itu mēnhari makan. Maka burong gēroda itu pun pada zēman Sēri Rama dan Anduman biasa masuk pērang banyak juga kēaktian dan banvak juga sēgala binatang yang tērbang dan bērjalan di-bumi takut akan dia. Maka pada suatu hari datang-lah sa-ekur burong rajawali ka-pada burong gēroda itu, kata-nya, "Ada-kah tuan hamba bēroleh khabar bahwa Raja Rum itu bēroleh sa-orang anak laki-laki? Sēkarang ini ia hēndak mēminang anak raja bēnua China karna nēgéri kēdua itu tērlalu-lah jauth-nya, sa-buah nēgéri sa-bēlah matahari naik dan sa-buah nēgéri sa-bēlah matahari mati. Maka kēhēndak Raja Rum itu hēndak mēnghantar kan anak-nya itu bērpērahui dan bērlavar." Maka kata burong gēroda itu ka-pada burong rajawali, "Mana tuan hamba bēroleh warta ini?" Maka kata burong rajawali, "Hamba bēroleh warta dari-pada burong kakaktua ia-lah yang mēlihat orang membawa utusan dan pēndomah dari bēnua Rum hēndak pērgi ka-bēnua China. Maka hamba pun tērbang mēlintas mēlihat kēlakuuan itu nyata-lah ada-nya sēperti warta itu karna raja Rum itu hēndak mēnunjukkan kēbēsarān-nya mana yang tiada dapat di-kērjakan oleh sēgala raja-raja di-dalam dunia ini, ia-lah konon hēndak mēngadakan dan mēnghantarkan." Maka kata burong gēroda ka-pada burong rajawali, "Di-mana dapat ia sakalian hēndak mēngērjakan pēkērjaan itu? Pada fikiran-ku tiada boleh jadi; tētapi nanti-lah dahulu, aku hēndak pērgi mēngadap Nabi Allah Sulaiman, karna ia Raja bēsar di-dalam alam dunia ini. Jikalau sudah ada pēkērjaan yang dēmikian itu, tiada-lah aku bēru jadi pēkērjaan nikah kēdua-nya anak raja dua buah nēgéri itu." Sa-tēlah di-dēngar oleh burong rajawali kata burong gēroda itu, maka ia pun bērmehon ka-pada burong gēroda lalu ia tērbang. Sa-tēlah itu lalu burong gēroda itu pun tērbang naik ka-udara sampai pērgi mēngaras awan udara bērasap-lah kēlihatan dunia ini bahwa pada

kētika itu datang-lah sa-ekur burong gēroda yang amat bēsar turun mēngadap Nabi Allah Sulaiman sēmbah-nya. " Ya Nabi Allah, hamba dēngar warta raja Rum mēnaroh sa-orang anak laki-laki dan raja bēnua China ada mēnaroh sa-orang anak pērēmpuan. Maka sēkarang raja Rum itu hēndak mēmimang anak raja bēnua China konen akan rupa kēdua anak raja itu tērlalu amat elok-nya tiada-lah bagi banding-nya akan rupa kēdua-nya itu, dan kēdudukan nēgéri itu tērlalu-lah jauh, pada fikiran hamba bukan-lah jodo pērtēmuān-nya." Maka sabda Nabi Allah Sulaiman, " Hai, burong gēroda dēmī tuhan yang mēnjadikan aku, ada-pun jodo pērtēmuān itu di-dalam batu atau pun di-dalam kayu sa-kali pun tiada siapa yang dapat mēnchēraikan dia." Maka sēmbah burong gēroda, " Ya Nabi Allah akan pēkērjaan itu atas hamba-mu-lah mēnchēraikan dia; jika tiada dapat mēnchēraikan anak raja kēdua itu, nēschaya hamba undur-lah dari-bawah langit dan atas bumi daerah tēmpat kēdiaman sēgala manu-ia sakalian ini." Maka sabda Nabi Allah Sulaiman, " Baik, pēbuat-lah oleh tuan hamba barang kuasa ēngkau; tētapi pēsan-ku ka-pada ēngkau tatkala sudah tētap ēngkau boleh mēnchēraikan jodo pērtēmuān manusia itu hēndak-lah ēngkau datang ka-mari chēritakan ka-pada aku." Maka sēmbah burong gēroda, " Baik-lah, ya Nabi Allah."

Sa-tēlah sudah maka burong gēroda pun bērmohon-lah ka-pada Nabi Allah Sulaiman lalu tērbang-lah ia pērgi ka-bēnua China. Hata bēbōrapa lama-nya ia tērbang itu, maka sampai-lah ka-bēnua China lalu di-lihat-nya sēgala pērēntah raja bēnua China itu, nya-ta-lah sēperti kata burong rajawali itu ada-nya jadi bērkabwin. Maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu hari pērgi-lah tuan putēri anak raja China itu bērmain ka-taman lalu mēmungut bunga-bungaan dan buah-buahan. Sa-tēlah di-lihat oleh burong gēroda tuan putēri dudok di-dalam taman mēmungut bunga-bungaan dan buah-buahan lalu ia tērbang mēnuju pērgi ka-pada tuan putēri itu ka-dalam taman lalu di-sambar-nya tuan putēri itu dēngan mulut-nya sērta di-gēnggam dēngan kuku-nya yang kaman. Maka mak mang tuan putēri sērta dēngan kundang-nya sa-orang budak pērēmpuan di-gēnggam-nya dēngan kuku yang kiri, lalu di-bawa-nya tērbang mē-reka itu mēnuju ka-pulau Langkapuri hala-nya itu ka-sa-bēlah laut selatan. Sa-tēlah sampai ka-pulau Langkapuri itu lalu di-bawa turun karna ada tēmpat-nya sēperti sa-buah mahaligai tēmpat itu di-tarohkan-lah tuan putēri itu barang di-kēhōndaki-nya di-chari oleh burong gēroda itu di-bēri ka-pada tuan putēri dan sahaba-nya kēdua itu.

Sa-bērmula maka tērsēbut-lah pērkataan raja Rum sēdang di-hadapi oleh sēgala raja-raja yang bēsar-bēsar yang bērmahikota dēngan mēnteri dan para pēngawa hulubalang sida-sida bēntara biduanda sakalian pēnol sēsak di-balai pēseban agong bērmēshuarat bichara hēndak mēnghantarkan anakanda baginda itu ka-bēnua China sērta mēnghadzirkan sēgala kēlēngkapan bahtera dan kapal dan mēnchari harapan akan ganti baginda itu. Maka ada-lah di-dalam sēgala raja-raja yang dudok mēngadap itu ada sa-orang raja

yang besar lagi bermahkota sahabat ka-pada-nya, yang bernama raja Marong Mahawangsa. Ada-pun raja itu avah-nya dari-pada indéra dan bonda-nya itu asal-nya dari-pada dewa-dewa. Maka terbuka-lah pintu hati-nya gémbar dan suka ia beristéri akan anak raja gergasi karena puteri itu kechil lagi baik rupa paras-nya dan asal bonda-nya dari-pada raksasa. Maka jadi tiada-lah suka avah bonda-nya Raja Marong Mahawangsa akan dia beristérikan tuan puteri itu. Maka oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa barang ka-mana ia pergi di-bawa-nya istéri itu bersama-sama dengan dia tiada ditinggalkan dengan segala mémenteri para penggawa sida-sida biduanda ravat sakalian, karena raja Marong Mahawangsa itu ia ketahui ilmu késaktian dan di-takuti oleh sakalian raja-raja. Maka titah raja Rum ka-pada raja Marong Mahawangsa, "Hai, Sandara hamba hendak-lah saudara pergi ka-benua China ganti hamba membawa pergi padukka anakanda ini kahwinkan dengan anak raja benua China." Maka sembah raja Marong Mahawangsa, "Baik-lah tuanku barang yang di-titahikan itu patek kerjakan tuanku." Sa-telah itu, maka Sultan Rum pun menghadirkan sa-buah bahtera akan konaikan anakanda baginda itu dengan segala anak mémenteri penggawa hulubalang dengan empat puloh empat anak raja-raja dan sa-buah bahtera akan konaikan raja Marong Mahawangsa dengan segala mémenteri para penggawa hulubalang ravat mengiringkan anak raja Rum itu. Lain dari-pada bahtera dua itu beberapa pula banyak kapal dan kechi yang bersama-sama mengiring akan anak raja itu.

Hata sa-telah sudah lengkap ka-pada ketika hari saat yang baik, maka raja Marong Mahawangsa mengangkatkan lavar serta segala kapal dan kechi yang bersama-sama mengiringkan itu semua di-suoh naikkan lavar-nya. Maka segala kapal itu pun membongkar kan sauh-nya serta menaikkan lavar-nya masing-masing, lalu berlayar-lah sakalian mengikut bahtera anak raja Rum dan bahtera raja Marong Mahawangsa, sa-tengah dahulu sa-tengah kemudian bertaburan pohon-lah laut menuju hala-nya ka-benua China. Hata beberapa laura-nya berlayar dari-pada negeri Rum itu, maka sampai-lah ka-tengah arongan dengan beberapa melaui kuala negeri rajaraja yang taolok ka-pada raja Rum. Maka sakalian raja-raja itu pun datang-lah menghantar makanan dan hadiah berbagai-bagai jenis dari-pada sa-buah negeri ka-pada sa-buah negeri karena sakalian itu negeri yang besar-besar juga taolok ka-pada benua Rum. Maka dengan hal yang demikian prelayaran pun sampai ka-laut sabélah Hindustan. Maka tèrlalu banyak segala yang ajauh-ajaib dan yang indah-indah kelihatan pada mata sakalian-nya itu. Maka di-pintasi juga möréntas segala tanjong-tanjong tèrlalu-lah ramainya berlayar itu. Ada pun prelayaran angkatan anak raja Rum hendak pergi kahwin ka-benua China itu ada-lah seperti burong tèrbang ka-sarang dan tiang-nya seperti batang para rupa lakunya, barang di-mana berlabuh dan berhenti itu seperti pulau yang besar serta dengan segala bunyi-bunyian pun di-pulu orang-lah tèrlalu adzmat bunyi-nya seperti akan terangkat-lah lautan itu tam-

bahan pula dengen bunyi bēdil mēriam pun tērlalu banyak. Maka bahana-nva bunyi bēdil mēriam yang di-pasang itu sēperti guroh dan tagar tērlalu amat gēmpita alamat di-dalam laut itu tiada-lah dengen kēma-sghulan-nva mēlaunkan dengen kēsukaan bēlaka, barang di-mana bērjumpa dengen pulau, singgah bērlaboh naik ka-daratan mēngambil aver dan kayu sērta mandi sakalian dan mē-mungut dari-pada kētam siput karangan sērta mēngambil tali akar dan umbut kayu puchok kayu akan makaman sēgala vang bērnafsu di-dalam kapal dan bahtera tērlalu-lah kēsukaan sakalian-nya. Ada pun sakalian-nva bēlayar itu tiada jauh dari tanah daratan hingga kēlihatan juu daratan itu. Maka sampai-lah ka-laut Kuala Chang-gong nama-nya dan nama raja-nya nēgéri itu Kēlinggi. Maka kēlihatan-lah pada mata sakalian datang tēloh rēdum dari sa-bēlah matahari hidup itu sēperti hēndak mēnimpa atas sēgala kapal kechi bahtera. Maka tēngah bēlavar itu datang-lah kēlam kabut guroh pētir dengen hebat dah-shat datang-nva itu, sēperti pohon ribut angin yang besar rupa-nya. Maka bahtera kēnaikan anak raja Rum pun mēndekati kēnaikan raja Marong Mahawangsa. Maka titah anak raja Rum Suroh bērtanya apa juga yang datang di-hadapan itu sēperti hēndak mēnimpa di-atas sēgala pōrahu itu. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa sēgēra-lah naik ka-atas bēranda bahtera-nya dengen alat sēnjata-nva. Dēmi di-lihat-nya yang datang itu bukan-nya dari-pada angin ribut tosan hanya bunyi savap burong tērbang juga akan datang rupa-nva hēndak mērosakkan sēgala pōrahu sakalian-nya. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun bērtitah ka-pada sakalian-nya suruh bēringat-ingat alat sēnjata masing-masing tangan sērta mēngisi ubat bēdil mēriam jangan di-lēpakan. Dēmi di-dēngar oleh sakalian-nva titah raja Marong Mahawangsa itu, maka ia pun mēngērahkan sakalian orang-nva suruh bēringat-ingat sērta mēmēgang sēnjata masing-masing tangan.

Ada pun burong gēroda itu sa-tēlah nyata-lah angkatan anak raja Rum itu, maka datang-lah marah-nya, lalu ia pun tērbang datang mēnyambar langsung di-halakan-nva ka-sa-bēlah matahari jatuh. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun mēnarek busar anak panah-nya vang bērnama ayun-ayunan itu ka-udara bērgēmuoh-lah bunyi sēperti halilintar mēmbēlah. Maka sēgēra-lah di-tēpiskan dengen savap-nya tiada kēna. Maka sēgala yang mēmasang bēdil mēriam itu pun di-pasang-nva hala ka-langit tiada bērhenti lagi, jikalau guruh pētir di-langit pun tiada kēdēngaran lagi bunyi adzmat-nya. Dēmi di-lihat oleh burong gēroda tērlalu banyak alat sēajata yang datang hēndak mēngēnai dia, maka ia pun tiada ambil tahu karna tiada mēmbēri guna ka-pada burong gēroda itu habis bērtēbangan pērgi hala ka-lain ka-sana ka-mari. Sa-tēlah itu datang-lah pula burong gēroda itu sērta mēnurunkan guroh hujan angin ribut datang-nva itu dari sa-bēlah sēlatan lantas ka-utara. Dēmi di-lihat oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa hal kēlakuan burong gēroda itu kēsaktian mēnurunkan hujan angin ribut guroh pētir itu, maka sēgēra-lah ia mēngambil anak panah yang bērnama ayun-ayunan bichara mēnahankan angin ribut burong gēroda itu hujong-

nva morah sēperti apri. Dēmi di-tarek-nva busar-nva lalu di-panah-kan-nva ka-udara bērgémuroh sēperti tofan bunyi-nva di-udara itu. Sa-kétika lagi datang-lah sa-budhi guneng dari udara ménaham dari-pada angin ribut tofan yang datang dari-pada burong géroda itu pun tērlēp-as-lai ia ka-sa-lélah utara méncharkan alpa anak raja Rum tiga buah bahtera itu hēndak di-resak tēnggélamkan kabal anak raja Rum itu ka-lalām laut. Maka di-t-pada tiada bērhenti datang sēnjata kēna ka-pada tuboh-nva burong géroda itu, maka ia pun tiada ménberi guna ka-pada-nva. Maka burong géroda itu pun raib-lah pērgi hala-nva ka-darat fantaś ka-hutan rimba bēlantara. Maka raja Mareng Mahawangsa hēndak mēmialas panah sa-kali lagi tiada sēmpat karena burong géroda itu tērlalu dēbat dan tangkas-nva ia tērbang itu. Maka hari pun malam-lai lalu bērhenti sakahan-nva pada malam itu. Tēlaū kēsokan hari-nva di-nanti-nanti-nva kalau-kalau datang burong géroda itu mēlanggar pula tiada datang. Maka sakahan-nya pun bēlavar-lah pula tiada juga jauh dari-pada daratan. Antara bēbhaya hari bēlavar sakalian-nya itu dēngan tēmpék sorak sērta mēmalu sēgala bunyi-bunyan sa-panjang laut. Maka samj ai-lah ka-laut Kuala Tawai nama-nva. Maka datang-lah burong géroda itu dēngan hēbat dan garang-nva sēperti tiada bērlawan-lah kēlakan rupa-nya di-tang dēngan angin ribut guroh pētir kilit salong mēnabong. Maka oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa sēgéra di-suoh kembarkan bahtera itu dēngan bahtera kēnakuan anak raja Rum itu. Maka sēgala kipal dan kechi pun bērlaboh-lah bēkēliling bahtera kēnakuan dua buah itu masng-masing mēmēgang sēnjata. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun naik-lah ka-atas bēranda bahtera-nva itu dēngan alat sēnjata sērta mēmēgang panah-nva yang bērnama "bēran pura" itu bērvilala-nyala apri di-hujong-nva sēgéra di-tarek busar-nva. Maka di-kēnakuan-nya anak panah bēran pura itu lalu di-pambahkan-nya naik ka-udara bērgémuroh-lah bunyi-nva. Maka turut-lah anak panah itu mēnērbangkan sēgala yang kēlam kabut dzalmat dan angin ribut hujan itu pun habis-lah sakahan-nva hilang. Maka kēlibatan-lah burong géroda itu sudah mēnērbangkan kajal tiga buah di-dalam kēlam dzalmat itu juga. Maka sorak tēmpék pun tērlalu-lah adzmat tambahkan dēngan bunyi bēdil mērami pun sēperti bērteh dan tagar di-langit sa-kali pun tiada juga kēdēngaran ka-pada sangat adzmat itu hingga dēngan kēlam kabut asap bēdil juga di-dalam banyak pēluru mēriam dan bēdil itu dēngan bēbhērapa nula anak panah sēgala raja-raja sēperti hujan yang lēbat ruja-nva datang mēngēnat ka-jada tubeh burong géroda itu suatu pun tiada singgah hibis bērtburan dan bērkibaran mēlavang di-dalam laut itu, jika kēna ka-tuboh burong géroda itu jangan pun hēndak luka tuboh-nva bulu-nya pun tiada luroh barang sa-hēlu jua pun. Maka tērlalu-lah ramai dēngan tēmpék serak-nva mēreka itu bērgémputa di-dalam laut itu. Sa-kétika lagi datang pun la burong itu tērbang mēlavangkan diri-nva sēperti angin tofan yang bēsar bunyi-nva dan suara-nva sēperti bunyi guroh dan balilintar mēmibélah. Maka tulu pēkak sakahan tēlinga itu. Maka

raja Marong Mahawangsa pun sēgēra mēmanahkan dēngan anak panah-nva bēram jura itu ka-udara bērgēmuroh bunyi-nva hēndak mēngēnai burong gēroda itu sēgera di-kibarkan-nva dēngan savap-nva. Maka anak panah itu pun jatoh ka-dalam laut, lalu burong gēroda pun mēnyambar pula tiga buali kapal itu dēngan paroh-nya dan kaki-nva kēdua bēlah itu mēmbawa tērbang ka-atas udara sēpērti tangkas tiada sēmpat mēlihat rupa-nva dari-pada sangat tangkas itu sēpērti angin ribut yang bēsar. Maka resak-lah énam buah kapal itu tēnggelam, orang-nva habis mati tiada lagi hidup. Di-dalam itu pun susah juga burong gēroda itu hēndak mēminta-kau angkatan anak Raja Rum itu langsong-lah ia tērbang ka-hutan rimba gunung mēnchari bichara hēndak mēresakkan kēnaikan anak raja Rum itu.

Sa-bērmula sēgala kajal dan bahtera kēnaikan anak raja Rum itu di-nanti-nanti-nva sērang langgar gēroda itu tiada-lah akan datang. Maka hari pun malam-lah. Maka bērkampong-lah sakalian-nya bērsuatu pula sa-méntara hari hēndak siang. Tēlah kēsékan hari-i va, maka sakalian-nva bēlayar-lah sērta mēmbaiki sēgala tali akar yang rosak binasa itu jadi kēmashghutlan-lah anak raja Rum dan raja Marong Mahawangsa mēlihat kapal dan kechi banyak yang habis rosak dēngan orang-nva sa-kali habis binasa tiada kēlhatan barang sa-crang pun. Antara bēbērapa hari sakalian-nya bēlayar itu, maka sampai-lah ka-laut Kuala Parit nama-nva. Maka kēlhatan pula kēlam kabut turun dēngan hujan angin ribut yang amat gēmureh jadi gēmpar-lah sēgala isi kapal dan kechi lalu bahtera itu pun bērkampong jadi suatu pula sērta mēlabohikan sauh-nva ma-ing-masing sērta mēmēgang alat sēnjata pada sa-gēnap tangan dan bērjaga tali akar dan mēngisi ubat sēgala bēdil mēriam. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa tērlalu-lah sēbal hati-nya mēlihat kēlakuhan burong gēroda itu hēndak mēmbinasakan ia sakaliur itu lalu ia sēgera ratik ka-atas bēranda itu sērta mēmēgang panah-nya yang bērnama "pusar sēmpani gēmbira," anak panah itu merah mēnyala-nvala api di-hujong-nya kata-nva, "Hai pusar sēmpani gēmbira, pērgi-lah éngkau lawan burong gēroda itu." Maka sēgēra-lah di-tarek-nva busar panah itu lalu di-buboh anak panah di-panahikan naik ka-udara bērgēmuroh bunyi-nva sēpērti tofan. Sa-kētika kēluar-lah kēlam kabut datang-lah hantu shaitan di-dalam kēlam kabut itu mēnyakit burong gēroda itu. Maka bureng gēroda pun sudah di-kētahui-nva anak panah pusar sēmpani gēmbira itu. Maka sēgēra di-kibarkan oleh burong gēroda dēngan savap-nva sērta mēnērkam datang-nya itu mēnyambar tiga buah kajal dan kechi dēngan mulut-nva dan kuku-nva dan di-tērbangkan ka-udara mēngbambatkan sēgala kaum shaitan dan hantu kēaktian itu dan sēgala bēdil dan tikam dan panah anak raja-raja yang sēpērti hujan yang lēbat mēngēnai pada tuboh gēroda dēngan tēmpéjek srak-nva tērlalu gēmpita bunyi-nva sēpērti guroh di-langit bahana-nya itu pun tiada mēmibéri gēntar dan dahshat di-hati burong gēroda itu sa-bagai jua ia tērbang datang mēngusir hantu shaitan itu. Sa-kētika habis-lah sakalian hilang chérah tērang

sampai ka-dalam laut. Maka kapal yang tēr-sēngkangkang di-parohnya dan yang di-gēnggam ka-pada kaki-nya itu pun habis-lah bēr-taburan dan bērpēchah pada sēgala laut itu dan sa-tēngah jatoh sa-gēnap hutan rimba habis-lah luloh lantak sēgala tulang jadi sērbok sakalan-nya.

Dēni di-lihat oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa hal anak panah-nya tewas tiada jua mēmbéri bēkas pada burong gēroda itu, maka tērlalu-lah marah-nya lalu di-balas-nya pula suatu anak panah-nya di-panahikan naik ka-udara bērgēmpita gēmuroh bahana-nya di-dalam laut itu. Sa-kētika datang-lah sa-ekur burong jēntayu mēngambat burong gēroda. Maka burong gēroda itu pun sudah-lah ia kētahui bahwa anak panah itu juga mēnjadi burong jēntayu itu. Maka bērtēmu-lah kēdua-nya mēnvambar dēngan paroh-nya bērkibar-kibaran dēngan savap-nya tērlalu amat bērdahēnam gēmuroh bunyi-nya di-udara itu, haitan-lah sēgala yang mēlihat burong gēroda itu bērpērang jikalau burong gēroda di-atas burong jēntayu mēmagut sērta kēluar dari mulut-nya ap bērnvala-nvala, tēbakarlah burong jēntayu itu lalu hilang-lah kēmbali ka-pada tarkash-nya.

Maka sa-kali lagi hēndak di-balas-kan oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa hari pun sudah malam. Maka burong gēroda itu pun dudok mēnanti kalau-kalau datang pula sēnjata raja Marong Mahawangsa tiada juga datang-nya lalu ia pun putang-lah tērbang ka-gunong bērhenti akan lēlah-nya sērta mēncharikan kira-kira hēndak mēmbinaskan sēgala kēnaikan anak raja Rum itu karna banyak sangat raja-raja yang kēaktian bērsama-sama dēngan anak raja Rum itu pun dapat jua ia mēlawan mēlainkan raja Marong Mahawangsa yang susah sēdikit di-hati-nva hēndak mēlawan akan dia itu karna ia raja kēaktian tērlēbeh dari-pada sēgala raja-raja yang lain pada zēman itu. Maka burong gēroda itu pun dudok diam mēnchari alpa hēndak di-rosakkān juga. Ada pun anak raja Rum dēngan raja Marong Mahawangsa itu pun bērkampong-lah pada malam itu sērta mēnanti burong gēroda itu kalau-kalau datang mēlanggar ia sakalian tiada jua akan datang, lalu bēlayar-lah pula dari-pada laut Kuala Mērib mēnuju susur daratan jua. Antara bēbērapa hari lama-nya bēlayar itu lalu kēlhatan-lah pulau Salang antara laut Bang Tofan nama-nya oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa di-suoh orang pērgi ka-jada anak raja Rum itu mēngatakan ia sa-buah bahtēra hēndak singgah ka-pada pulau itu karna kēputusan aver dan kavu dan sēgala kēnaikan anak raja Rum itu jangan-lah bērhenti bēlayar karna burong gēroda tiada sudah ia mari mēlanggar sēpērti yang tēlah lalu itu. Maka utusan itu pun bēlayar-lah pērgi mēnuju bahtēra anak raja Rum itu. Maka titah anak raja Rum ka-pada orang itu, "Baik-lah." Maka utusan itu pun mēnvembah lalu kēmbali ka-pada raja Marong Mahawangsa maalumkan sēpērti titah anak raja Rum itu. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun singgah-lah ka-pada suatu pulau mēngambil ayer. Maka sakalian anak raja Rum itu pun bēlayar mēnuju ka-pada Tanjung Hujong Salang. Maka kapal dan kechi sakalian pun mēngiringkan bahtēra anak raja Rum itu.

Hata tiada bberapa lama-nya belayar itu ada-lah kira-kira sahari sa-malam lagi hendak sampai ka-pulau Langkapuri itu maka terlihat-lah ka-pada burong geroda angkatan pelayaran anak raja itu lalu di-nantikan hari malam. Sa-telah itu bahtera raja Marong Mahawangsa pun singgah ka-pada suatu pulau mengambil ayer kayu. Maka geroda pun datang-lah seperti ribut tofan yang teramat besar menyambar dan memukul dengan sayap-nya dan menendang dengan kaki-nya ka-hadapan bahtera anak raja Rum itu hingga habis-lah karam tenggelam segala kapal dan orang pun banyak-lah mati dari-pada hidup bertaburan sa-panjang laut itu. Maka tatkala itu anak raja Rum pun berpegang pada suatu rapat di-dalam laut itu dengan sa-orang diri-nya habis-lah binasa segala kapal dan kechi serta sakalian bahtera anak raja Rum itu. pada sangka hati burong geroda mati-lah sudah anak raja Rum itu. Maka ia pun kembali-lah ka-pulau Langkapuri. Ada pun akan raja Marong Mahawangsa sa-telah hari sudah siang lalu ia pun belayar menurut anak raja Rum itu ada-nya.

Shahadan tiada bberapa lama-nya beralayar itu sampai-lah ka-pada tempat anak raja Rum itu rosak lalu bertemu dengan orang berenggang diambil-nya dan bertanya. Maka di-hikayatkan orang itu segala hal-nya yang dibina-akan oleh burong geroda malam tadi. Demi di-dengar oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa yang demikian itu, maka di-suroh lavar kapal pergi menchari kalau-kalau bertemu dengan anak raja Rum itu. Maka di-charikan orang-lah tiada berjumpa sa-hingga bertemu dengan orang lain juga bertaburan pada segala laut itu. Hata bberapa hari lama-nya anak raja Rum itu tiada berjumpa dengan siapa-siapa jua pun. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun ternalu-lah kemasihulan hati-nya karna ia suatu harapan yang besar ka-pada Sultan Rum itu. Maka disuroh-nya chari pada segala menteri para penggawa hulubalang sakalian tiada juga bertemu. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun belayar-lah bala ka-sa-bolah timur dengan bahtera-nya menyusur daratan tanah besar itu sambil menchari anak raja itu. Hata dengan hal yang demikian, maka sampai-lah ka-pada suatu telen dengan suatu tanjung. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun bertanya pada sa-orang malim yang tua di-dalam bahtera-nya itu. Maka kata-nya, "Bahiwa pulau yang besar itu baharu hendak bersatu dengan daratan itu bernama Pulau Seri, dan pulau kecil itu bernama Pulau Jambul dan ka-darat-nya sedikit bernama Pulau Lada, tuanku." Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa "Jikalau demikian, singgah-lah berlabuh kita di-tanjong pulau itu." Maka belayar-lah bahtera itu menuju ka-tempat yang dititah oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa itu. Sa-telah sampai maka berlabuh-lah bahtera itu. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun dengan segala menteri hulubalang naik ka-darat. Maka tatkala itu datang-lah kaum gergasi orang-nya besar-besar ternalu banyak datang mengadap raja Marong Mahawangsa. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun sudah ketahui bangsa-nya gergasi lalu di-tegur-nya dengan manis suara-nya mengambil hati-nya. Maka segala kaum gergasi

itu pun takut-lah akan raja Marong Mahawangsa itu serta hebat sikap-nya tiada berlawan pada zeman itu dan yang mēlihat akan dia takut dan gēntar sakalian-nya. Maka titah-nya ka-pada kaum gērgasi yang datang itu, " Ada pun beta singgah di-sini jikalau baik-baik bichara-nya mahu-lah beta dudok berherti di-sini dahulu sa-mēntara mēranti khabar anak raja Rum itu kalau-kalau ada hidup-nya." Maka sēmbah sēgala kaum gērgasi itu, " Patek sakalian lēbeh lagi kēsukaan karna patek sakalian ini tiada mēnaroh raja pada tēmpat mi; jikalau dēmikian itu baik-lah duli tuanku sila berangkat mēlihat tanah mi yang patut tēmpat hēndak dudok," Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun berangkat hēndak mēlihat susok tanah itu tēmpat hēndak di-pēbuat kota parit balai istana di-iringkan oleh kaum gērgasi dēngan sēgala mēnteri lalu bertemu-lah dēngan tanah bumi yang baik tērlalu-lah indah tēmpat-nya dēngan tanah-nya mēnjadi tiada-lah turun ka-bahitōra-nya gila dēngan mēmbuat kota istana dēngan balai-nya yang tērlalu amat bēsar-nya lagi dēngan indah-nya. Sa-tēlah sudah balai itu maka di-namai akan dia Langkasuka karna mēngērjakan itu dēngan makan minum dan bersuka-sukaan serta dēngan bēberapa binatang bērjēnis-jēnis sēperti rusa kijang pēlandok napoh sapi dēngan sēgala pēburuan yang di-makan oleh sakalian-nya tērlalu amat kēsukaan serta dēngan tēpok tari sēgala kaum itu karna mēreka itu tiada beraja hanya bērpēngbulu sahaja dan lagi pun dēngan baik bahasa-nya raja Marong Mahawangsa itu. Sa-tēlah sudah lengkap kota istana kēmudian sēgala mēnteri hulubalang pun masing-masing pēbuat-lah rumah dan kampong di-atur-nya ber-kēliling kota raja-nya. Sa-tēlah sudah sakalian-nya itu maka masing pun datang mēngadap raja-nya sa-hari-hari. Maka tērmasih-lah raja Marong Mahawangsa itu sudah dudok mēnjadi raja pada tēmpat itu. Maka sēgala dagang sēnteri pun berhimpun-lah datang beruiaga ka-dalam nēgéri itu dēngan baik budi bahasa baginda itu serta dēngan mēnteri sakalian itu tiada-lah mērasai kēsakitan sēgala raya mēnhari makan pērgi mari ka-nēgéri itu. Maka banyak-lah orang yang tēlah pindah dēngan anak isteri-nya pērgi dudok bersama-sama raja Marong Mahawangsa makin ber-tambah-tambah rayat-nya dari-pada sa-bulan ka-pada sa-bulan, dari-pada sa-tahun ka-pada sa-tahun makin banyak sēgala orang pindah ka-nēgéri itu. Maka tetap-lah raja Marong Mahawangsa di atas takhta kērajaan dēngan adil murah-nya dēmikian-lah di-pérentahkan oleh baginda itu tiada-lah lagi bērubah mēlainkan bertambah-tambah kētajikan di-dalam nēgéri itu.

Sa-bermula maka tersēbut-lah pērkataan anak raja Rum di atas papan ia bērgantong tiada makan dan minum kurus kēring tuboh badan-nya dēngan di-hinggap oleh kapang dan tēritip pada sēgala badan-nya datang pasang di-sorong oleh pasang datang surut di-bawa surut dēngan di-julang pula oleh ombak angin. Dēngan hal yang dēmikian itu jatoh-lah di-chelah batu yang di-pulau Langkapuri dēngan lēteh lesu dan lapar dahaga-nya. Maka mēngērang pun tiada kēdēngaran suara lagi karna sangat dzaf itu,

Maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu hari kétika burong geroda itu përgi ménchari makan tiada ia di-pulau itu, maka turun-lah tuan putéri anak raja China itu sërta dëngan inang pëngasoh-nva datang katépi laut itu ménchari kétam siput di-susur pantai itu, tiba-tiba kédéngaran-lah bunyi suara orang mëngérang përlahan-lahan. Maka titah tuan putéri ka-pada inang-nva, "Aku mëndéngar bunyi suara orang mëngérang përgi-lah mak inang chari béri bertemu dëngan suara itu." Sa-télah rata sudah di-chari-nva lalu bertemu-lah dëngan manusia yang tiada bérkétahuan rupa-nva pënoh dëngan kapang sa-gënap tuboh-nva mata-nva juga tärkélip-kélip. Maka inang itu pun tärkéjut-lah lalu bérلari-lari ka-pada tuan putéri mëngatakan hal itu, "Maka patek lihat akan dia tiada boleh patek sëmbahkan vang khusus ka-pada tuan karna patek takut hëndak përgi mëlihat hampir-nva dëngan sëbab rupa-nva tiada bérkétahuan orang-kah atau jin shaitan." Maka tuan putéri pun tërsënvum mëndéngar sëmbah inang-nva itu. Maka titah tuan putéri, "Hai mak inang përgi juga lihat manusia-kah atau bukan jika manusia boleh kita mëngambil khabar." Maka mak inang pun përgi juga dëngan gagah-nva sërta di-hamj iri lalu dudok dëkat përtanya kata-nva, "Siapa tuan ini bérkata bënar-lah jin-kah atau manusia-kah?" Maka sahut anak raja Rum itu dëngan përlahan-lahan, "Hai ibu-ku bahwa dëngan sa-sunggoh-nva beta ini manusia juga beta-lah anak raja Rum hëndak përgi kahwin dëngan tuan putéri anak raja bënuwa China dëngan bëbërapa banyak bahtera dan kapal kechi kënaikan beta habis-lah di-sérang oleh geroda di-binasakan sakalian-nya. Maka dëngan sëlab itu-lab, hai ibu-ku jadi vang dëmikian ini." Maka tèrlalu-lah bélas kasehan hati mak inang mëndéngarkan hal anak raja Rum itu lalu ia pun këmbali ka-pada tuan putéri përsëmbahkan hal itu sakalian-nva dëngan suka tèrtawa-nva. Maka tuan putéri pun tundok sambil tërsënvum. Sa-télah itu maka tuan putéri pun bërtitah ka-pada mak inang itu, "Hëndak-lah sëgéra mak inang përgi ambil anak raja itu sëmbunyikan sa-bëlum datang burong geroda itu. Siapa tahu kalau tèrlihat pada-nva tèntu-lah mati anak raja itu? Maka jangan-lah èmak inang bërikan dia nasi vang bërbiji, béri-lah aver nasi sahaja dahulu sërta èmak inang mandikan dia." Maka inang itu pun përgi bërlua dëngan budak kundang tuan putéri itu mëngusong anak raja itu masok ka-dalam suatu goa lalu di-tutup dëngan batu vang këchil ka-łada pintu goa itu supaya jangan di-lihat oleh burong geroda itu. Maka aver pun di-angkat-nva lah di-mandikan dan di-kikis-nva buang sëgala kapang dan tèritip pada tuboh-nva itu sërta di-béri oleh mak inang kain yang di-pakai-nva. Maka pada hemat-nva waktu kétika burong geroda itu datang baharulah hëndak di-katupkan pintu goa itu lalu këdua-nva pun këmbali-lah mëngadap tuan putéri itu, dëmikian-lah tiap-tiap hari mak inang itu mëmëliharakan anak raja Rum dëngan tiada di-kötahui-nva oleh geroda itu dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-hari makin bërtambah baik rupa paras-nva dan badan-nya pun kuat-lah. Maka fatkala boleh anak raja Rum itu makan dan minum sëperti sëdia

kala rupa paras-nya pun baik s̄eperti sa-lama-nya hanya yang kurang pakaian sahaja. Maka seimbah mak inang ka-pada tuan puteri, " Nyata-lah anak raja Rum patut sangat dengen budi pékerti-nya dan pérkataan-nya bérambah pula dengen rupa paras-nya dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-hari bélainan dari-pada anak raja yang kěbanyakkan di-bénu China atau raja lain-lain pun hanya sawang sédikit dengen sôbab tiada bérpakanan sahaja." Maka itah tuan puteri, " Hai, mak inang, sabar-lah dañulu, nanti datang burong ka-mari kita pinta ka-pada-nya s̄egala pakaian." Sa-télah hari sudah malam maka burong géroda datang-lah měnghantarkan makanan akan tuan puteri. Maka kata tuan puteri, " Hai, burong géroda, bétapa nenek-ku bawa akan kami kétiga im ka-sini měmbéri kěsakitan di-atas kami? Bahwa sa-sunggoh-nya nenek-ku měmbéri makan dengen sérba aneka makanan sakalian, tétapi s̄egala pakaian aku hěndak-lah nenek ambil béri boleh-lah aku bérsalin hal kami kétiga orang di-sini." Maka burong géroda pun tertawa měndengar kata tuan puteri itu s̄erta bérkata, suara-nya s̄eperti halilintar měmbélah dari langit, " Hai chuchu-ku, tiada apa yang nenek hěndak bérbuat di-atas chuchu-ku vang tiga bérchamba ini, banva nenek měnanti janji dengen Nabi Allah Sulaiman jua, tiada bérupa lama nenek hěndak kěmbalikan chuchu-ku kapada avah bonda chuchu-ku di-bénu China." Maka kata tuan puteri, " Hai nenek-ku, ada-lah di-dalam istana bésar avah-ku raja di-bénu China itu di-dalam suatu bilek yang bérdingding chérmin ada suatu péti bésar yang bérsendi gadling dan bérsendi dengen pérmeta yakud di-situ-lah sakalian ada pakaian-ku boleh nenek-ku ambil béri ka-pada aku, maka térlalu-lah késukaan hati kami tiga orang ini." Maka kata burong géroda, " Baik-lah hai chuchu-ku biar-lah nenek pérgi ambil béri ka-pada chuchu-ku jangan s̄eperti istana avah bonda chuchu-ku di-bénu China itu, jika térlébeh sukar dari-pada témpat itu pun kěhendak chuchu-ku itu nenek pérgi ambil jna." Maka tuan puteri térlalu-lah sutachita měndengar kata burong géroda itu. Sa-télah sudah maka burong géroda pun těrbang-lah pérgi bala-nya ka-bénu China di-tuju-nya. Sa-télah sampai lalu ia bértinggir ka-pada sa-buah gunong bérhentikan lělah-nya. Sa-kötika lagi lalu těrbang-lah pula měnuju mahaligai raja China itu s̄erta ia měnurunkan angin ribut tofan hujan kilat guroh pétir halilintar s̄erta dengen kělam kabut adzmat bérdaheñan buñu-nya tiada siapa měngéñal siapa lagi. Maka tatkala itu raja bénua China tengah ramai di-hadap oleh s̄egala měntéri hulubalang para péranggawa sida-sida bérntara biduanda sakalian pěnol sěsak dengen ravat bala těntéra di-balai péséban agong hěndak měndengarkan surat utusan datang dari bénua Rum bertanya khabar anak-nya sampai atau tidak. Ada pun orang měmbawa surat itu bérjalan tiba-tiba datang angin ribut tofan itu yang amat bésar s̄erta dengen hujan yang těramat lělat. Maka s̄egala yang dudok hampir itu tiada bérkéñalan lagi di-buat oleh kělam kabut itu měnjadi haru-baru-lah sakalian měreka itu térkéjut masing-masing hingga dengen měmélharakan diri-nya habis bérgonchang-gonchang balai rong

raja itu, tērlalu-lah hebat dan dahshat-nya pēkak tulu tēlinga sa-kalian yang mēndēngar itu. Maka di-lihat oleh burong gēroda itu sakalian orang itu di-dalam lorat bēlaka ka-sana ka-mari tiada bērkētahuan. Maka burong gēroda pun turun-lah di-dalam kēlam kabut itu mēnuju istana bēsar itu sērta mēnchabut suatu papan dinding istana itu mēnghulur kepala-nya mēngangkatkan pēti itu dengan paroh-nya sēperti di-pesan oleh tuan putēri itu tiada bēr-salahan lagi. Sa-tēlah dajat sudah pēti itu maka ia pun tērbang-lah kēmbali ka-atas udara sēperti angin yang maha tangkas mēnuju ka-pulau Langkapuri itu. Maka tiada bērpa lama-nya ia tērbang itu sampai-lah ka-hadapan tuan putēri itu lalu mēlētakkan pēti itu di-hadapan-nya. Dēmi di-lihat tuan putēri pēti-nya sudah datang itu, maka tērlalu-lah suka hati-nya sērta mēnērkam dan mēnchajai jēti-nya itu dēngan anak kuchi-nya; lalu di-ambil oleh tuan putēri sēgala pakaian-nya vang di-gēmar-nya bērtimbun-timbun di-hantarkan di-hadapan-nya. Maka burong gēroda pun tērbang-lah naik ka-atas mērhu pulau itu bētinggir bērhentikan lēlah-nya. Tēlah kēesokan hari-nya maka burong gēroda itu pun tērbang ka-clarat mēnchari makan. Maka tuan putēri pun mēngambil sa-pēranggu pakaian-nya dari-pada jēnis pēta ratua yang kēmasan lengkap dēngan alat-nya pakaian sēgala raja-raja, di-surop-nya mak inang hantarkan ka-pada anak raja itu. Maka oleh inang itu pun di-bawakan sēgala pakaian sērta dēngan nasi sa-kali akan anak raja Rum, lalu di-hantarkan sēgala pakaian dan nasi di-hadapan-nya lalu ia pun mēnvēmbah ka-pada anak raja Rum itu. Maka anak raja itu pun tērlalu-lah sukachita hati-nya bēroleh pakaian itu. Sa-tēlah datang antara ēnam tujoh hari-nya kētika burong gēroda tiada ia pērgi mēnchari makan. Maka anak raja Rum pun datang-lah mēngadap di-bawa oleh mak inang. Sa-tēlah di-lihat oleh tuan putēri akan anak raja itu maka ia pun tundok kēmalu-maluan rupa-nya. Maka anak raja Rum pun jatoh-lah hati-nya jadi tiada takut kēdua-nya itu akan burong gēroda itu. Maka apakala hari pētang pada kētika burong gēroda hēndak kēmbali maka kēdua-nya bērpēlok bērhium bērtangis-tangisan. Sa-tēlah sudah maka anak raja Rum itu pun kēmbali pērgi ka-dalam goa tēmpat dudok-nya itu di-bawakan oleh inang tuan putēri itu sērta dēngan makanan anak raja itu hēndak makan ka-pada malam itu. Sa-tēlah sudah sampai maka sēgala makanan itu pun di-hantarkan ka-hadapan-nya sērta mēnangis bēlas hati-nya mē-mandang hal kēdua-nya lalu ia mēnvēmbah kēluar dari dalam goa itu sambil mēnputupkan pintu goa itu dēngan batu lalu ia pun kēmbali ka-pada tuan putēri di-dapati-nya sēdang mēnangis bēr-kēnangkan untong nasib-nya. Tēlah di-lihat oleh inang maka ia pun sēgēra mēnyapu akan aver mata-nya. Maka sa-kētika ia dudok itu burong gēroda pun datang-lah mēmibawa makanan akan tuan putēri tiga bēranak itu, lalu ia pun tērbang ka-atas mērhu pulau itu dēmikian-lah kēlakuan tuan putēri dan anak raja Rum itu tiap-tiap hari burong gēroda pun tiada-lah khali mēngantarkan makanan, akan tētapi tiada di-kētahui oleh burong itu, bahwa anak raja

Rum itu ada hidup tiada mati dan perti ia hanvit sampai sudah ka-pulau itu, dan jéri tuan puteri bértemu dengan dia. Hata antara beraja lama-nya maka ka-pada suatu hari datang-lah burong geroda ka-pada tuan puteri sérava bérkata, " Hai chuchu-ku tinggal-lah chuchu-ku duduk baik-baik beta héndak përgi mëngadap Nabi Allah Sulaiman." Maka kata tuan puteri, " Baik-lah hai nenek-ku." Maka burong geroda pun tèrbang-lah naik ka-udara mëngaras awan mënuju përgi ka-temuat Nabi Allah Sulaiman, serta sampai langsung mënyemlali. Maka sabda Nabi Allah Sulaiman, " Hai burong geroda aña khabar-nya vang éngkau bérjanji héndak përgi rëbut aña-ka'i da'at éngkau përbuat sëperti chakap-mu atau tidak ?" Maka sémlah burong geroda, " Ya, nabi Allah, sudah-lah hamba-mu kérjakau sëperti këhendak hamba-mu itu." Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, " Bétapa perti-uva përbuatau éngkau atas këdua-nya anak raja dua buah négéri itu ?" Maka sémbah burong geroda, " Ada-lah hamba-mu ambil anak raja bëmua China tiga bérhanda këtiga-nya hamba bawa përgi ka-pulau Langkapuri hamba cudek diam itu, ya nabi Allah, serta hamba-mu pëliharakan chari béri sëgala makaman akan dia tiap-tiap hari tiada lagi khali-nya serta hamla-mu ambil pula béri sëgala pakaian-nya suatu pëti vang besar tiada-lah hamba-mu béri na kësakitan di-atas këtiga orang itu duduk dengan kësukaan juga, ya Nabi Allah." Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, " Ada-kah anak raja Rum itu bélavar përgi ka-bëmua China atau tidak ?" Maka sémbah burong geroda " Ya Nabi Allah Sulaiman dëngan bëberaja banyak kapal dan kechi bahtera di-alatkam oleh raja Rum itu serta dengan raja vang bësar-éesar serta jula ada sa-orang raja vang sangat bësar lagi pula dengan kësaktian-nya bérnama raja Marong Mahawangsa jadi harapan mëimbawa anak raja Rum itu sa-buah bahtera kënaikan-nya dengan mërtéri hulubalang ravat sakalian. Maka bélavar-lah anak raja itu di-iringkan raja Marong Mahawangsa serta sëgala katul dan kechi vang banyak itu pun bélavar sakalian-nya. Hata akibat sambar përtengahan jalan lalu bértemu dengan hamba-mu. Maka hamla pun mërosakkam sakalian kapal kënaikan mëreka itu sa-hingga karam tènggolani ka-dalam laut itu habis-lah mati orang bérhamburan pada sa-gënap lautan tiada lagi hidup barang sa-orang jua pun." Maka nabi Allah Sulaiman pun tèrtawa mëmandang ka-pada mëntéri-nya sakalian. Maka sëgala orang bësar-bësar vang ada mëngadap nabi Allah Sulaiman itu pun suka tèrtawa gëlak-gëlak mënlóngarkan sémbah burong geroda itu mëngatakan sudah habis mati itu tiada sa-kali-kali ia bërpégang pada kuasa tuhan sérui sakalian alam. Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman ka-pada burong geroda, " Kalau-kalau ada hidup, apa jua kata-mu ?" Maka sémlah burong geroda, " Jikalau ada hidup anak raja Rum itu serta bértemu dëngan anak raja China yang përëmpuan tiga bérbaumba itu, bahwa sa-sunggoh-nya tiada hamba ubahkan sëperti janji hamba-mu dari-jada zëman ini héndak bérundur dari-pada sëgala kaum sitat manusia itu. Dan di-mana-kah boleh hamba-mu mungkirkan janji hamba-mu dëngan nabi Allah héndak undur dari

bawah langit dan atas bumi yang di-diami oleh sēgala manusia, ya Nabi Allah bérani-kah hamba membuat dusta ka-pada nabi Allah?" Maka nabi Allah pun tersenyum mēndēngarkan sēmbah burong gēroda itu. Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman ka-pada raja jin yang bérnama Harman Shah, "Hēndak-lah tuan hamba suroh akan mēntéri tuan hamba barang sa-ratus orang pērgi ambil puteri anak raja China itu. Maka hēndak-lah di-buboh ka-dalam pēti-nya kētiga bérhamba itu sērta dēngan anak raja Rum itu. Pada kētika ini juga mau sampai sakalian itu mari di-hadapan hamba." Maka raja jin Harman Shah pun menyuruhkan mēntéri-nya dēngan sa-ratus jin bersama-sama pērgi mēngambil anak raja itu. Maka mēnvēbah-lah sakalian itu lalu tērbang ka-udara raib dēngan sa-saat itu juga pērgi mēnuju ka-pulau Langkapuri, sērta sampai di-lihat-nya ada sunggol anak raja Rum itu bersama-sama puteri anak Raja China. Maka sēmbah mēntéri jin sakalian itu, "Hēndak-lah tuanku kēempat bérhamba ini masok ka-dalam pēti ini boleh jatek sakalian bawa mēngadap nabi Allah Sulaiman: dēngan titah-nya juga jatek sakalian datang ini, dan burong gēroda itu ada-lah ia tēngah mēngadap nabi Allah Sulaiman." Sa-telah di-dēngar oleh arak raja Rum akan pērkataan jin itu lalu ia mēmasukkan sēgala harta yang di-luar ka-dalam pēti itu sērta dēngan diri-nya kēcēmpat orang sa-kali masok ka-dalam-nya sērta di-kunchi-nya pēti itu dari dalam. Tēlah sudah lalu di-usong-kan oleh jin mēmbawa tērbang mēnuju hala-nya ka-penghadapan nabi Allah Sulaiman. Tiada bérupa lama-nya sampai-lah ia lalu di-lētakkan oleh sēgala mēntéri jin itu di-hadapan nabi Allah itu sērta mēnvēbah lalu undur sakalian-nya. Dēmi di-lihat nabi Allah Sulaiman pēti itu tērbantar di-hadapan-nya dan di-hadapan burong gēroda itu, maka titah nabi Allah Sulaiman suroh kēluarkan sakalian-nya. Maka kēluar-lah kēcēmpat mēreka itu dudok mēnvēbah ka-jada Nabi Allah Sulaiman sērta tundok kepala-nya. Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman ka-pada burong gēroda, "Hai burong gēroda, laki-laki yang mana dan anak siapa ini?" Dēmi di-lihat oleh burong gēroda yang dēnikian itu maka ia pun tiada tērkata-kata lagi datang-lah kētakutan yang amat sangat gēmēntar mēnggēligis sēndi tulang-nya dari-pada amat takut-nya akan nabi Allah Sulaiman sērta dēngan kēmaluan-nya ka-pada sēgala raja-raja yang kēbanyak-an dan dari-pada bangsa raja yang bēsar bēr-malikota itu bēribu-ribu mēnjadi tiada-lah tērkata lagi. Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, "Hai sēgala raja-raja dan mēntéri-ku bangsa yang baik-laik hēndak-lah ēngkau dan kamu sakalian kē-tahui dēmu tuhan-ku yang mēnjadikan aku dan kamu sakalian di-atas sēgala makhluk-nya dalam ēmpat pērkara ini hēndak-lah jangan sa-kali-kali di-tentukan jikalau tiada dēngan janji dari-pada tuhan alam pērtama rezki sadikit atau banvak pada sa-hari sa-malam itu tiada-lah sēgala makhluk hēndak tentukan mēlainkan dēngan janji juga: kēdua pērkara yang mēmutuskan rezki-nya sēpērti yang akan datang mara dan maut hēndak itu pun tiada-lah boleh sa-sa-orang jua pun dari-pada makhluk mēngētahuikan dia

dan hēndak-lah jangan kamu tēntukan bumi tēmpat kēmatian-nya mēlalinkan kēsudahān-nya dēngan janji Allah juga; kētiga pētara jolo pērtēmuhan satu-satu makilok-nya jikalau bētūmūnd-lah saisi alam dunia ini dari-ada sēgala tangsa yang di-ja-lisan Allah taala hēndak mēnhēraikan tiada asan dapat hēndak mēnantiikan esok hari-nya tiada boléh mēlalinkan dērgan kētindak tuhan yang mēnjadikan sakalian alam jua dēngan janji-nya; kēnmat pētara pēnhēraian yang suolah samai wastu saat hari-nya tiada asan dapat hēndak mēnentukan eses hari-nya tiada boléh mēhēraikan dēngan sakalian-nya itu pun dēngan janji-nya juga.” Maka sēmbah sēgala raja-raja dan hulubalang sakalian-nya, “Sa-bēnar-lah sēoerū sabda nabi Allah pērgajar di-atas sakalian hamba-mu ini.” Maka burong gēroda itu pun berdatangkan sēmbah, “Ya, Nabi Allah, hamba-mu pohonkan ampuh bēribu-ribu ampuh di-atas nyawa badan hamba-mu dari-ja’ā kēsalahan hamba-mu yang tēlah lalu itu, ya, Nabi Allah, mojou-lah hamba-mu pada tahun bulan nari ini hēndak pērgi kēluar dari bawahi langit dan bumi ini barang ka-mana hamba-mu bawa diri hamba-mu di-béri izin oleh nabi Allah di-atas hamla-mu ini.” Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, “Akan hal raja kēba ini pētarā jua kēhēndak ēngkau?” Maka sēmbah burong gēroda, “Ya nabi Allah, tēlah hamba-mu pulang-kan-lah ka-pada nabi Allah ia sakalian ini; di-dalam itu pun lēbeh maalum-lah pada nabi Allah juga.” Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, “Jikalau dēnukian, pērgi-lah ēngkau pada hari ini kēluar dari ini, biar-lah jauh dari-pada tanah yang di-dudok oleh sēgala manusia ka-jadi laut yang bērnama Kulzum yang tiada di-hampiri oleh manusia.” Maka sēmbah burong gēroda “Jikalau dēnukian titah di-atas hamba-mu baik-lah, ya nabi Allah,” lalu ia tundok kējal-a-nya ka-bawahi sēperti laku orang mēnvēmbati, bērmohonkan ka-pada nabi Allah Sulaiman, lalu ia pērgi hala-nya ka-laut Kulzum yang tiada pernah sampai oleh sēgala manusia di-situ-lah dia dudok mēnhari makan. Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman ka-pada sa-orang mēnteri-nya bērbuat satu surat dēngan bahasa China hēndak di-bantarkan apak-nya dan anak raja Rum sērta bēri khatar hal abual-nya sakalian pēruatan burong gēroda itu di-atas apak raja Rum itu. Maka di-surat-lah oleh mēnteri itu, Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman bērtanya ka-pada anak raja Rum kalau-kalau ada raja-raja yang di-harap oleh raja yang bêrsama-sama mēngiringkan. Maka sēmbah anak raja Rum, “Ada tuanku raja yang tua yang bērnama raja Marong Mahawangsa ka-pada waktu malam hamba-mu rosak itu ia singgah ka-pada suatu pulau mēngambil aver dan kayu, kalau-kalau ia ada hidup tiada binasa, tuan-ku.” Maka sēmbah sa-orang mēnteri dari-pada dewa-dewa, “Ada tuanku pada daratan tanah bêsar sa-bélah pulau Sêri namanya ia mēmbuat négéri.” Maka sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman, “Khabar itu pun buboh-lah juga di-dalam surat itu supaya boleh di-suoh-nya panggil kembali oleh raja Rum ka-négéri-nya itu.” Maka di-surat oleh mēnteri itu sakalian-nya di-sēmbahikan ka-pada nabi Allah Sulaiman surat itu têrlalu-lah baik bunyi-nya. Maka

sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman ka-pada raja jin Harman Shah, "Herdak-lah tuan hamba dengan sa-ribu tentera jin bawakan anak raja kedua ini empat berhamba lima dengan peti-nya itu hantar-kan ka-jada raja benua China serta tuan hamba suroh kahwin kedua-nya ini sejerti adat anak raja-raja yang besar, dan suroh raja benua China itu membri surat ka-lerta Rum nyatakan khalar hal ahual anak-nya kedua ini." Maka sembah raja jin Harman Shah, "Baiklah, ya rabi Allah, terjunjong-lah sabda nabi Allah itu." Maka anak raja Rum dan anak raja benua China empat berhamba itu pun menerjunjong dulu lalu masuk ka-dalam peti-nya dan menguncinya peti dari dalamnya. Maka raja Harman Shah pun menyembah ka-jala nabi Allah Sulaiman lalu menyuroh hulubalang-nya mengusong peti itu terlang hala-nya menuju ka-benua China dengan sa-ribu orang tentera-nya. Ada pun tatkala itu raja benua China tengah ramai di-hadap oleh raja-raja menteri hulubalang penuh sesak di-lalai rong itu muatakat bichara mieranti segala menteri pergi meninari khabar anakanda laginda tuan puteri dan anak raja Rum itu di-mana juga khabarinya, dan utisan dari-pada benua Rum itu pun ada lagi tiada kimbali ka-benua Rum ada ha bzir sakalian-nya dudok mengadap raja China itu karia tiada di-lepas oleh raja benua China sakalian kemi'ah lagi hendak bcri tentu juga warta itu. Tatkala itu maka datang-lah raja jin Harman Shah terdiri di-hujong balai rong Tungsor ka-tanah Jartas ergi ka-jintu gerbang itu penuh sesak dengan tntu jin. Demi di-lit at mangkubumi raja benua China bel vang dimulian kaum jin ter'alu banyak datang itu maka ia pun segera-lah bangun dengan sa-orang raja bersama-sama dengan dia datang mengalunggalukan pun sakalian itu serta raja-nya jin Harman Shah ergi ka-hujong balai rong itu serta bertanya kata-nya, "Siap a tuan hambi ini dan dari mara tuan datang ini maka tiba-tiba timbul sudah ada terdiri di-lalai rong raja kami ini?" Maka kata raja jin Harman Shah, "Hamba ini nama-rya raja jin Harman Sba' handa ka-mari ini memlawa surat titah dengan dititahkan oleh raja kamu raja segala makhluk di-dalam dunia ini va-tu nabi Allah Sulaiman menyuroh lawa titah ini ka-pada raja tuan hamba di-sini." Sa-telah di-cengar oleh mangkubumi dan raja itu demikian maka segera di-rengang tangan raja jin Harman Shah itu sa-orang sa-belah di-bawa ka-hadapan raja China. Maka raja China pun bangun membri hormat taadzin serta dengan hairan melihat peti-nya di-lawa orang di-lewatkan ka-hadapan raja yang barvak itu serta berkata, "Silakan tuan hamba dudok." Maka di-unjokkan oleh raja jin Harman Shah surat dari-pada nabi Allah Sulaiman itu. Maka di-sambut oleh raja benua China surat itu di-junjong dan di-chitum-nya lalu di-unjokkan ka-jada mangkubumi-rya. Maka segera-lah di-tenerima oleh mangkubumi akan surat itu, di-crmulta-rya pun dengan sa-ribu kemulian lalu di-Luka-rya la hakam sambil terdiri juga demikian-lah bunyi-nya, "Bawha ni ilah surat dari-pada nabi Allah Sulaiman datang ka-jadi raja benua China herdak-lah tuar bandu ketauhui perbuatan

burong geroda di atas anak perempuan tuan hamba dan di atas ménantu tuan hamba anak raja Rum dengan segala raja-raja dan méntri para penggawa hulubalang sida-sida bertara biduanda rayat sakalian berapa kapal kechi dan batéra yang sudah di-pérbitasakan oleh burong geroda itu sekaran ini kedua-nya sa-kali hamba bertemu. Maka mi-lah hamba suroh bantarkan ka-pada méntri hamba raja jin Harman Shah ini ka-pada tuan hamba. Masa hendak-lah pinta tuan hamba kerjakan pérbitaun kewajikan itu kedua-nya dengan ségera semuanya mérifikir sejerti adat anak raja-raja yang besar-besar jangan di-teri berkurang-gar méngrit adat istiadat nya juga dan serta pula hendak tuan hamba bini surat pérzi ka-benua Rum itu suroh panggil himpukkan sakalan raja-raja dan tentéra-nya yang pernah lelah itu bawa kembalí kab-benua Rum: serta hendiak-lah tuan hamba témima ambil anak dan ménantu tuan hamba kěmpat berhamba di-dalam pérzi datar-pada hamba tuan juga. Maka mi-lah hamba nyatakan: " Sa-télah sudah di-lacha surat itu, lalu dudok sakalan-nya itu berjabat tangan. Maka raja China pun ménvorongkan puan-nya sebab persantai ka-jada raja jin Harman Shah kata-nya. " Maka-lah sirih, hai saudara-ku raja Harman Shah," serta méminta keluar ia itu. Maka ségera-lah ia ménlukakan kunci-nya lalu ia pun keluar-lah kěmpat-nya ménvembah ka-pada ayahanda baginda raja benua China itu. Maka di-pelok di-humur-nya oleh vagindia akan anakanda itu kedua dengan gémbar kasih rasa-nya méliaiat rupa anak raja Rum itu lalu di-pegang tangannya di-bawakan dudo'k kasabélah irungan kanan-nya kedua-nya serta ményuruh orang bawa pérzi itu masuk ka-dalam istara. Sa-télah itu maka titah raja China suroh panggil utusan dari benua Rum itu. Masa utusan itu pun datang dengan ségera-nya dudok bertelut ménvinkah. Maka titah raja benua China ka-jada utusan itu, " Ya-kah ini tuan-mu? " Maka sembah utusan itu, " Ya-lah ini tuan patek anak raja Rum yang bélavar dengan léléraja banyak kapal dan kecik batéra yang di-alatkan oleh tuan patek raja Rum akan anakanda baginda ini serta pula raja-raja méntri hulubalang para penggawa sida-sida bertara biduanda dan berlaksadaksa tentéra tuan patek ini: patek pun hamba-nya di-titahkan oleh tuan patek raja benua Rum tiga tahun sudah lama-nya, patek datang ini hendak méngrambil khobar dan ménchari akan tuan pat kiri." Maka titah anak raja Rum, " Hai shahbandar, bahawasa-nya sa-péloh-péloh kaser tuan hamba akan hamba sudah mintong nasib-ku akan jadi yang dénikian, simoga-simoga-nya aku bertemu dengan nabi Allah Sulatman raja alam ini, maka aku sampai ka-mari méniga 'ap paduka ayahanda baginda ka-benua China ini, jika lau la entahkan di-mana aku mati di-erluat oleh geroda itu." Maka sembah raja Shahbandar, " Dengan sebab itu maka sangat-lah pérhitinan dulu paduka ayahanda baginda di-benua Rum." Sa-télah sudah yang dénikian itu maka raja benua China pun ménimbéri kurma makai minum dan ménberi persalinan ka-pada raja jin Harman Shah. Maka ia pun bermohon ka-jada raja benua China dan ka-pada anak raja

bēnua Rum kembali mēngadap nabi Allah Sulaiman. Maka pēninggal raja jin itu maka raja bēnua China pun mēmbēri surat ka-pada raja shahbandar ka-bēnua Rum dēngan nama raja bēnua China dan nama anak raja Rum mēnyuroh mēmbēri surat pada sa-gēnap nēgéri yang taalok ka-pada bēnua China sērta mēnyuroh mēmbawa jēnis dari-jada sēgala makanan dan hadiah, di-suroh-nva bērhimpun raja-raja sakalian hēndak mēngērjakan anakanda kēdua-nva itu hēndak mēnurut sēperti sabda nabi Allah Sulaiman itu tiada mau raja bēnua China itu mēlalui, hēndak mēngērjakan ikut istiadat raja-raja yang bēsar-bēsar. Sa-telah itu maka raja bēnua China pun mēmbawa anakanda kēdua itu masok ka-istana-nya.

Sa-bērmula maka tērsēbut-lah pula pērkataan raja Marong Mahawangsa mēnbuat nēgéri ka-timur pulau Sēri itu hēndak mē-nētukan khatar anak raja Rum itu kalau-kalau ada hidup-nva atau tidak. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun dudok di-dalam nēgéri yang baharu di-pērbuat-nya sa-hingga sampai ia bēroleh sa-orang putera laki-laki tērlalu amat baik rupa paras-nya sērta dērgan bēsar panjang ujisan agong-agongan di-takuti pula oleh orang sakalian. Maka rēgéri itu pun dari-pada sa-bulan ka-pada sa-lulan dari-pada sa-tahun ka-ra-la sa-tahun maka bērtambah tambah ramai-nva sērta dēngan banyak sēgala dagang senteri dari-pala sa-gērap nēgéri bēriaga dan pindah ka-nēgéri itu. Maka adla-lah ja-la suatu hari tengah ramai raja Marong Mahawangsa itu sēlang di-hadap oleh sēgala mēnteri pēnggawa hulubalang sidasida tēntara liduan'a sakalian pēnoloh sēsak dan mēnteri yang tua pun mēngadap di-badai Langkasuka itu. Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa ka-pada mēnteri kēmyat itu, "Di-mata juga ada nēgéri yang bēsar hampir dēngan kita di-sini? kalau ada ia mēnaroh anak pērēmpuan boleh kita pinang akan anak kita ini." Maka sēmbah mēnteri tua yang kēempat, "Tiada tuanku nēgéri yang dēkat-lēkat mi patek sakalian bēroleh khabar hanya yang ada nēgéri jin khabaran di-pulau Pērha nēgéri Aceh nama-nya tuanku ada sa-buah di-susur ada juga nēgéri itu banyak taalok-nva dan jauh pēlavaran-nva dua puluh lima hari lama-nya dari sini. Dan bala-nva sa-bēlah tanah daratan kita ini ada sa-buah nēgéri pula nama raja Kēlinggi, laut-nva dari sa-bēlah kita datang jua rēgéri itu pun jauh-lah jua pēlavaran itu hingga sa-bulan bēlavar. Maka sampeh-lah tērlalu banyak sēgala yang ajaib di-dalam-nva nēgéri itu dari-pada tēmpayan dan guri dan pohon kavu yang bērnama malau talii sēmut dan lagi pun banyak kavu yang bēsar-bēsar dan di-ulu sungai-nva jauh sērta dēngan luas-nva tuanku." Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa, "Jikalau dōmikian hēndak-lah tuan hamba pērbuat surat kita pinta sa-biji tēmpayan yang bēsar dari-pada sēgala tēmpayan yang banyak itu ka-pada raja Kēlinggi itu, kēmudian boleh kita dapat khabar anak-nya. Dan nēgéri Aceh pun pērbuat juga surat kita bēri akan dia tanda kita tulus ikhlas hēndak bērkasih-kasihan dēngan dia lagi mē-

yatakan kita baharu buat négéri ini pun tuolong mana ada sègala yang ajal dari-pada harta atau dagangan bolon ia bantar mari ka-négéri kita ini, itu-lah tanda kita bérkasih-kasihan raja sama raja." Sa-télah démikian titah raja Marong Mahawangsa, maka di-alatkan oleh mènteri dua buah pérahui serta sègala barang-barang dagangan mara yang jatutnya serta pada dua orang mènteri mènjadi utusan-nya. Sa-télah itu lalu mènteri kedua yang mènjadi utusan itu pun bélavar-lah sa-orang sa-batu i pérahu hala-nya masing miringku ka-négéri yang di-kènendaki-nya itu.

Hata pérahu utusan yang bélavar ka-négéri Bérma itu tiba sampai ka-kuala négéri Kelinggi itu. Maka di-blhat-nya ada sambutan kajal besar yang bertiang tiga duduk bérlabur. Sa-télah ia masuk ka-kuala langsung mèngadap raja Kelinggi. Maka tatkala itu raja Kelinggi pun tengah ramai di-hadap oleh sègala mènteri multibang para lènggawa sida-sida bëntara bidhanda ravat sakalian penoh sesak bénak mèndengar surat dari-pada raja Rum bertanyakan k'balar raja Marong Mahawangsa di-mana juga ia diam. Maka utusan itu pun di-bawa orang-lah mèngadap raja Kelinggi itu lalu di-titahkan oleh raja Kelinggi ka-pada mènteri mèngambil surat itu bahanan. Maka dèmi di-dengar oleh raja Kelinggi akan surat raja Marong Mahawangsa itu lalu di-pandangnya ka-pada utusan itu di-kènali-nya. Maka kata orang utusan itu ka-j ada utusan raja Marong Mahawangsa, " Tiada-kah tuan hamha kénal hamha ini?" Maka sègera di-pandang oleh utusan itu di-kènali-nya-lah bahwa utusan itu mènteri raja Rum; lalu kata-nya, " Bahwa hamha kénal juga tuan hamha mènteri ka-pada raja Rum; sekaran ini lama-kali sudah tuan hamha sampai ka-négéri ni?" Maka kata mènteri Rum itu, " Baharu juga hamha datang tiga èmpat hari ini, handa sakalian stuggah pada sa-gènap négéri karna bénak mèngambil khabar raja tuan hamha juga." Maka kata utusan itu, " Jikalau démikian béruntong-lah tuan hamha sakalian bertemu dengan hamha di-négéri ini boleli kita périgu bersama ka-négéri yang baharu raja beta pérbuat sa-mèntara bénak mènanti mènlènggar khabar anak raja Rum yang di-rosakkan oleh burong gèroda itu kalan-kalan hidup lagi tuan kita itu." Maka kata mènteri raja Rum, " Maka ini-lah hamha sakalian datang mari bénak mèncharikan raja tuan hamha itu dengan pénviroh anak raja Rum juga karna ia sudah ada di-dalam bennia China dèngan sa-orang diri-nya." Maka kata utusan itu, " Jikalau démikian nanti-lah tuan hamha sakalian karna hamha baharu datang mèngadap duli raja négéri ini ada-kah boleli sèperti yang dimaksudkan oleh raja hamha barang-barang itu atau tidak?" Maka utusan itu pun périgu-lah mèngadap raja Kelinggi. Maka titah raja Kelinggi pada utusan itu, " Banyak-kah orang besar di-dalam négéri raja tuan hamha itu?" Maka sembah utusan itu, " Ada, tuanku, dari-pada kaum gèrgasi juar." Maka titah raja Bérma, " Baik-lah jtk démikian ada-lah sa-biji témjayan yang besar dari-pada orang tuan hamha, itu-lah hamha bérikan raja tuan hamha."

Lalu di-suroh oleh raja Kelinggi ambil tēmpayan itu. Maka dengan bēberapa banyak orang mēngusong tēmpayan bēsar itu, dibawa-nya ka-kajal orang Rum itu, karna pērahu utusan itu tiada di-muat mēlamikan barang-barang yang lain juga di-muat-nya. Adapun tēmpayan sa-biji itu di-pērluat-nya sangat bēsar ya-itu tukang-nya dari-jada gērgasi di-tanah itu, ada-lau kira-kira dua puluh arak tangga-nya naik. Maka ka-pada orang yang akhir zemān akan datang-nya di-hadapan lagi ada tērsobut pada kēmudian bari. Sa-télah sudah di-muat tēmpayan itu ka-kapal, maka bērapa bari lama-nya raja Kelinggi pun mēmbōri surat balas ka-pada raja Marong Mahawangsa itu tarda bērkasih-kasihan. Maka titah raja Kelinggi ka-jada utusan, "Katakan-lah ka-pada raja tuan hamba hēndak-lah di-suroh orang pōrgi datang ka-nēgēri beta ini jangan bērputusan biar sampai ka-pada anak chuchu." Dēmtkian-lah bunyi bērjēsan dan tērsurat. Sa-télah itu maka oleh raja Kelinggi di-sērah-nya-lah surat ka-pada utusan raja Marong Mahawangsa itu. Maka utusan pun bērmohon-lah sērtā mēnyembah jalut turun ka-kajal mēntéri Rum itu. Ada pun pērahu-nya yang ia datang itu mēngiring kapal bēsar itu bēlayar di-tépi daratan juga.

Hata bēraj a lama ia bēlavar itu, maka sampai-lah ka-nēgēri raja Marong Mahawangsa lalu bērlaboh di-laut itu. Sa-télah ia bērlaboh itu maka utusan itu dengan mēntéri raja Rum pun naik ka-darat mēngadap raja Marong Mahawangsa. Maka baginda itu tēngah ramai di-hadap oleh sakalian mēntéri bulubalang pēnoh sēsak di-balai itu dan anakanda baginda pun ada juga dudok mēngadap avahanda baginda hēndak mēndēngar khabar kapal bēsar yang bērlaboh itu. Sa-kētika datang-lah mēntéri raja Rum dengan utusan yang pērgi ka-nēgēri Kelinggi itu mēngadap raja Marong Mahawangsa. Maka sēgéra-lah di-kēnal-nya dan di-tēgur-nya, "Datang-lah saudara-ku mēntéri Rum, di-mana-tah tuan hamba bērtemu dengan orang hamba mi datang bērsama-sama?" Maka dudok kēdua-nya mēnyembah sērtā tērtawa sēmbah-nva. "Patek bērtemu dengan saudara patek mi di-hadapan raja nēgēri Kelinggi sa-moga-nya untung tuah patek singgah di-kuala nēgēri itu hēndak bērtanya khabar duli tuanku di-nēgēri mana atau di-tēlok rantau yang mama boleh patek dapati tiba-tiba bērtemu-lah dengan saudara patek mi jadi tuada-lah patek kēdua mi bērchērai lagi makam dan tielur bērsama-sama. Maka ada-lah hadiah raja Kelinggi sa-biji tēmpayan yang bēsar itu pun di-muat ka-kapal patek datang mēnchari dan mēnyembah duli tuanku dengan titah raja Rum suruh bawa pulang dengan sēlab raja bēnuwa Chira ada mēngantar surat nyatakan anak-nya sudah nikah dengan anak raja Rum. Maka patek di-suroh datang ka-jada sa-gēnap nēgēri orang mēnchari duli tuanku sērtā mēnyembahkan surat dari-pada raja Rum." Maka sēgéra-lah di-sambut oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa di-bacha-nva. Sa-télah pēham sakalian-nya sērtā titah-nya sambil tērtawa, "Beta pun tērlalu-lah suka hēndak kēmbali mēngadap duli Sultan Rum itu tētapi hēndak-lah saudara-ku nanti, Beta hēndak rajakan anak

beta ganti beta di-dalam négéri ini karma beta sudah tērlangsong membuat négéri di-tarah ini asal rupa-nya lautan juga laku-nya sōlama mi baharu-lah taik sa-dikit." Maka sēmbah mēntéri Rum, " Sa-bē ar juga tuanku ganti akan paduka anakanda itu mēnjadi raja di-dalam négéri mi jika lam dari-pada bangsa duli tuanku mēnjadi raja di-bumi mi nēschaya tiada lama-nya pada pandangan patek." Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa, " Pada fikiran hati beta pun dēmikian juga," sērta mēnitah ka-pada mēntéri-nya suroh pērgi mēlihat bahtera kēnaikan yang datang dahulu itu di-galang dēngan batang kavu itu nama kavu-nya sadim hēndak di-turunkap. Maka mēntéri pun mēnyēmbah lalu bērjalan pērgi mēlihat sudah-lah mēnjadi daratan dēngan di-tumboh oleh sēgala pohon kavu vang besar bērkēliling-nya. Sa-tēlah di-lihat oleh mēntéri itu hal vang cēmikian, maka ia pun kēmbali-lah mēngadap raja-nya pērsēmlahkan sakalian vang di-lihat-nya. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun suka tērtawa gēlak-gēlak mēngarkan hal itu. Maka sēmbah mēnteri sakalian itu-lah " sudah lama-nya tuanku diam di-sini mēmbuat négéri di-bumi ini." Maka sēmbah mēnteri Rum, " Tiada apa tuanku dēngan kapal patek pun pada-lah kēpaikan tuanku bērangkat ka-bēmma Rum itu." Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa, " Pada fikiran beta pun dēmikian-lah."

Sa-bēmula ada pun utusan yang di-suroh pērgi ka-négéri Aceh itu pun datang-lah mēngadap raja Marong Mahawangsa mēimbawa surat dan bingkisan hadiah dari-pada raja Aceh itu. Sērta mēngunjokkan surat itu di-pērsēmbahkan ka-pada baginda dēngan sēgala bingkisan itu. Maka di-suroh oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa mēimbacha surat itu pada mēnteri kēmpat. Sa-tēlah sudah di-lacha-vya dan di-dengar oleh baginda sakalian vang tērselut di-dalam surat itu sērta mēlihat sēgala bingkisan itu dēngan bērlazai aneka jenis dari-jadu pērbendaharaan pērhiasan vang imdah-imdah; maka tērlalu-lah sukahita-nya lalu bērtitah ka-pada biduanda suroh lawa masok ka-dalam istara. Maka hidangan pērsantau pun di-aungkat orang-lah ka-hadayan. Sa-tēlah sudah makan minum, maka mēnteri Rum pun bērmohon kēmbali ka-kapal-nya. Maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun bērangkat masok ka-istana di-triukkan oleh anakanda baginda itu sērta mēnyuruh mēlavani kērja bērjaga-jaga mēngērjakati anakanda baginda itu dēngan makan minum dan bērsuka-sukaan dēngan bēberapa banyak pēburuan vang di-sōmbleh jadi tumbul orang bērjaga-jaga itu sērta dēngan pērimanau sakalian dari-pada gong gēndang sērunai ratiri bērlab kechapi dandi muri kojak chērachap sērdam bangsi mēnjadi ēmpat puloh hari ēmī at puloh malam vang bērjaga makan minum dēngan sēgala mēnteri lulubalang para pēnggawa sakalian tērlalu-lah ramei-nya. Sa-tēlah genap-lah ēmpat puloh hari maka ka-pada hari vang batik, saat vang sempurna pada kētika itu-lah di-kahwinkan anakanda baginda itu dēngan sa-orang anak raja pērēmpuan sērta di-rencanakan gēlar-nya bērnama raja Marong Mahapodisat sērta di-anbil sēgala atak mēnteri yang ada sedha

ibu bapa-nya yang tua-tua dudok bersama-sama dengan avahanda baginda raja Marong Mahawangsa itu-lah jadi ganti ibu bapa-nya menjadi mĕnteri hulubalang para penggawa-nya. Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa ka-pada mĕnteri Rum, " Sudah-lah beta rajakan anakanda ini. Maka sekarang akan nĕgéri ini patut-lah kita namakan sa-suatu akan dia." Maka sembah sĕgala mĕnteri, " Patut sangat tuanku mĕnamakan nĕgéri ini sujaya tiada sĕsat dari-i ada sĕbutan-nya." Maka sembah pula mĕnteri Rum, " Bukan-kah dengan kemudahan juga mendapat nĕgéri ini dengan tiada sukar-nya. Jikalau ka-pada nama-nya pun demikian juga." Maka titah raja Marong Mahawangsa, " Jika demikian kita namakan nĕgéri ini nĕgéri Kĕdah Zamin Dzuran sĕbutan-nya," serta titah-nya, " Hai anak-ku, raja Marong Mahapodisat, jikalau anak-ku bĕroleh anak pada zĕman ini, hĕndak anak-ku rajakan dia sa-orang sa-bĕlah utara barat laut sa-orang sa-bĕlah selatan timur mĕnenggara dari-lada nĕgéri Kĕdah ini dan sa-orang sa-bĕlah matahari naik antara timur laut. Maka di-dalam nĕgéri Kĕdah ini pun jangan sakali-kali anak-ku suruh tinggalkan karna zĕman ini banyak sangat bumi yang ham  a yang tiada orang diam baharu sangat-lah mĕnjadi tanah daratan supaya tĕrmasihur nam  kita pada sĕgala nĕgéri jangan jadi sia-sia pĕkerjaan avahanda yang sudah tua ini tĕrlongsong ramai mĕmbuat nĕgéri di-tanah bumi ini." Maka sembah sĕgala mĕnteri hulubalang, " Sa-hĕnar-lah sĕperti titah duli tuanku itu." Maka tĕmpayan besar itu pun dibawa orang-lah naik dari-pada kapal Rum itu ka-darat di-sandarkan ka-pada sa-jphon kayu yang bĕrnama rukum yang besar, maka di-ersembahkan orang-lah tĕmpayan itu ka-pada raja Marong Mahawangsa. Maka ia pun diam-lah hingga bĕrsimpun siap sĕgala pĕrkakas dan kĕlengkap di-bawa turun ka-kapal hĕndak bĕlavvar. Maka sampai-lah pada hari yang baik saat yang sempurna maka raja Marong Mahawangsa pun bĕlavvar ka-nĕgéri Rum. Tatkala itu di-andang oleh raja Marong Mahawangsa ka-sa-bĕlah tanah daratan pulau Lada itu pun sudah mĕnjadi akhir-nya disebut orang Bukit Lada nama-nya dan pulau Jambul itu pun boleh sempurna juga akhir-nya nama Bukit Jam'bul sa-laku pulau Sĕri itu sangat-lah sudah hĕndak mĕnjadi bĕrtemu dengan daratan akhir-nya bĕrnama gunong Jĕrai karna sĕbab tinggi-nya. Maka di-andang-nya pula ka-sa-bĕlah utara Larat laut hingga sĕperti tanjung Lara yang laku-nya lagi ka-tengah laut dengan pulau Kĕrabang itu pun rupa-nya tiada lama hĕndak bersatu dengan tanah daratan juga akhir-nya bĕrnama Bukit Tanjung.*

Sa-bĕrmula maka ada pun raja Ong Mahapodisat sa-lama jĕninggal ayahanda baginda itu, maka ia pun dudok di atas takhta kerajaan di-nĕgéri Kĕdah Zamin Dzuran tĕrlalu-lah adil dan murah pada sĕgala dagang sentri ravat bala sakaltan. Maka sakalian mereka itu pun mĕmuji-muji akan dia banyak-lah datang sĕgala mereka bĕrniaga dari sa-bulan ka-pada sa-bulan makin bĕrtambah-tambah ramai-nya serta banyak orang datang ka-nĕgéri itu.

Hata bera'a talun lama-nya, maka baginda itu pun berolesa sa-orang putera laki-laki ternalu batik rupa jatas-nya dan sisipan-nya tiada-lah tolok banding-nya. Maka diungut oleh baginda mang pengasoh-nya dari-pada sègala anak mènteri bulbulalang juga tempat bérmain-main itu. Hata tiada beraja lama-nya berolesa sa-orang putera laki-laki juga. Maka akan anakanda lagunda itu pun diungut oleh baginda pengasoh-nya, maka dudok bérmain sèperti saudara bersandara juga. Maka diteliharakan sèperti isut adat arak raja-raja yang besarsesar. Maka tiada beraja lama-nya selang saatbum maka baginda pun berolesa sa-orang anak bérémpuan ternalu baik rupa parass-nya chartek manus puteri kuning paujang rijsukar di-chari sèperti rupa-nya adia zéman itu, disebeli pélihara dengan mang pengasoh-nya mengikut istiadat reja yang besarsesar juga. Kemudian dari-pada bérbera'a talun pula mèndajat lagi sa-orang putera laki-laki yang ternalu anak rupa parass-nya mengikut kakanda lagunda kedua itu. Maka ternaluh-lah suka hati lagunda mèlihat anakanda yang bérémpati saudara itu bérmain-main dan berkaseh-kasehan bertambah-tambah besars-nya. Maka buh pékerti sèrta akal bichara pun ternaluh-lai anak laki pika avahanda baginda itu dudok disbalai rong mèmbichara-kan nukum maka ia këmpat pun ada bersama-sama dudok mèn-égar hukum adat pérantah orang. Maka sègala mènteri hubulalang tersangat gëmar mèlihat buh pékerti sèrta dengan pandai mengutubil hati sakahan mènteri hubulalang tambahan pula diatas sègala takir miskin dagang sèntiri sèrta dengan tégur saja siapa yang bértemu dergan dia. Jikabut a la avahanda lagunda sénayam di-dalam istana, maka ia këmpat pun tiada bérchérui dudok bérkétiling avahanda baginda dan bonda mèngalay dengan solan sartum. Maka ternaluh-lah suka-chita lagunda laki istéri mèlihat kélakuan anakanda itu pandai mèlakukan cérítéta dengan téribit këmpat-nya. Maka ratkala avahanda baginda bérangkat kéluar kota maka anakanda itu pun bersama-sama përgi mèngutubikan tiada bérchérui. Maka di-hari oleh avahanda baginda akan anakanda itu sa-orang sa-ekur kuda disurohi-nya bérmain-main sénjata di atas kuda bértingkam batang tèratat dan mèlarikan kudanya. Maka ternaluh-lah ramai-nya ia lèrtiga saudara itu sèrta dengan kundang-nya masing-masing bélajar bértingkamkan batang teratat dan bérmain panah dari atas kuda-nya. Maka selang tiga hari sa-kali ia kluar bérmain sénjata dengan sègala anak mènteri bulbulalang.

Hata dengan bal yang dèmikian maka akan raja yang këmpat itu besar-lah patut iémaja putera mènanggong kérajaran. Maka pada suatu hari tengah ramai raja Marong Mahawangsah-lah lap oleh sègala mènteri hubulalang-nya. Maka sembah mènteri yang tua këmpat ka-jada raja Marong Mahawangsah-sat. "Pada fikiran patek bakh-lah tuanku bichara akan paduka anakanda ini bantarkan ka-pada masing-masing tempat-nya mènurut sèperti pisan avahanda bagi da raja Marong Mahawangsah itu karma sangat-

Ia bunyi-nya sēgala tara'i bumi daerah yang sēperti titah paduka ayahanda baginda itu hamja sakalian-nya tiada berisi orang, sunggoh pun ada orang-nya tetapi jarang sahaja, dan raja tiada juga." Sa-telah di-dengar oleh raja Marong Mahaj odisat sembah mēnteri itu lalu ia beritah ka-pada mēnteri-nya. "Jikalau dēmikian hēndak-lah saudara kērahikan sēgala kaum gērgasi himpun sakalian-nya dan panggil pēnghulu Phra Che Siam dan pēnghulu Nang Su Taman itu ka-mari kita béri ia pērgi bersama-sama anak kita dan orang kita Mēlavu sa-tengah kita suroh pērgi bersama anak kita yang tua ini kita antarkan ka-ulü di-sa-bélah utara barat laut. Maka tanah itu lanjut jauh jua pērjalanan-nya." Sa-kētika lagi maka pēnghulu Phra Che Siam datang kedua laki istēri-nya lalu dudok mēnyembah. Maka titah raja Marong Mahapodisat ka-pada pēnghulu Phra Che Siam, "Pērgi-lah tuan hamba sakalian bersama-sama dengan anak kita yang tua itu kērahkan sēgala kaum gērgasi sakalian bawa mēnchari tanah akan tēmpat kota parit dan nēgéri tēmpat hēndak diam." Maka sembah Phra Che Siam dua laki istēri dengan Nang Su Taman, "Sunggoh-lah tuanku sēperti titah tuanku itu karra tanah nēgéri ini kēhil tiada luas; akan kaum patek gērgasi itu makim bērtambah-tambah banyak ada-nya anak patek sa-orang laki-laki Parak nama-nya, tiada-kah tuanku ambil tinggal bersama-sama anakanda baginda di-nēgéri Kēdah ini?" Maka titah raja Marong Mahapodisat, "Ia itu pun jangan di-tinggalkan bawa bersama-sama." Ada pun Phra Che Siam itu anak Mēlavu, ia bēristeri akan Nang Su Taman gērgasi. Maka ia bēroleh sa-orang anak laki-laki, Parak nama-nya. Maka Parak itu baik paras-nya. Maka tatkala itu datang-lah sa-orang pērēmpuan gērgasi yang bērmama Tang Miri, ia pun anak raja juga. Maka Tang Miri itu pun tua sadikit sudah bēroleh anak chuchu di-ambil oleh raja bawa naik ka-rumah anak chuchu-nya sakalian yang pērēmpuan, karna rupa sakalian-nya baik. Maka Tang Miri itu sangat-lah gila bērahli akan Parak itu. Maka sa-telah dēmikian titah raja Marong Mahapodisat, maka mēnteri kēmpat pun bersama-sama Phra Che Siam laki istēri mēngērahikan sēgala kaum gērgasi dan rayat-nya dari-pada kaum manusia dengan sa-kirakira di-lēngkapkan sēgala kēlēngkapan dengan alat sēnjata-nya. Sa-telah siap dengan gajah kuda-nya lalu bērjalan-lah sambil bermain-main sērta bērburn sēgala binatang pada sa-gēnap kaki bukit gurong tēmpat bērhenti itu mēnchari tanah tēmpat yang baik hēndak buat nēgéri itu tiada juga bērtemu bagai maksud lalu bērjalan jula ka-hadapan lalu bērtemu dengan suatu tasek dan wilayah dengan bēbērapa banyak ikan di-dalam-nya; maka singgah bērhenti mēngambil ikan dengan sukachita sakalian-nya bērmaia itu sa-hingga luja-lah makan minum. Maka bēbērapa di-lihat oleh anak raja akan sēgala yang ajaib-ajaib hingga sampai dua ratus hari bērjalan itu sambil bermain juga baharu-lah bērtemu dan bērhenti pada tanah yang baik ka-pada suatu anak sungai aver-nya lēpas ka-laut lagi pun tanah-nya rata lagi pun orang-nya banyak,

Maka di-situ-lah sakalian bérbuat istana dengen kota parit serta di-himpunkan sëgala orang yang dudok bértaburan pêchah bélah itu, maka di-satukan sakalian-nya ménjadi négeri besar. Maka dinamai témpat itu Siam Lanchang témplate membuat kota istana itu. Maka datang-lah orang bérkhabar ka-ì ada raja Marong Mahapodisat méngetakan sudah-lah tétap arakanda baginda yang tua itu di atas takhta kérajaan benua Siam; mana vang tiada mahu taalok ka-pada benua Siam itu di-suroh-nya rosak langgar ka-pada pênghulu gergasi Phra Che Siam ménjadi ia ménurut juga. Shahadan lagi raja-raja négeri vang kecil sakalian-nya datang ménjadap serta mémbara utti dan hadiah négeri-nya ka-pada raja benua Siam. Maka ka-pada suatu hari di-titahkan oleh raja Marong Mahapodisat ka-pada méntri yang këempat suroh ménghadzirkan orang serta dengen alat senjata dan gajah kuda di-suroh-nya lengkap kélengkapan kérajaan. Sa-telah lengkap maka di-persémbahkan-nya.

Hata maka di-suroh oleh baginda akan arakanda vang tengah itu pula bérjalan. Maka baginda pun bérmoncong lalu bérjalan mënju hala-nya antara selatan ménenggara ménchari tanah bumi vang patut hëndak di-pérbuat négeri kota istana. Maka bérjalanlah paduka anakanda baginda dengen méntri hulubalang-nya sambil di-dalam sa-génap hutan rimba dengen bérberapa mélangkah bukit gunung singgah bérmain dan bérburu sëgala binatang dan bérmain-maim ikan jika bértemu dengen wilayah dan tasik singgah ménambil ikan. Hata sudah bérberapa lama-nya bérjalan ménchari bumi vang baik, maka bértemu-lah suatu sungai vang besar tali ayer-nya terus turun ka-dalam laut. Maka bértemu pula tasik dan wilayah méngeilih pulau vang beratur tiga empat biji. Maka anak raja itu pun suka mélihat kélakuan pulau itu. Maka di-ambil-nya sa-biji anak panah-nya buatan dari-pada perak vang amat puteh lalu di-kénakan-nya ka-pada busar-nya yang bérnama panah indra sakti kata-nya, "Hai indra sakti, jatohlah éngkau ka-pada bumi pulau tiga empat biji itu, di-mana éngkau jatoh sëkarang di-situ-lah aku pérbuat négeri dan kota parit témpat aku diam. Maka di-tarek-nya busar itu serta mémahanikan ka-udara bérldéngong-déngong bunyi-nya sëperti kumbang ményereng bunga laku-nya hilang raib. Sa-ketika datang-lah jatoh pada suatu témpat pulau, sëbab itu-lah di-namai pulau Indra Sakti. Ka-pada témpat itu di-pérbuat kota parit di-jadikan négeri dan di-surohkan ménbuat istana serta ménghimpunkan sëgala orang vang dudok bértaburan pêchah bélah tiada bérkétahuan. Maka bérhimpun-lah sëgala orang itu térlalu ramai-nya orang bérbuat kota istana jadi-lah sa-buah négeri. Maka di-namai dengen nama négeri Perak kerana anak panah itu mata-nya perak.

Sa-telah tétap-lah anak raja itu di-atas takhta kérajaan négeri Perak itu datang-lah khabar-nya ka-pada paduka avahanda baginda raja Marong Mahapodisat méngetakan sudah anakanda baginda itu ménjadi raja serta di-namakan négeri-nya Perak jadi tétap-

lah anakanda baginda itu di atas takhta kerajaan dengan menteri hulubalang para penggawa raya sakalian pun makin bertambah tambah berhimpun dagang ka-negeri Perak dengan adil murahnya raja itu.

Shahadan maka titah raja Marong Mahapodisat ka-pada menteri keempat, "Hendak-lah saudara-ku ambil gajah kesaktian kenaikan avabanda baginda raja Marong Mahawangsa itu vang bernama gajah Gemala Johari itu alatkan dengan takhta kerajaan serta langit-langit tirai-nya dan tabur-nya dengan di-hiasi dan sentok limau pula badan-nya, kita naikkan anak kita yang peremjuan dan himpukan segera raya bala tentera dan tuan hamba keempat mengiringkan bersama-sama anak kita ka-sa-belah matahari hidup kita ini hendak-lah di-rajakan. Sa-telah sudah tetap ia menjadi raja hendak-lah saudara-ku yang keempat kembali kepada beta biar-lah tinggal Gajah Gemala Johari bertunggu tuan-nya lagi pun pantas ia memberi khabar hal anak kita." Maka sembah menteri keempat itu lalu bermohon pergi menghadirkan dan bersiapkan seperti titah itu. Sa-telah lengkap sakalian maka di-versembahkan ka-jada baginda. Maka raja Marong Mahapodisat pun naikkan anakanda baginda itu ka-atas gajah Gemala Johari dengan sa-bilah keris kesaktian yang bernama Lela Mesani; ada pun keris itu asal-nya pnsaka juga, di-letakkan ka-hadapan sahaja di-takuti oleh segera seturu-nya tiada datat mengangkat kepala-nya. Ada-pun mata keris itu seperti api berbalau-ovala ruja-nya. Maka di-pesankan oleh baginda ka-pada gajah Gemala Johari, titah-nya, "Hai Gajah Gemala Johari, jikalau sudah tuan engkau ini menjadi raja engkau jangan beri berputus-pergi mari ka-pada aku khabar segera hal ahual tuan engkau itu." Maka gajah itu pun mengangkatkan kepala-nya lalu berjalan menuju matahari hidup di-iringkan oleh segera menteri hulubalang raya tentera masok ka-hutan rimba belantara yang besar dan terbit padang yang luas dan melangkahkan beberapa bukit dan gunung dibawa oleh gajah Gemala Johari. Hata beberapa lama-nya berjalan itu hampir-lah hendak bertemu dengan laut, maka bertemu pula dengan suatu sungai besar turos ka-laut juga. Maka berhenti-lah gajah Gemala Johari ka-pada tempat itu tanah-nya rata. Maka segera menteri hulubalang raya sakalian pun berhenti-lah masing-masing membuat istana dan kota parit serta menghimpunkan sakalian orang yang ada rada jajahan yang dekat dan yang jauh pula habis datang mengadap dan membawa persembahan akan raja perempuan itu. Sa-telah sudah di-persiapkan istana segera dengan kota parit-nya, makanya raja perempuan pun naik-lah ka-istana ka-balai rong mletakkan keris itu ka-hadapan-nya, lalu semayam. Sa-telah itu berhimpun-lah segera orang yang jauh-jauh mengadap masing-masing membawa persembahan dan hadiah. Ada pun segera yang datang itu tiada sa-kali-kali memanggongkan kepala-nya seperti ada orang menekankan ka-pada perasaan-nya serta dengan takut ngeri-nya dari-pada kesaktian keris Lela Mesani itu

serta dengen takut akan gajah Gémalé Johari itu. Maka bér-tambah-tambah ramai orang datang mèngadap itu. Maka sémbah mèntéri këempat, "Patek ini mohon-lah këmbali;" sérta ia bér-tanya négéri itu. Maka titah raja pérémpuan, "Berkahlah mama-ku, patut sangat mama-ku këmbali mèngadap paduka avahanda baginda itu di-négéri Kédah sémbahikan négéri ini Pétani namanya dengen sëbab tuah kéris Lela Mésam itu jadi di-namakan négéri ini Pétani." Maka mèntéri këempat mènyembah lalu bér-jalan këmbali mèngadap raja Marong Mahapodisat maalumkan sëgala pérantah itu. Maka apabila di-dingar oleh raja Marong Mahapodisat sémbah mèntéri maka télalu-lah kësukaan-nya jadi sélamat sempurna-nya sakalian anakanda baginda pada masung-masing tempat-nya. Maka yang sangat mèmbért këdukaan oleh mèlihat anak yang muda itu tinggal dengen sa-orang diri-nya sunyi négéri-nya tiada banyak ravat. Akan hal diri pun tiada-lah sudah bëroleh anak lagi karra hadan-nya sudah tua. Maka baginda pun dudok-lah dengen kësukaan përgi ka-hutan bërburu dan mémikat burong tiada-lah lagi bërputusan-nya ia përgi itu akan négéri itu anakanda baginda-lah dengen sëgala mèntéri hulu-balang para pëngawa sakalian mèni-rentahkan dia.

Hata tiada bërpa lama-nya sëlang taibun maka gëring-lah raja Marong Mahapodisat lalu pulang ka-rahimattullah taala. Maka oleh anakanda baginda dengen mèngikut adat raja yang bësar-bësar. Maka dudok-lah anakanda baginda dengen këmasih-hulan lalu mëmbuat surat mènghantarkan ka-pada saudara-nya yang di-dalam tiga buah négéri itu mèngatakan përi avahanda baginda itu sudah hilang. Maka mèntéri hulu-balang pun bërmuafakat hëndak di-namakan raja. Maka anak raja itu pun mèjëtakkan nama sëndiri raja Sëri Mahawangsa pada négéri Kédah itu supaya mudah mènteri hulu-balang mèngantar surat dengen nama raja itu. Maka raja Sëri Mahawangsa pun tiada-lah suka hëndak dudok di-kota Langkasuka itu karna jauh sangat dari laut, punkan kapur dan kulit këpah hëndak di-perbuat kota ka-hilir karna sungai itu bësar dengen luas-nya bërtambah-tambah dengen aver-Maku lalu di-titah-nya ka-pada mèntéri këempat suroh chari lum-sungai itu bësar dengen luas-nya bërtambah-tambah dengen aver-nya télalu dëras. Maka di-kérjakan-lah oleh sëgala mèntéri hulu-balang bagai titah itu. Maka raja Sëri Mahawangsa pun tiada khali bërulang-ulang ka-hilir mèlihat témpat tanah bumi yang hëndak di-perbuat kota parit. Maka di-perbuat-nya istana këchil ka-hulu ka-pada tanah bumi itu yang bërnama Sërukum. Maka tatkala itu raja Sëri Mahawangsa pun bëroleh sa-orang putéra laki-laki dengen sa-orang anak raja pérémpuan dari-pada anak raja Mélavu. Maka anakanda baginda itu pun télalu batik rupa paras-nya. Maka di-pélihara-lah dengen bëbërapa mang pëngasoh-nya sëperti istiadat raja yang bësar-bësar juga.

Hata antara bëbërapa lama-nya datang-lah surat dengen bing-kisan yang indah-indah dari-pada paduka kakanda yang tua itu di-bënya Siam mèngatakan ia sudah bëroleh sa-orang anak laki-

laki jua tērlalu baik rupa paras-nya itu sudah bōsar panjang sampai-lah umur-nya tujoh tahun. Maka raja Sēri Mahawangsa pun tērlalu-lah kēsukaan hati-nya mēlihat sēgala bingkisan itu dēngan bērbagai jēnis pērbautan sēgala pōrmainan kanak-kanak dan orang tua dan banyak pula harta-nya itu. Maka ia pun bērtifir di-dalam hati-nya itu, "Apa juga vang baik aku hēndak mēmbalaskan akan anak saudara-ku itu," dēngan tilek nazar-nya dan fikir-nya yang putus di-dalam hati-nya, "biar-lah jangan lagi tērsēbut nama kējabatan pada sa-isī alam dunia ini supaya jangan jadi bērputusan dari-pada umur aku ini boleh sampai ka-pada anak chuchu hingga sampai ka-pada kēmudian hari-nya datang ka-pada akhir zēman jangan tērsēbut nama kējabatan pada sēgala raja-raja dan pada khalavak sakalian." Tēlah putus fikiran-nya itu maka di-titah-nya mēnyuroh orang tērima ambil sēgala bingkisan bawa masok ka-istana. Maka sēgala orang itu pun di-pērjamukan makan minum sērta di-suroh-nya bēri tēmpat ka-pada sa-orang mēntēri sa-mēntara hēndak mēnanti halas surat. Maka ka-pada suatu hari raja Sēri Mahawangsa pun tēngah ramai di-hadap oleh sēgala raja-raja dan mēntēri hulubalang ravat sakalian. Maka titah raja Mahawangsa ka-pada mēntēri keēmpat, "Hēndak-lah tuan hamba suroh bērhiimpun sēgala tukang ēmas dan perak beta hēndak suroh kērjakan ēmas dan perak ka-pada tukang itu." Maka tukang kavu pun di-suroh-nya bērhiimpun dēngan tukang bēsi sakalian. Maka di-himpunkan oleh mēntēri sakalian tukang vang di-kēhēndaki itu. Maka raja Sēri Mahawangsa pun mēngadai i pēkērjaan itu dēngan mēnyuroh sēgala tukang-tukang vang tiga ēmpat bangsa mēmbuat sēgala pērbautan itu jika tiada boleh sēperti kēhēndak hati-nya di-suroh hanchurkan dan bangunkan ka-pada rupa yang lain pula. Dēngan hal yang dēmikian hingga sampai bērtahun-tahun maka pēkērjaan yang hēndak di-pērbaut kota parit dan halai istana itu tiada mēnjadi karna leka dēngan mēmbuat sa-poloh bunga ēmas dan sa-poloh bunga perak dēngan tombak chabang yang bērsimpul ēmas saga mērkah dan bērchinchin perak dan tombak yang bērmata pipis bērsimpul ēmas dan perak juga. Dan lagi di-pērbaut lēmbing yang bērnama buang-buangan bērsimpul ēmas juga dan lagi lengkap dēngan pērisai dan utar-atar sēperti kēlēngkapan orang bērangkat pērang laku-nya. Maka bērkēman-lah rada hati baginda itu akan jadi pērmainan anak saudara-nya itu sērta mēmbēri suka hati raja bēnua Siam dēngan orang sakalian supaya tērmashhur-lah ka-pada hari kēmudian. Satēlah sudah siap sakalian itu maka di-sērahikan ka-pada sa-orang mēntēri dēngan sa-ratus orang ravat-nya dēngan utusan dari-pada paduka kakanda baginda itu. Maka utusan itu pun di-bēri-nya pērsalinan hadiah akan paduka kakanda pula dēngan bēberapa pakaian yang indah-indah dan kain yang halus-halus sērta di-pēsan pula oleh raja Sēri Mahawangsa dēngan titah-nya, "Hēndak-lah tuan hamba sakalian sēmbahkan ka-pada saudara kita jika ia bēroleh anak bēri jua khabar ka-nēgēri Kēdah ini, dēmikian-lah

kita hantarkan. Jikalau kita tiada sakali pun kita pésan taroh ka-pada anak chuluu kita biar sampai ka-akhir zéman neschava těrsbut-lah nama kita pada alam dunia ini tanda kita bérkasch-kasehan.” Maka ségala měntéri dan utusan yang përgi itu tèr-junjong-lah di atas jémala sakalian përsémbahikan ka-bawah chérpu duli baginda di-bénua Siam. Maka raja Sri Mahawangsa pun měritahikan suroh bérjalan denga sa-ratus orang ravat měngirinikan harta itu. Maka ia bérjalan sakalian měnuju hala-nya kabénua Siam.

Hata maka denga bérberapa antara-nya maka sampai-lah ia ka-bénua Siam langsung masok měngadap sa-kali. Maka tatkala itu raja bénua Siam pun tèngah ramai di-hadap oleh ségala měntéri hulubalang përoh sésak di-balai pënghadapan. Maka arakanda baginda pun ada ia dudok měngadap hëndak mělihat avahanda baginda měnyambut surat dari-pada avahanda baginda di-négéri Kédah itu. Sa-télah datang ségala surat dan bingkisan ka-hadapan baginda, maka térlalu-lah suakahita-nya mělihatkan ségala pérbuatan sandara-nya itu akan pérmainan anakanda baginda serta titah-nya ka-pada měntéri yang měmbawa surat dan pohon bunga emas bunga perak bértaurya khabar saudara-nya dan hal négéri Kédah. Maka sembah měntéri sakahan denga ségala pésanan raja-nya itu. Maka raja bénua Siam pun suka tèrtawa gòlak-gòlak měndonggar itu serta měnyuroh měnbéri përsalinan ka-pada ségala měntéri utusan itu dan ka-pada orang sa-ratus. Maka di-suruh-nya ka-pada měntéri-nya pélithara dan pëbela baik-baik akan orang utusan itu apa këhëndak-nya di-suruh béri jangan di-tégañ larang barang apa pérbuatan-nya. Maka měntéri itu pun měnyimbah ka-pada baginda lalu turun měngérjakan sëperti yang di-titabkan itu. Tiada bérberapa lama-nya sa-télah lengkap sakahan këlungkapan dan bingkisan serta bérberapa pakaian yang akan di-balas-nya. Sa-télah di-pérbuat surat lalu di-sérahkan ka-pada utusan itu serta bérnesan ka-pada saudara-nya. “Barang kali kita bëroleh putera; maka hëndak-lah saudara kita pérbuat béri sëperti bunga emas bunga perak itu antarkan mari ka-pada kita karna pëkérjaan itu téralu amat kësukaan bérminain akan dia.” Maka sembah utusan négéri Kédah, “Baik-lah tuanku, barang titah duli yang maha mulia boleh patek sëmbalikan ka-pada tuan patek dan sampaikan ka-pada paduka bonda itu.” Maka di-sëmbalikan pula oleh utusan, “Ya tuanku siapa tahu kalau-kalau datang këlak sa-suatu hari kësakitan di atas négéri atau di atas paduka adinda itu, tiada-lah laju lagi tèmpat yang akan di-harap përtolongan.” Maka titah raja Siam, “Jikalau ada sa-kira-nya datang di-dalam négéri saudara kita itu sa-suatu hal sëperti datang ka-bénua Siam ini-lah; jika sakit ia, sakit-lah kita karna pula adinda itu saudara kita dëmikian-lah pada fikiran kita siang dan malam. Maka kamu sakalian pun hëndak-lah dëmikian juu fikiran-nya supaya měnjadi baik di-sëbut orang nama kita.” Sa-télah itu maka měntéri utusan itu pun bérmojon këmbali ka-négéri Kédah itu.

Hata antara bĕberapa lama-nya bĕrjalan itu, maka ia sampai ka-nĕgĕri Kĕdah lalu masok mĕngadap raja-nya mĕmpĕrsĕmbahkan sĕgala bingkisan yang di-bawa dari bĕnua Siam itu sĕrta dĕngan surat dan pĕsanan paduka kakanda itu pun di-pĕrsĕmbahkan padia ka-bawah chĕrpu raja Kĕdah. Maka dĕmi di-lihat oleh raja Sĕri Mahawangsa sĕgala bingkisan yang datang itu, maka baginda pun tĕrlalu-lah amat sukahita-nva dĕngan tĕrtawa gĕlak-gĕlak mĕnĕngar sĕmbah dan pĕsan yang di-sĕmbahkan oleh mĕntĕri itu. Hata dĕmikian-lah di-pĕrentah oleh raja Sĕri Mahawangsa itu ka-pada tiap-tiap kali paduka kakanda raja Siam itu mĕndapat putera sĕrta di-pĕsan taroh ka-pada anak chuchu-nya turun sĕpĕrti yang di-pĕrentahkan-nva. Maka dudok-lah raja Sĕri Mahawangsa itu bĕrsuka-sukaan dĕngan sĕgala mĕntĕri hulubalang sakalian di-atas takhta kĕrajaan sĕrta mĕnghimpunkan kapur dan kulit kĕpah hĕndak di-pĕrbuat kota batu rasa-nya itu, sĕrta mĕmbĕri surat dan bingkisan ka-pada paduka kakanda ka-nĕgĕri Perak, dan ka-pada paduka kakanda ka-nĕgĕri Pĕtanî mĕngatakan paduka kakanda di-bĕnua Siam itu bĕroleh putera laki-laki dan ia pun di-nĕgĕri Kĕdah, sudah bĕroleh sa-orang putera laki-laki juga. Maka anakanda baginda itu antara bĕrpa lama-nya maka bĕsar-lah patut rĕmaja putera bĕristĕri. Hata maka ada-lah sa-orang budak pĕrĕmpuan chuchu ka-pada Tang Miri Gĕrgasi karna datok-nva Tang Miri itu gĕrgasi pĕrgi ka-bĕnua Siam hantarkan raja bĕnua Siam itu, karna Tang Miri itu pun suatu pĕnghulu dan raja ka-pada sĕgala tĕntĕra gĕrgasi. Maka chuchu-nva itu di-ambil oleh raja Sĕri Mahawangsa tinggal di-nĕgĕri Kĕdah karna rupa-nya tĕrlalu amat baik paras-nya lagi tuboh-nya puteh kuning rĕndah mintal sifat-nya tiba-tiba datang-lah gĕmar pada hati anak raja Sĕri Mahawangsa itu akan dia hĕndak di-jadikan istĕri-nya. Maka oleh raja Sĕri Mahawangsa bĕberapa di-tĕgahkan anakanda baginda itu dari-pada bĕristĕri akan budak itu mĕngatakan tiada sama bangsa-nya, kalau-kalau siapa tahu akhir-nya, bĕroleh anak dĕngan pĕrĕmpuan itu mĕnurut hawa nafsu kaum-nya ya-itu gĕrgasi masok fitenah makan-nya itu; dĕngan sĕbab itu di-tĕgahkan oleh ayahanda baginda raja Sĕri Mahawangsa akan anakanda baginda itu. Maka tiada juga di-dĕngar-nya kata avahanda baginda itu, di-pĕristĕri-kan juga akan pĕrĕmpuan itu. Hata maka raja Sĕri Mahawangsa pun tiada pĕrdaya lagi, sĕrta mĕlihatkan kĕlakuan anakanda baginda itu di-tĕgahkan pun tiada malu dĕngar oleh anakanda baginda itu, maka baginda pun dukachita-lah di-dalam hati-nya, sĕraya jatoh-lah gĕring yang tĕramat sangat, lalu hilang-lah baginda itu. Maka di-simpangkan oleh anakanda baginda itu dĕngan sĕgala mĕntĕri hulubalang-nya mĕnurut istiadat tamidim raja yang bĕsar-bĕsar. Sa-telah itu maka ia pun dudok-lah mĕmĕrentahkan mĕngikut adat yang di-pĕrentahkan oleh ayahanda baginda, sĕrta di-namai oleh mĕntĕri yang tua dĕngan nama raja Sĕri Indĕra Wangsa. Maka baginda itu pun dudok-lah di-atas takhta kĕrajaan mĕmĕrentahkan ganti ayahanda baginda dĕngan adil murah-

nya. Maka sēgala mēntēri hulubalang sakalian pun kaseh gēmar akan baginda itu.

Hata antara bērapa lama-nya raja Sēri Maha Indēra Wangsa dudok dēngan tētap-nya di atas takhta kērajaan, tiba-tiba ka-pada suatu hari baginda pun dudok tengah ramai di-hadap oleh sēgala mēntēri hulubalang pēnoloh sēsak dēngan sēgala ravat bala di-balai rong itu. Maka datang-lah pula orang bērkhabar mēngatakan di-hilir-nya ada-lah suatu anak sungai tērus tali-nya turun kalaут juga. Maka tanah bumi itu tērlalu amat elok bērnama Sungai Emas. Dēmi di-dēngar-nya sēmbah mēreka itu maka baginda pun pērgi-lah dēngan sēgala mēntēri hulubalang mēlihat tanah bumi itu datang-lah gēmar hati-nya tanah itu baik di-pērbuat kota parit dan istana lalu bērulang-ulang hilir mudék hēndak bērbuat kota sērta di-suroh-nya sēgala mēntēri hulubalang para pēnggawa pērgi datang. Maka pada kētika itu baginda pun bēroleh sa-orang putéra laki-laki dēngan chuehu gērgasi itu, tērlalu besar panjang dēngan hebat sikap-nya jika sa-kira-nya ia bēsar tiada-lah rupa-nya mēmbilangkan orang laku-nya. Maka tērlalu-lah suka-chita hati baginda mēlihat rupa paras-nya itu; maka di-pēlihara-lah dēngan bēberapa inang pēngasoh-nya sērta di-namakan anakanda baginda itu Ong Maha Pērita Dēria maka di-pēlihara-lah sēpērti adat anak raja yang bēsar-bēsar juga. Shahadan ayah-nya pun kaseh sa-bagai akan dia. Maka ia bērulang mēmbuat kota parit di-Sungai Emas itu pun bēlum sudah lagi. Hata dēngan hal yang dēmikian pada suatu hari tiba-tiba datang-lah gēring, tiada bērpa lama-nya langsung mangkat. Maka anak-nya raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria mēmērentahikan pula dēngan sēgala mēntēri hulubalang mēngikut adat yang dahulu itu. Sa-telah itu dudok-lah raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria dēngan kēmashghulan akan ayahanda baginda. Maka kota parit yang hēndak di-pērbuat oleh avahanda baginda itu pun tiada bērkēnan ka-pada hati-nya sērta dēngan nakal-nya tiada-lah apa lain kērja mēlainkan pērgi bērmain-main ka-hutan dan hilir mudék bērmain itu sambil mēlihat tanah bumi hēndak di-pērbuat nēgéri kota parit kota istana tēmpat kēdudokan sērta tēmpat kēdudokan mēntēri hulubalang ravat sakalian. Shahadan tiada bērpa lama-nya maka bērtemu-lah dēngan tanah bumi di-hilir daerah sungai bēsar hampir dēngan laut kēdēngaran-lah bunyi alun ombak mēmukul pada tēlunga orang, tētapi kuala-nya yang bērhala ka-laut itu ada jauh sadikit sampai-lah ikan hidup. Maka di-situ-lah di-pērbuat oleh Raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria kota parit rumah istana dan sēgala rumah mēntēri dan hulubalang sērta muafakat dan mēshuarat dēngan mēntēri bēsar hēndak mēnyuroh orang dari nēgéri Kēdah pērgi ka-nēgéri Acheh mēnchari batang yang elok sērta dēngan pēngukur-nya hēndak di-pērbuat kota itu, karna banyak tukang mōngērjakan batu di-dalam nēgéri Acheh itu. Maka di-alatkān oleh mēntēri kēempat pērahu dēngan orang-nya dan dagangan sērba sa-dikit, di-muatkān ka-dalam pērahu itu. Sa-telah sudah lengkap maka oleh raja Ong Maha

Pērita Dēria di-suroh pērbuat surat kapada mēntēri kēempat karna hēndak mēngirim sēgala bingkisan hadiah ka-pada rāja nēgéri Aceh itu pinta tolong chari bēri batu yang indah-indah yang bērukiran hantar ka-nēgéri Kēdah, dan akan harga-nya itu tiadalah di-salahkan lagi. Sa-tēlah sulah surat itu, maka mēntēri kēempat pun mēnyērahkan ka-pada orang utusan itu, lalu ia pun mēnuju ka-bēnua Aceh. Ada pun baginda raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria sangat-lah besar hati-nya hēndak di-buboh chērmin sēgala batu kota-nya itu, tētapi pērangai-nya makim besar panjang makim kahar laku-nva banyak sangat mēnganaiavai akan orang sēdikit jua tiada adil-nya tiada-lah boleh bērsilapan sadikit jua pun sēgala ravat bala-nva di-suroh rantai di-suroh pēnjarakan. Sa-tēlah tētap-lah Ong Maha Pērita Dēria di atas takhta kērajaan maka dinamakan kota itu dēngan nama Kota Aur dēngan sēbab banyak buloh aur mēnjadi hutan bērkēliling kota-nya itu. Maka ia pun naik-lah ka-atas gajah kēnaikan-nya hēndak bērjalan bērmain-main di-iringkan oleh sēgala mēntēri hulubalang hēndak pērgi mēlihat ka-tēpi laut langsong ka-tanah daratan hēndak mēlihat sēgala pulau-pulau itu. Maka di-dapati-nva tēlah habis pulau-pulau itu mēnjadi tanah daratan dēngan banyak pula pohon kayu. Maka sa-tēngah pohon kavu itu dapat sudah orang mēmakan buah-nva. Maka pulau Sēri itu pun sudah mēnjadi gunong Jērai namanya dan pulau Jambul itu mēnjadi daratan mēngulur ka-laut bērnama Bukit Jambul dan Pulau Kēring itu lagi di-tēngah sadikit, dan pulau Tanjung itu pun sudah mēnjadi daratan. Maka raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria pun bērjalan-lah mēngēlilingi gunong Jērai itu langsong pula ka-sa-bēlah daratan. Maka banyak-lah di-lihat-nva vang indah-indah dan vang ajaih-ajaih sambil ia sakitan mēmungut buah-buahan. Maka tatkala itu datang-lah gajah Gēmala Johari itu mēmbawa anak-nva jantan sa-ekur vang amat besar datang dari nēgéri Pētani itu. Maka di-dalam orang yang banyak itu kēnal-lah oleh sa-orang mēntēri yang tua sēmbahnya. "Gajah itu gajah paduka adinda, tuanku, gajah kēsaktian yang bērnama Gēmala Johari vang di-nēgéri Pētani itu, tuanku." Sa-tēlah itu maka oleh raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria sērta di-dēngar sēmbah mēntēri dēmikian itu lalu di-lambai dēngan tangannya sērta ia pun turun dari atas gajah kēnaikan-nya itu. Dōmi di-lihat oleh Gajah Gēmala Johari orang mēlambaikan dia, maka ia kedua bērapak pun mēnggulongkan bēlalai-nva ka-atas kēpalanya sērta ia bērlari-lari datang mēnūrumikan diri-nya kedua ekur sakali ka-hadapan baginda bagai mēnyēmbah laku-nya. Maka disapukan oleh baginda kēpala dan bēlalai-nva sērta naik ka-atas bēlakang-nva. Maka bērtitah ia, "Hai Gēmala Johari, mana kala ēngkau datang dari Pētani itu?" Dōmi di-dēngar oleh gajah itu, di-patah-nva sa-hēlai daun kavu lalu di-kērat dua di-bērikan ka-pada baginda sa-kērat, hērti-nva baharu sa-kērat hari-nya ini baharu-lah ia sampai. Maka tatkala itu sēgala binatang tiada boleh bērkata-kata ka-pada zēman itu karna yang bērnama Nabi

Muhammad rasul Allah Sal'llallah alaihi was-salam itu sudah di-lahirkan Allah subhanahu wataala ka-dalam dunia ini. Satelah dēmikian itu di-kētahui oleh raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria maka di-namakan-lah anak gajah itu gajah Pulang Hari. Maka kedua ekur gajah itu pun mēngangkat kēpalanya. Maka titah raja, "Hai Gēmala Johari, bawa-lah aku dahulu bermain-main di-dalam hutan rimba ini kita mēngambil buah-buahan." Maka ia pun bērjalan-lah bermain-main di-iringkan oleh mēnteri hulubalang rayat sakalian sambil bērburuuan dengan tēmpok sorak-nya. Maka banyak-lah di-pēroleh dagim pērburuuan, jtk berlēmu dengan wilahar dan kolam kubang itu pun suatu juga ramai-nya di-ambil ikan kecil besar di-pērbuat makan. Maka ada-lah antara sa-puloh lima bēlas hari lama-nya raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria bermain di-dalam hutan rimba itu, lalu di-hantarkan oleh gajah itu akan raja-nya hingga sampai ka-balai rong ia mēnērunkan dirinya dan barang-barang dari-pada sēgala buah-buahan di-andil orang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam istana. Satelah sudah sakalian di-tonggah maka di-titahkan oleh raja ka-pada sēgala dayaigdayang mēnvuroh membawa hidangan pērsantapan yang bēleh dari-pada di-santap baginda di-suroh bēti ka-jada gajah itu; lalu ia pun bērmohon kēmbali ka-hutan Jangsong ka-gunong Jērai. Maka pada malam itu pun gajah Gēmala Johari mēmasukkan mimpi ka-pada raja Ong Pērita Dēria dan ka-pada mēnteri yang kēmpat tēlah ada-lah diam kēdua-nya itu di-gunong Jērai jika ia tiada di-gunong Jērai, ia pērgi kēdua-nya ka-Pētani mēndapatkan raja-nya. Di-dalam itu pun jika bērkēhēndak raja mēnteri akan dia maka hēndak-lah bakar dupa dan istangi sērta hadzirkan sentok limau, maka sebut-lah nama dia dan nama anak-nya dari nēgēri Pētani nēschava datang-lah ia kēdua ka-nēgēri Kēdah. Maka dudok-lah raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria dengan sēgala mēnteri hulubalang mēmērentahikan nēgēri Kēdah itu.

Hata antara itu tiada boleh silap sadikit juu pun sakalian ravat habis-lah kēna tangkap rantaai di-pēnjarakan-nya tērlalu kēmashighulan di-hati mēnteri kēmpat akan pērangai baginda itu tērlalu kahar akal-nya tiada mēnurut pērangai raja yang dahuludahulu itu. Maka ia bēristeri pula dengan sa-orang arak Mēlavu baik juga rupa-nya. Maka di-situ-lah ia sakalian bērhimpun dengan sēgala orang mēngadukan hal-nya yang baik budi pēkerti-nya. Maka tērsangkut-lah hati mēnteri yang kēmpat akan raja pērēmpuan itu. Maka di-suroh anak istéri-nya masuk ka-dalam mēngadap raja pērēmpuan pinta mēmbēri nasihat kalau-kalau mau ia sabar pada batu supaya adil, itu pun tiada bērguna ka-pada-nya. Ada pun batu yang hēndak di-pērbuat kota itu pun tēlah sampai dari nēgēri Aceh bērbagai rupa jenis sakalian dari-pada batu bukit juu yang di-bēlah di-ukir. Maka kota itu pun di-kōrjakan orang-lah. Hata ka-pada satu hari raja tēngah di-hadap oleh orang sakalian, maka titah-nya ka-pada sa-orang mēnteri, "Hēndak-lah tuan hamba mari dēkat hamba lihat gigi

bamba ini tērlalu-lah sakit antara gigi manis kēlua-nva itu baharu tumboh pula bakat-nya sahaja baharu jadi." Maka dilihat oleh mēnteri di-sēmbah-nya, "Siong, tuanku." Maka titah-nya pula, "Pada fikiran rasa beta tiada patut tumboh siong." Maka ia bērkata-kata itu sambil tērtawa pula, "Jika hēndak tumboh siong pun tēntu-lah ada dari-pada mula jadi atau dari-pada masa sēdang kēhil dahulu." Maka sēmbah sa-orang mēnteri, "Apa yang kēgēnaran tuanku di-dalam pērsantapan lauk nasi di-dalam sa-hari-hari ini?" Maka titah-nya sambil tērtawa, "Ada-lah yang kēgēmaran beta makan itu hanya gulai lechek yang bōrtumis ya-itu batang bayam juga dēngan daun-nya." Maka sēmbah mēnteri itu, "Jikalau boleh pērkara itu hēndak-lah tuanku tinggalkan dia barangkali savur itu mēnjadi ulat gigi tuanku." Maka titah-nya pula, "Bagaimana beta hēndak tinggal? karna dari muda beta sudah mēmakan dia sampai-lah masa ini sudah sampai sa-tengah umur beta tiada pērnah beta tinggalkan, jikalau tiada barang sa-pagi atau sa-pētang tiada lalu beta makan." Maka sakalian pun diam-lah. Maka masing-masing pun kētahui-lah raja Ong Maha Pērita Dēria itu tumboh siong-nya, maka di-namakan dēngan nama raja Bēsiong. Maka sēgala mēnteri hulubalang pun bērmohon kēmbali ka-rumah-nya.

Hata ka-pada suatu hari raja Bēsiong dudok di-balai rong-nya, sa-tēlah datang tengah hari rēmbang maka raja Bēsiong masok-lah ka-istana pērgi mandi. Maka tatkala itu gērau yang di-dapur itu pun tengah mēmotong savur bayam dēngan gopoh-nya hēndak di-pērbuat gulai lechek. Maka tērleha-lah mata-nya sēdikit, maka lalu tērsavat-lah hujong jari-nya. Maka sēgéra-lah di-ambil-nya kain, di-balut sērta di-ikat-nya. Maka pada sangka-nva tiada kēluar darah itu. Sa-tēlah di-buboh-nya rēmpah-rēmpah ka-dalam savur itu lalu di-jērangkan ka-atas api. Maka pada waktu itu tengah mēlechek sayur itu dēngan di-libat-nya, hēndak di-pērbuat lain sayur pun tiada sēmpat karna baginda sudah datang dari-pada mandi hēndak santap. Maka di-buboh-nya ka-dalam hidangan dēngan gopoh-nya lalu di-angkat-nya-lah hidangan itu di-hantarkan ka-hadapan raja. Maka raja Bēsiong pun santap-lah nasi itu mēnuangkan gulai lechek dēngan isi kuah-nya sakali. Sa-tēlah sudah santap maka raja Bēsiong pun tērlalu amat lazat-chita rasa-nya tērlēbeh dari-pada sēdia kala hingga habis-lah gulai di-dalam bēlanga itu. Tēlah sudah maka ia pun basoh tangan santap sreh lalu di-ambil pēdang di-chabut mata-nya sērta bēr-titah, "Mana gērau mēnanak mēnggulai?" Maka gērau itu pun datang dudok mēnyēmbah. Maka bērtitah raja Bēsiong, "Hai gērau bērkata bēnar-lah ēngkau ka-pada aku, apa juga ēngkau buboh rēmpah-rēmpah di-dalam savur itu tadi? Maka tērlalu-lah amat bērlainan rasa-nya dari-pada tiap-tiap kali, jikalau tiada ēngkau bērkata bēnar nēschava jatoh-lah pēdang ini mati-lah ēngkau." Maka pērēmpuan tukang masak bērsikir di-dalam hati-nya, "Jika tiada aku bērkata bēnar tēntu-lah mati; jika bērkata

pun mati juga: maka baik-lah aku katakan dengan sa-benar-nya." Maka lalu di-sembah-nya, "Ampun tuanku, ada-lah duli tuanku pergi bésiram itu tadi patek mēngiris sayur lalu téhiris-lah hujong jari patek. Maka patek balut dengan kain pada tikiran patek sadikit jua luka-nya. Maka akan hal rēmpah-rēmpah patek buboh ka-dalam sayur itu tiada lain dari-pada vang biasa hari-hari. Maka patek jérangkan ka-api. Maka tatkala patek méléchek itu, maka tértitek-lah darah yang di-hujong jari patek itu sa-titek jua tuanku. Maka patek hēndak pērbuat lain pun tiada sempat karna duli tuanku sudah datang dudok hēndak santap, hingga itu-lah boleh patek sēmbahkan jikalau tuanku bunoh patek mati." Dēmi raja Bēsiōng mēndēngar sēmbah pērēmpuan itu maka ia pun mēnyarongkan pēlang-nya sērta bērtitah. "Baik-lah" lalu bērangkat kēluar ka-balai rong bērtitah. "Mana pēnghulu bimduanda sakalian? Bukan-kah orang vang kita suroh bunoh sulakan itu pada hari ini ambil chawan itu isikan darah-nya bawa ka-mari ka-pada aku." Maka pēnghulu biduanda pun mēnyembah lalu mēngambil chawan pērgi mēndapatkan orang vang hēndak di-bunoh itu. Maka orang itu pun di-kērjakan orang-lah dan darah itu di-isikan ka-dalam chawan lalu di-bawa mēngadap pērsēmbahkan ka-pada baginda raja Bēsiōng itu. Maka di-ambil-nya lalu di-bawa langsung ka-dapur mēnyuroh gērau itu mēmbuat sayur itu. Sa-télah masak maka di-hidanglah oleh gērau itu di-hantarkan ka-pada raja Bēsiōng. Maka ia pun santap-lah térasa oleh-nya térlébeh pula sēdap dari-pada vang dahulu itu. Maka kēsokan hari-nya di-suroh pula bunoh sa-orang ambil darah-nya sērta dengan hati-nya di-pērbuat gulai dan panggang dan darah di-pērbuat kuah-nya. Maka apabila di-makan-nya térlébeh pula lazat chita rasa-nya. Maka tiada-lah lagi dapat di-tinggalkan oleh raja Bēsiōng itu dari-pa'a mēmakan hati darah orang jua: jikalau tiada yang dēmikian tiada-lah dapat ia santap nasi pada hari itu jikalau bērpa banyak lauk sa-kali pun. Maka jadi-lah sa-orang raja térbunoh oleh-nya sampai ka-pada habis orang vang tiada bērdosa pun, dan di-luar kota pun sunyi-lah karna sudah habis orang-nya, tiada-lah apa kira-nya hanya hēndak mēmakan hati darah manusia sahaja sa-hingga orang di-dalam pēnjara itu pun habis-lah di-bunoh-nya. Maka mashbur-lah ka-pada khalavak vang banvak hingga ka-nēgéri yang lain. Maka térlalu amat kēmash-ghulan sēgala rayat bala téntéra datang dengan tériak tangis ka-pada sēgala mēnteri hulubalang mēngatakan anak-nya térbunoh ada yang sa-tengah mēngatakan bapa-nya térbunoh. Dēmikian itu-lan habis mati sakalian orang di-bunoh di-makan darah-nya.

Bērmula ada-lah sa-orang orang Sēri Gunong Ledang bērnama Kampar yang amat jabat-nya, ia mēngētahui dari-pada sēgala ilmu jadi-jadian dan lagi tiada di-makan oleh bēri tubohnya. Maka di-kētahui-lah oleh orang itu pērangai raja Bēsiōng itu. Maka ia pun mēmbuat-lah suatu kēsalahan supaya ia tértangkap. Maka di-tangkap orang-lah akan dia lalu di-bawa ka-

hadapan raja itu. Maka raja Bésiong sēgéra-lah turun dengen pēlang-nya yang sudah tērhusus sēraya bērtitah, "Bunoh-lah orang itu." Maka kata Kampar itu, "Hai, raja ini mēmbunoh dengen tiada di-pēreksa." Maka raja Bésiong pun marah-lah datang hampir dengen Kampar itu mēngangkatkan pēlang-nva hēndak mēnētak ka-pada-nva. Maka kata Kampar, "Hai raja Bésiong, gila-kah mēmbunoh orang tiada dengen pēreksa sunggoh pun mēmakan hati darah orang, lēpaskan-lah ikatan aku ini sērta aku tiada dengen sēnjata ada-kah boleh aku mēlawan: bunoh-lah sēkarang nēschaya puas-lah raja mēmakan hati darah-ku." Dēmi raja Bésiong mēndēngar kata yang dēmikian itu, maka marah-lah ia, di-jatohkan mata pēlang-nva ka-atas Kampar itu habis putus sēgala ikatan itu bērluchutan tiada ia mērasai luka. Maka tērtawa gēlak Kamyar itu kata-nva, "Pada hari ini kēnyang-lah pērut raja mēmakan hati darah-ku." Maka sēgéra di-parang oleh raja Bésiong di-elak-nya tiada kēna mata pēlang itu. Maka ditētak-nya pula bērturut-turut itu pun sabagai juga Kampar itu tērtawa gēlak-gēlak tuboh-nva tērdiri tiada bērgērak. Maka dititahkan oleh raja Bésiong ka-pada sēgala orang suroh mēnikam dan mēnētak. Maka sakalian mōreka itu pun datang-lah mēnikam dan mēnētak bērtimpa-timpa sēnjata kēna pada tuboh-nya itu suatu pun tiada mēmbēri luka tuboh-nya, sabagai jua ia tērtawa gēlak-gēlak kata-nya, "Lihat raja ini gila hēndak mēmakan hati darah orang rasa-nya tiada dapat kalau bērtēmu hati babi sēkarang ini." Maka lalu ia mēngambil tombak-nya mēnikam makin-lah orang datang banyak mēnikam mēnētak. Sa-kētika jadi haru-hara dan tērkējut sēgala orang mēngatakan orang mēngamok di-dalam kota raja. Maka hal Kampar itu pun tiada dapat hēndak mēngelak dan mēnvaluhkan tētak tikam itu. Maka sēgéra ia mēnggērakkan tuboh-nya maka jadi-lah sa-ekur babi tunggal tērlalu bēsar panjang-nva. Maka ia bērtaring dua siong-nya sēgéra ia bērlari-lari datang mēnyundul-nvundul di-chēlah kangkang raja Bésiong. Maka raja Bésiong pun tērguling-guling tombak-nya pun patah tērpēlanting mata-nya tiada juga luka tuboh babi tunggal itu. Maka babi itu pun sa-bagai juga mēnyundul ka-pada raja Bésiong. Maka raja Bésiong pun tērlēntang di-guling oleh babi tunggal itu. Maka raja itu pun tiada tērkira lagi sa-hingga bērluchutan dan bērtaburan kain baju-nya dari tuboh-nya. Maka ramai-lah orang datang mēnētak dan mēnikam babi itu. Hata maka babi itu pun salah pērasaan-nya sēgéra-lah ia mēnggērakkan tuboh-nya lalu mēnjadi sa-ekur ular tēlong sēlar bēsar sēperti pērdū nyiur dengen lidah-nya panjang tērjulur mata-nya sēperti kēromong. Sērta di-lihat oleh sēgala orang ular itu tērlalu amat bēsar, maka bērlarian-lah sakalian oleh kētakutan-nva. Maka ada sa-tēngah-nya mēnchari kavu sa-orang sa-kērat akan pēmalu-nva dan pēnggodam ular itu. Maka makin bērtambah-tambah gēmpar-nya hingga bērgēmuoh bunyi-nya dengen sorak tēmek hēndak mēmbunoh ular itu. Maka ular itu pun mēnchari raja Bésiong. Maka

ia sudah lari ménvembunyikan diri-nya ka-pada balek sa-pohon kayu. Sa-kétika lagi datang-lah mémenteri hilubalang masung-masing dengan mémégang sénjata bélaka ménérkam masok ka-dalam kota serta dengan témpek sorak-nya ménchari lawan. Démí di-lihat oleh ular itu orang makin banyak datang maka ia pun ségéra-lah ménjadikan diri-nya sa-ekur harimau garang térong kasau rupa-nva dengan besar panjung-nya lalu bértémpék dengan bérgeumroh bunyi-nva bagaikan kiamat suara-nva itu tiada sangka bunyi lagi dengan suara manusia. Maka di-térikam oleh harimau itu akan kétumbokan orang yang banyak itu. Maka orang itu pun bértaburan lari bértimpap-timpap kena sénjata sama sénđiri-nva di-térikam jula kanan dan kiri itu pun démikian juga. Démí di-lihat oleh mémenteri kécempat harimau rupa-nva itu ménigamok, maka kécempat-nva sakali mémasang pémuras-nva ménupu tuboh harimau itu. Maka harimau itu térkéjut sumgoh pun tiada luка tétaji sangat-lah sakit péluru-nva itu pun habis tépélanting kasana ka-mari ménjadi kémek péluru itu. Maka harimau itu pun ségéra héndak mélépas-kan diri-nva serta bértémpék dan ménepak tampar sampai ka-pintu kota sambil ménuju hala-nva ka-luar kota. Maka ia pun lèpas-lah serta mélompat masok ka-dalam hutan, di-turut oleh orang juga tiada bérjumpa tiada-lah mati Kampar lèpas-lah lari. Ada pun mémenteri kécempat itu lèpas dari-pada ia ménibétil sa-orang sa-kali itu harimau itu pun lèpas ka-luar kota, maka ia kécempat pun datang-lah ka-hadapan balai rong ménchari kalau-kalau ada orang yang ménigamok itu lagi lain dari-pada harimau itu. Maka ia kécempat pun bértému-lah dengan raja Bésiong di-balek kayu dengan télanjang tiada bérkam. Maka ségéra di-ambil sa-orang sa-hélaí kain di-bérikai ka-pada raja itu lalu di-ajak-nva naik ka-atas balai dudok serta suruh ségala orang himpun ambil ségala harta alat sénjata vang bértaburan péchah bélah itu. Sa-kétika orang pun datang méngetakan harimau itu sudah lèpas ka-dalam hutan. Maka mémenteri kécempat pun kétalui-lah pérangai raja Bésiong itu sélab ia héndak ménakan batu darah orang itu-lah vang jadi yang démikian dengan tiada ia ménaroh fikir hemat lagi. Maka mémenteri kécempat pun muatalakat-lah langsung pérgi ménjadap raja Bésiong. Tatkala itu raja Bésiong pun kéluar-lah ka-pénghadapan. Maka sénbih mémenteri yang tua, "Ada pun patek-patek ini kécempat bersaudara datang ménjadap tuanku di-pohonkan duli tuanku réntikan-lah dari-pada ménbungoh ségala orang ka-pada sa-hari sa-orang itu. Maka sangat-lah tériak ibu bapa-nva sakalian dan anak dan saudara-nva." Maka titah raja Bésiong ka-pada mémenteri kécempat, "Jangan di-téghal larang akan beta pada jalur itu tiada-lah beta ménléngharkan lagi." Maka sénbih mémenteri kécempat, "Jikalau démikian tuanku, akhir-nva sampai-lah ka-pada arak chuehu patek kécempat ini karna orang kéluaran téntu ia bérpindah ka-négeri lain; pada masa itu dengan siapa lagi tuanku héndak dudok bérkata-kata dan ménbuat kérja akan tuanku jika sudah habis hamba sahaya duli tuanku térbunoh

makan hati darah itu." Maka titah raja Bēsiong, "Jika sampai ka-pada Leta sa-orang tinggal sakali pun, apa-lah beta hēndak katan kan lagi shukur-lah beta yang pēkérjaan itu tiada dapat beta hēndak tinggalkan." Maka sēmbah mēntéri kēempat, "Jika dēmikian mēlaunkan jadi-lah lawan patek kēempat ka-pada tuanku karna dari-pada zēman dato neneh moyang tuanku pun tiada pēnah mēnbunoh makan hati darah orang." Maka titah-nya, "Jika tuan hamba hēndak lunggar dan bunoh beta pun tēntu-lah beta tahan mana yang sa-boleh-nva." Sa-tēlah dēmikian titah-nya maka raja Bēsiong pun masok-lah ka-istana bērkata ka-pada istēri-nya dan ka-ada sēgala isi istana yang ada hadzir mēngadap, lalu di-titahkan ka-pada sēgala pēnghulu biduanda itu pun di-dalam kota. "Aturkan oleh-mu sēgala bēdil mēriam di atas kota ini dan kēluarkan sēgala sēnjata dan suroh tunggu jaga pada kēempat pēnjuru kota ini." Ada pun banyak-nya hamba sahaya yang di-dalam kota itu ada-lah kadar lima ratus banyak-nya yang di-harap oleh raja Bēsiong itu. Sa-tēlah siap sakalian-nya maka ia dudok mēnanti. Ada pun mēntéri kēempat itu sa-tēlah kēesokan hari-nva di-suroh kērah sēgala rayat bala dari-pada hilir sampai ka-ulu sungai serta mēmukul gēndang raya besar tanda bērkērah di-suroh bawa alat sēnjata sa-kali. Dēni di-dēngar oleh orang mēntéri kēempat hēndak mēlanggar raja Bēsiong itu, maka masing-masing pun sēgéra-lah turun bērhiimpun dēngan sēnjata karna sakalian-nya itu sangat-lah bēnchi ka-pada raja Bēsiong itu. Hata ada pun akan raja pērēmpuan istēri raja Bēsiong itu sangat-lah ia mēnaroh pērhintaan di-dalam hati-nya kalau-kalau habis mati sakalian isi istana atau rosak binasa dēngan sēbab pērangai suami-nya itu. Maka di-panggil empat orang davang di-suroh pērgi ka-pada mēntéri kēempat itu mēngatakan takut rosak isi istana sakalian. Maka kata mēntéri kēempat, "Baik-lah, jika raja pērēmpuan suka masok champur dēngan kira-kira kami ini, maka sēlamat-lah sakalian isi istana itu, hanya yang kami hēndak bunoh raja Bēsiong sahaja." Maka sēmbah davang-davang itu, "Muafakat yang sa-macham mana dato kēhēndaki itu tēntu di-ikut oleh raja pērēmpuan." Maka kata mēntéri kēempat, "Hēndak-lah ēngkau sampaikan sēmbah kami kēempat pada ka-bawah duli raja pērēmpuan hēndak-lah sēgala bēdil mēriam itu isi ubat sahaja jangan buboh pēluru, nēschava tiada-lah rosak kami sakalian dan rayat. Sa-tēlah dēmikian kata mēntéri kēempat di-dēngar oleh dayang-dayang itu, maka ia pun bērmohon pulang mēngadap raja pērēmpuan sēmbalikan sakalian itu. Maka suka-lah raja pērēmpuan suroh panggil sēgala pēnghulu yang di-dalam kota mēnitah-kan sakalian kēhēndak itu. Maka sēmbah pēnghulu, "Bagaimana biebara tuanku maka boleh-lah patek hamba tua muafakat pada sakalian yang di-dalam kota ini suroh mēngērjakan bagaimana titah duli tuanku itu." Hata maka mēntéri kēempat pun sa-tēlah datang-lah sēgala rayat-nva dēngan siap alat sēnjata-nya, maka ia pun bahagi-lah empat kētumbukan kota raja itu ka-pada masing-

masing suku-nya dengen alat senjata ternalu banyak. Sa-telah sudah siap maka tunggul panji-panji pun berkiparan-lah serta disuroh palu gendang perang menaikkan berani hati yang takut. Maka di-langgar-lah serta dengan tempek sorak-nya ternalu bermuroh berdahnam bunyi-nya. Maka datang-lah empat ketumbukan pada empat penjuru kota itu sakali datang kesemua-nya itu. Maka raja Besiong pun memakai-lah alat senjata piperangan. Tatkala itu di-pakai-nya ikat pinggang dari-pada kain izerang kashmiri yang panjang empat puluh hasta itu dan tengkolok bulang randi dan keris tetrapang emas dan berselendang sawat sandang kiri kanan, dan memakai baju antelas yang beremas biji bayam ternalu hebat sikap-nya, dan memegang tombak yang bermita kait berkilat-kilat rupa mata-nya itu. Maka segera-lah ia keluar dari dalam istana berlari-lari datang berkeliling kota menyuroh memasang segala bedil mériam yang sudah berisi ubat itu dan menyuroh orang tikam dengan lembing buang-buang itu dari atas pilarian kota-nya, dan pintu kota itu habis-lah terkunchi. Satelah demikian itu, maka di-kerjakan orang lima ratus itu dengan tempek sorak-nya ternalu ramai-nya seperti akan terehabut kota itu dari-pada kebanyakkan tentera yang melanggar empat penjuru kota itu jikalau guroh halilintar di-langit sa-kali pun tiada kedengaran lagi dari-pada sangat adzmat bunyi-nya itu. Ada pun akan menteri keempat ketumbukan itu sangat-lah rasa-nya kemashghulan di-dalam hati-nya oleh melihat ravat-nya tiada bolh hampir dengan kota karna lichin seperti minyak laku-nya hingga bertaburan segala kayu yang di-pertajam itu turun menimpa diatas orang-nya, tetapi sungguh pun tiada sakahan luka tetapi bengkok bengkil juga rasa-nya, maka sa-orang pun tiada mati. Maka sangat-lah marah menteri keempat disuroh-nya saatengah ravat-nya pergi menetek kayu hendak di-pertubuat sigai tangga hendak meragang kota itu. Demi di-dengar segala orang kata penghulu-nya yang demikian maka dengan segera-lah di-pertubuat sigai tangga hendak naik ka atas kota itu dengan sorak tempek tiada-lah sangka bunyi lagi gemuroh-nya, dan yang di-dalam kota itu pun ramai di-lawan juga, di-tolong-nya mana yang lepas ka atas kota itu pun gugur-lah seperti buah masak luruh dari-pada tangkai-nya, seperti budak bermain laku-nya. Maka tiada-lah membri takut dan ngerti ka-pada sakalian itu hanya menawan juga di-dalam asap bedil mériam itu; maka tiada-lah berhenti menawan lagi hingga sampai delapan hari. Maka lepas-lah menteri keempat dan orang-nya ka atas pilarian kota. Tatkala itu raja Besiong pun berlari-lah ka-sana ka-mari suroh orang memasang bedil mériam menikam ka-pada orang itu. Maka di-lihatnya sa-orang pun tiada mati dan luka sa-bolah lawan-nya itu. Maka menteri keempat itu saatelah lepas ia masuk ka-dalam kota itu lalu menchari raja Besiong. Demi di-dengar oleh raja Besiong maka lari-lah ia menchari tempat hendak sembunyikan diri-nya lalu di-buka suatu pintu malang kecil dari sa-bolah matahari naik lari menuju ka-dalam hutan. Maka datang-lah orang ber-

khabar ka-pada měnteri měngatakan raja Běsiong sudah lari měmbawa diri-nya ka-hutan. Maka oleh měnteri kěempat dua orang dudok měnchari di-dalam kota dan dua orang měnurut ka-dalam hutan běrgěmuroh bunyi-nya sěperti orang měmburu rusa. Maka raja Běsiong apabila di-kětahui orang měngambat dia itu, maka di-lari-nya sunggoh hati susup lurup tiada běrkětahuan jatoh bangun lari pula habis sěgala sěnjata dan pakajan běrhamburan pada sa-gěnap jalan lari dari-pada siang sampai malam sampai esok hari-nya itu pun di-turut orang juga. Ada pun měnteri yang dua orang tinggal di-dalam kota istana itu měnchari raja Běsiong juga kalau-kalau ada měnyěmbunyikan diri-nya di-chari sampai ka-rumah dapur. Maka sakalian itu pun dudok-lah běrkampung di-balai rong itu měnanti měnteri yang kědua itu. Tělah kěsokan hari-nya maka měnteri kědua itu pun sudah tiada běrtemu děngan raja Běsiong, maka balek-lah ia lalu těrserah-lah kota itu ka-pada-nya. Maka sěgala rayat bala pun běrmohon kěmbali pulang ka-těmpat-nya měnchari makan.

Ada pun něgéri itu tiada-lah běraja mělainkan děngan pěr-rentah měnteri kěempat itu-lah sampai pada sěgala isi kota istana itu pun di-běla-nya děngan sa-chukup-nya oleh sěbab raja Běsiong itu tiada běroleh anak laki-laki atau pěrěmpuan sa-orang jua pun. Maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu hari běrhimpum-lah měnteri kěempat muafakat měshuarat bichara pěrbuat suatu surat děngan nama-nya kěempat dan nama raja pěrěmpuan di-hantarkan pěrgi kaběnu Siam měngatakan něgéri Kědah itu sudah tiada běraja pinta tolong chari raja hěndak di-rajakan. Maka dudok-lah měnteri kěempat měměliharakan něgéri sěrta měnanti jawab dari něgéri Siam.

Sa-běrmula maka těrsěbut-lah pěrkataan raja Běsiong lari itu děngan lapar dahaga-nya tiada makan dan minum dan sěgala alat sěnjata pun habis běrtaburan. Hata tiada běraja lama-nya těrus-lah ia běrjalan itu ka-huma orang běrtanam sireh hampir děngan pěrěnggan něgéri Pětani. Maka raja Běsiong pun pěrgi-lah ka-dusun rumah yang ada di-situ hěndak běrsama buat kěrja barang yang di-kěrjakan oleh orang dusun itu. Maka dudok-lah ia di-situ pada bal tiada di-kětahui oleh orang itu akan raja Běsiong. Maka ia běkěrja itu tiada di-nanti di-suroh orang lagi hingga běrpanggil makan minum; lěpas makan minum ia běkěrja pula hingga sampai malam. Maka sěgala kěpěnatian ia itu tiada-lah ia hěndak upah lagi sa-kadar boleh ia makan minum sahaja. Děnikian-lah raja Běsiong itu měngirim diri pada orang itu anak běranak. Maka ada-lah tuan rumah itu tiga běranak juga, maka sa-orang anak-nya pěrěmpuan těrlalu amat elok rupa paras-nya puteh kuning panjang nipis tuboh-nya měmbéri běrali pada sěgala mata měmandang akan bangsa-nya dari-pada biapčeri anak raja yang kěchil bapa-nya. Maka ia měrajok děngan kaum kěluarga-nya yang baik itu, jadi-lah ia laki isteri pěrgi běrbuat rumah běrbuma ka-pada hutan di-hulu sungai Kědah itu. Hata budak pěrěmpuan itu-lah běrbuat běri makan ka-pada raja Běsiong itu,

karna ibu bapa-nya pērgi bērbuat huma. Maka tinggal-lah ia kēdua di-rumah itu mēnamam sireh dan mēnbēla pokok sireh dan sēgala pokok yang lain pun. Maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu hari datang-lah ashék bērahi-nya raja Bēsiōng. Maka budak pērēmpuan itu pun suka-lah, datang nafsu-nya dēngan tiada di-kēta'ui oleh ibu bapa-nya; maka kēhēndak kēdua itu pun di-lakukan-lah.

Shahadan sampai ka-pada hamil tujoh bulan baharu-lah diketahui oleh ibu bapa-nya. Maka kata bapa budak itu ka-yada istéri-nya, "Pada fikiran-ku baik anak kita sudah hamil dēngan laki-laki ini baik juga budi-nva ka-pada kita." Sa-tēlah sampai bulan-nva maka bēranak-lah sa-orang laki-laki mēnurut rupa avahanda baginda raja Bēsiōng itu juga. Maka di-pēliharaikan-lah sēperti anak orang kēluaran. Tatkala itu ada-lah sa-orang yang mēngēnal raja Bēsiōng itu. Maka orang itu pun datang bērkhabar ka-pada mēntéri kēempat mēngatakan ada-lah raja Bēsiōng itu di-hulu sungai, bērdiam ka-pada suatu du-un rumah-nva sa-buah tiada baik. Maka mēntéri mēnyuroh orang sa-ratus pērgi tangkap raja Bēsiōng itu bawa, jikalau ia mēlawan di-bunoh. Maka orang sa-ratus itu pun pērgi-lah ka-ulu sungai itu. Tatkala ia sampai maka raja Bēsiōng pun tēngah dudok mēnyangkul kēbun sireh-nva. Dēmi di-lihat-nya orang banyak sangat hēndak mēuangkap dan mēmbunoh akan dia, maka ia pun lari-lah mēmbuangkan changkul-nya bērlari dēngan sa-sunggoh hati-nva. Dēmi di-lihat oleh orang sa-ratus itu maka sakalian pun sēgéra-lah di-usir-nva dēngan tēmpek sorak-nva sērta dēngan bēberapa sakahan-nva mēngutir itu tiada jua di-pēroleh-nya raja Bēsiōng itu. Ada pun raja Bēsiōng itu lari mēnuju ka-pada pihak pērēlu buloh bētong yang banyak lagi bērbanjar-banjar dan bērsusun banyak-nva. Maka ditēmpat itu-lah ia mēmasokkan diri-nva. Maka orang yang sa-ratus orang itu pun mēngēlilingi pērēlu buloh bētong itu, di-chari-chari tiada jua bērtēmu. Maka bēberapa di-chérah di-chari dan di-tunggu-nya sampai di-binasakan hutan buloh bētong itu tiada jua bērtēmu. Maka sēgala tēntera itu pun tiada juga mēngētahui kata raja Bēsiōng itu bēristéri dan bēroleh anak itu. Maka masing-masing pun kēmbali mēngadap mēntéri yang kēempat mēngatakan raja itu sudah lari masok ka-dalam hutan buloh bētong sērta pula ia tiada boleh bērtēmu dēngan dia, jadi-lah hilang raja Bēsiōng di-dalam buloh bētong. Maka mēntéri kēempat pun diam-lah mēndēngar kata orang itu. Maka mēreka itu pun sakalian pun pulang-lah ka-rumah masing-masing. Hata maka pērēmpuan anak orang huma itu dudok-lah mēmēlharakan anak-nva makin salari makin bēsar sērta dēngan chērek-nva lagi baik rupa parass-nya. Maka di-dalam itu pun bērulang-ulang juga dato-nya laki isteri mēlihat chuchu-nya itu.

Sa-bērmula maka tērsēbut-lah pērkataan surat mēntéri kēempat dan raja pērēmpuan yang tēlah di-bawa oleh utusan kabōnua Siam itu. Maka tiada bērapa antara-nya itu sampai-lah ia lalu masok mēngadap raja bēnua Siam. Maka raja Siam pun kētika itu tēngah ramai di-hadap oleh sēgala mēntéri hulubalang

para penggawa penuh sesak di-peseban agong mengatakan surat telah sampai dari negeri Kedah. Maka titah baginda ka-pada sa-orang menteri suroh bachakan surat itu. Maka ia pun menyembah lalu ambil surat itu di-bacha di-hadapan khalayak itu. Maka inilah bunyi surat itu, "Balihi ini-lah surat dari-pada patek-patek hamba vang hina menteri keempat dan raja perempuan di-negeri Kedah maalumkan sembah hal negeri itu sudah-lah tiada raja vang berasal melaikkan patek-patek pohonkan duli yang maha mulia gantikan raja-nya boleh-lah patek-patek hamba sakalian sembahkan serta dapat porentah negeri dengan sa-hukup-nya. Ini-lah patek-patek maalum tertiakkam ka-bawah duli vang maha mulia." Sa-telah sudah di-bacha-nya surat itu, maka titah raja benua Siam ka-pada sa-orang menteri vang tua, "Hendak-lah saudara hamba panggil ah'lul nujum." Maka sa-ketika juga datang ah'lul nujum dudok menyembah. Maka titah laginda, "Hai ah'lul nujum hendak-lah tuan hamba lihat di-dalam nujum itu ka-mana juga raja di-dalam negeri itu dan siapa patut kita gantikan menjadi raja." Maka ah'lul nujum pun menyembah lalu membuka suatu nujum-nya di-tilek. Sa-ketika lagi maka berdatang sembah, "Ampun tuanku, ada pun raja yang hendak di-rajakan di-dalam negeri Kedah itu jangan di-chari raja yang lain neschaya tiada boleh kekal dan tetap sa-kadar dua tiga tahun sahaja tentu mati atau menjadi haru." Maka titah pula baginda, "Sakarang bagimana kita hendak ketahui asal raja-nya yang dapat kita rajakan dia." Maka ah'lul nujum pun tilek nujum-nya pula, sa-ketika berdatangkan sembah, "Ampun tuanku ada lagi ia kanak-kanak di-dalam umur emam tujuh tahun. Ada pun hendak mengertahui akan dia itu tiada boleh manusia ketahui melaikkan dengan margastua juga." Sa-telah demikian maka datang-lah fikir hemat vang membéri sempurna di-dalam hati Raja Siam itu, maka ada-lah pesanan dato nenek-nya ada sa-ekur gajah di-dalam negeri Kedah atau Petani yang bernama Gemala Johari itu kalau-kalau ia dapat mengertahui orang yang hendak di-rajakan dari-pada yang berasal itu. Maka titah raja Siam ka-pada orang yang membawa surat itu, "Ada-kah engkau sakalian ketahui gajah kesaktian itu?" Maka sembah-nya "Ada tuanku, dia berulang-alek antara Kedah dengan Petani baharu ini juga ia membéri mimpi ka-pada penghulu patek menteri keempat tuanku." Maka titah raja Siam ka-pada sa-orang menteri vang tua, "Hendak-lah tuan hamba perbuat sa-puchok surat hantarkan ka-negeri Kedah ka-pada menteri itu hendak-lah ia sakalian hisasi dengan alat gajah Gemala Johari itu dengan seperti-nya, kemudian lepaskan ia pergi mendarahi raja yang patut; barang siapa yang diambil-nya, itu-lah raja negeri Kedah. Kemudian kita dari sini boleh antarkan menteri yang besar pergi rajakan dia. Maka menteri pun menyembah lalu menyurat surat di-serahkan ka-pada utusan itu. Maka ia pun bermohon-lah kembali lalu berjalan menuju ka-negeri Kedah. Tiada berapa lama-nya maka sampai-lah ia ka-negeri Kedah langsung masok mengadap menteri keempat lalu mnenunjukkan surat

dari benua Siam itu. Maka diambil-lah oleh menteri lalu dibacanya. Sa-telah sudah maka ia sakahan pun suka-lah mendengar perkataan surat itu. Maka menteri keempat pula muafakat-lah pula dengan raja permpuan menghiasi balai rong dengan tabir tirai langit-langit dengan memasang segala kandil pesta seperti siang ruangnya terang benderang cherahi-nya tambahan pula dengan segala permainan tanda ber-suka-sukaan menerangi raja itu tujuh hari tujuh malam berjaga makan minum maka pada malam yang ketujuh itu di-bakar dupa istangi dengan segala bau-bauan serta menyebut gajah kesaktian Gemala Johari menteri keempat berkehendak akan dia. Maka dengan sa-saat ketika itu juu maka berbunyi-lah seperti angin ribut tofan yang besar hendak turun jaku-nya dari sa-belah matahari naik bergemuruh bunyi-nya kedengaran ka-pada telinga orang sakalian, sa-konvong-konyong terdiri-lah gajah kesaktian Gemala Johari di-telimpah balai rong itu mengantarkan belalai-nya ka atas balai rong. Demi di-lihat oleh menteri keempat maka ia pun menyerkam datang menyintokkan limau dan langir maka yang satengah itu memandikan dengan belak dan minyak bau-bauan di-gosokkan pada segala tubuh-nya maka lalu di-hantarkan hidangan nasi dan juadah dari-pada segala makanan yang indah-indah di-tuangkan ka-dalam mulut-nya. Telah sudah lalu di-kemakan pula rengka kubu dengan alat perbiasa. Maka di-gantongkan tabir langit-langit serta di-bachakan oleh sa-orang menteri surat dari benua Siam itu hampir dengan telinga-nya mengatakan gajah Gemala Johari juga yang dapat tolong charikan raja yang berpasal hendak menjadikan raja dinegeri Kedah dan bagimana sifat yang di-bawa oleh gajah Gemala Johari itu-lah yang disembah oleh menteri hulubalang rayat sakalian huma dina. Sa-telah di-dengar oleh gajah Gemala Johari bunyi surat yang datang dari benua Siam itu maka ia pun anggok kepalanya dan terek belalai-nya, lalu berjalan menuju tanah sabelah matahari naik di-iringkan oleh segala orang serta dengan alat kerajaan. Maka tunggul panji-panji pun berkibaran-lah melayang, maka terlalu ramai-nya sakalian mengiringkan gajah Gemala Johari itu. Maka gajah itu pun tiada-lah menyimpang lagi hanya lurus ka-hadapan sahaja bala ka-hutan huma dan rumah yang di-diami oleh raja Besiong itu. Hata tatkala itu anak raja Besiong duduk sa-orang diri-nya di-dalam rumah-nya, maka daton-nya kedua belum lagi balek dari huma padi-nya dan bonda-nya pun duduk di-dalam kabin sireh-nya. Sa-telah sampai gajah Gemala Johari itu, maka ia pun menghulurkan belalai-nya didalam rumah itu mengambil budak itu. Maka budak itu pun segera mengambil kain ikat pinggang ayah-nya raja Besiong itu yang panjang empat puloh basta yang bernama izerang kashmiri dapat pada tubuh-nya. Maka gajah itu pun di-pelok dengan belalai-nya lalu di-hantarkan ka atas belakang-nya di-dalam kubu tabiran itu. Sa-telah sudah ia merasai tetap maka gajah itu pun memalingkan tubuh-nya berjalan kembali,

Ada pun isteri raja Bésiong tērlihat oleh-nya sa-ekur gajah tērlalu amat bésar datang ka-rumah-nya dengan orang bératus-ratus itu. Maka ia pun lari-lah dari dalam kēbun sireh tiada-lah ingat akan anak-nya lagi. Sa-kétika itu di-lihat-nya sakalian orang itu berpaling balek ménurut gajah itu, baharu-lah ia tēringatkan anak-nya itu tinggal di-rumah. Maka ia pun bérulari-lari datang mělihat anak-nya sudah tiada lagi di atas rumah. Maka sēgéra-lah ia ménurut gajah itu tiada kēlihatan lagi. Maka di-turut-nya juga měngikut běkas tapak kaki gajah itu. Maka di-dapati-nya kain charek sadikit-sadikit sa-panjang-panjang jalan itu. Maka di-kēnal-nya ya-itu kain ikat pinggang suami-nya di-charek oleh anak-nya di-taburkan měnjadi tanda ia yang di-bawa oleh gajah itu karna ia hěndak tērjun dari atas gajah takut sěbab gajah itu tinggi. Maka tiada bérupa lama-nya bérjalan itu maka sampai-lah ka-kota langsung ka-balai pěnghadapan. Pada masa itu měntéri kēempat pun ada hadzir měnanti hěndak měnyambut raja-nya. Děmi di-lihat měntéri kēempat gajah itu datang dengan pěrlahan-lahanan sěperti orang bérarak laku-nya děngan tēmek sorak sěgala rayat yang měngiringkan kiri kanan měmbawa sěgala tunggul panji-panji sěrta děngan bunyi-bunyian tērlalu ramai, maka měntéri kēempat pun sēgéra-lah datang měnyambut anak raja itu di-bawa naik ka-pěnghadapan langsung di-kēnakkan sěgala pakaian raja-raja yang bermahikota yang běrkémuncak manikam yang běrčemas pakaian raja yang bésar-bésar makin pula běrtambah-tambah baik-nya. Sa-tělah sudah ia měmakai maka di-dudokkannya pada tēmpat kēludokan raja Bésiong itu. Maka sěgala měntéri hulubalang rayat tēntera hina dina sakalian pun běrhimpun měnyembah měngatakan, " Daulat tuanku makin běrtambah-tambah daulat." Maka akan hal-nya itu běrtambah-tambah baik běrséri-séri ayer muka-nya itu běrhalahaya warna-nya, maka hairan-lah sěgala yang mělihat. Sa-tělah itu maka měntéri kēempat pun bangun-lah měměgang anak raja itu dua-dua orang sa-bělah tangan měmbawa masok ka-dalam istana měnyérahikan ka-pada raja pěrēmpuan. Maka raja pěrēmpuan pun sangat-lah suka mělihat anakanda baginda itu, lalu měntéri kēempat pun kěluar ka-balai rong pěrjamu makan minum ka-pada gajah Gěmala Johari dan orang sakalian. Sa-tělah sudah maka di-suoh oleh měntéri kēempat kěmbali ka-tēmpat-nya. Maka raja pěrēmpuan tērlalu amat hairan mělihat rupa paras-nya anak raja itu tiada běrsalahan lagi děngan raja Bésiong itu. Maka apabila di-lihat oleh raja pěrēmpuan kain ikat pinggang raja Bésiong itu ada lagi tinggal panjang lima hasta, maka di-kēnal-lah oleh raja pěrēmpuan budak itu anak raja Bésiong, maka kata raja pěrēmpuan, " Hai anak-ku, adakah lagi ayahanda anak-ku itu? ". Maka kata-nya, " Bahawasanya avah beta itu, čntah-kah ia ménurut datang ka-mari ini. Děngan sěbab itu kain ini tinggal sadikit sahaja karna beta charek champakkan sa-panjang jalan beta ka-mari ini." Maka kata raja pěrēmpuan, " Ta'dapat tiada tēntu-lah bonda anak-ku itu ménurut ka-mari." Maka titah raja pěrēmpuan ka-pada sěgala dayang-

davang-nya. "Hendak-lah engkau sakalian pergi melihat ada-kah bonda anak-ku di-luar kota ini atau di-dalamnya." Maka segala davang-davang pun menyembah lalu pergi. Ada pun bonda anak raja yang baharu itu datang memurut anak-nya dari-pada tapak kaki gajah itu hingga sampai masok ka-dalam kota. Maka ia pun berhenti-lah bersandar di-kaki kota itu di-bawah pohon kayu beringin yang besar dengan terik tangis-nya hendak bertemu dengan anak-nya. Maka hari pun hampir akan malam; maka datang-lah davang-davang itu dari dalam kota. Maka di-lihatnya sunggoh perempuan itu bonda anak raja itu. Maka kata davang-davang itu, "Ya tuan, mari-lah raja perempuan panggil mendapatkan anakanda baginda itu sudah menjadi raja di-dalam negri ini." Demi di-dengar kata davang-davang itu maka ia pun segera-lah bangun berjalan masok ka-dalam kota mengadap raja perempuan itu serta datang lalu duduk menyembah. Maka di-lihatnya anak-nya duduk di-hadap oleh segala davang-davang dan orang banyak di-tengah mengadap. Maka kata raja perempuan, "Mari-lah duduk hampir disini, saudara-ku." Maka sembahnya "Tuanku." Maka duduk-lah ia kedua beranak dipelihara dan di-bilakan oleh raja perempuan serta mengajar kan isharat orang menjadi raja itu dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-hari dari-pada sa-bulan ka-pada sa-bulan sampai-lah ka-pada sa-tahun bertambah-tambah baik budi bahasa-nya, jika siang hari di-bawanya keluar ka-penghadapan oleh menteri keempat trelalu-lah mesra kaseh akau dia. Maka menteri yang tua pun mengantarkan sa-orang anak-nya perempuan yang trelalu elok rupa paras-nya akan menjadi istri anak raja itu karna menteri itu pun dari-pada bangsa anak raja juga asal-nya yang bersama pergi ka-negri tiga buah dahulu ya-itu bernama Siam, negri Perak dan negri Petani, ia-lah yang menjadi istri besar pada zeman raja Marong Mahawangsa itu; sebab itu-lah menjadi baik rupa paras-nya; dan ia-lah yang menjadi menteri besar ka-pada raja Besiong itu. Maka duduk-lah anak raja itu memerentah negri itu serta dengan menteri keempat dan raja perempuan ada-nya.

Sabermula maka tersebut-lah perkataan sa-orang raja Keling Hitam nama-nya, ia duduk pada suatu pulau yang bernama Pulau Aver Tawar karna berkeling pulau itu ada-lah tasek aver-nya pun tawar. Maka akan pulau itu kecil duduk-nya ka-timur negri Kelinggi ka-selatan bernama Siam. Maka raja itu ka-negri Kelinggi tiada ia tundok karna batu-nya keras hingga ia duduk menghimpukan rayat dari-pada bangsa semang dan wila dan rayat bukit dan sabagai-nya di-keluarnya nama penghulu yang besar-besar-nya di-suatu duduk, berkeling tasek pada masing-masing penghulu semang. Makanya nama-nya maharaja Dahir Al Alam, dan penghulu rayat bukit itu bernama maharaja Dar Al Salam dan penghulu rayat bukit itu bernama maharaja Dar Al Gunung dan penghulu sakai di-namai maharaja Jekajaku Jaraja. Maka raja Keling Hitam pun menyuroh panggil penghulu keempat itu muafakat bichara hendak menchari negri tempat hendak duduk

tanah bumi yang baik. Maka sembah maharaja Daha Al Alam, "Ampun tuanku, ada-lah orang kita datang dari selatan ménang-gara tanah itu sudah amat baik sëperti négéri Kédah itu siap dengan kota parit-nya. Maka négéri itu sudah tiada béraja lama. Maka fikir patek baik juga tuanku përgi ménjadi raja ka-pada négéri Kédah itu." Maka sembah maharaja Dar Al Salam, "Sunggoh tuanku baik négéri Kédah itu duli tuanku dudok ménjadi raja orang-nya ramai négéri itu." Maka titah raja Kélana Hitam, "Kalau-kalau ada mënteri yang tua-nya baik-lah kita suruh antarkan surat dahulu muafakat kita hëndak ménjadi raja di-dalam négéri Kédah itu." Maka sembah maharaja Dar Al Gunong, "Pada fikiran hati patek jika sudah duli tuanku suka hëndak ménjadi raja di-dalam négéri itu, mari-lah kita pindah përgi sakali, apa guna-nya mëmbéri khabar ka-pada mënteri dan orang isi négéri itu, jika ia sakalian tiada suka kita langgar përang sakali yang kita mau masok juga bérupa-tah jantan-nya jangan-lah duli tuanku ménaroh susah hati përgi sahaja duli tuanku ménjadi raja-lah." Maka sembah maharaja Jékajaku Jaraja, "Jangan dëmikian mari-lah kita sakalian suku laki-laki dengan alat sënjata përgi dahulu; jikalau sudah duli tuanku jangan susah, këmudian kita ambil-lah sëgala përémpuan bawa përgi." Maka titah raja Kélana Hitam, "Baik bichara yang dëmikian sëperti bichara Jékajaku Jaraja itu, hëndak-lah kita sakalian bersiap di-dalam ini juga tiada bérupa lama-nya kita hëndak bérjalan përgi ka-négéri Kédah itu." Hata maka masing-masing pun bërmohon-lah këmbali mëngérahkan sëgala rayat serta dengan përbaiki sëgala alat sënjata-nya akan bérpërang dari-pada bëdil dan pëdang tombak lëmbing përisai utar-utar dan pëdaug parang chipan dan panah sumpitau dan batu ali-ali yang di-përbuat batu pëlotar itu ka-pada sëgala raja dan tëntéra-nya itu dari-pada banyak kaum itu. Maka ménjadi sa-bulan lama-nya babaru-lah lengkap sëgala alat përkakasan dan alat angkatan orang vang hëndak përgi bérpërang. Satélah sudah lengkap sakalian itu maka raja Kélana Hitam pun bérangkat keluar-lah dari-pada tëmpat-nya dudok itu dengan rayat bala tëntéra-nya sëperti ombak mëngalum dari-pada këbanyakan rayat-nya bérjalan itu mënju jalan ka-négéri Kédah përjalanan sa-hari itu ménjadi sa-bulan lama-nya.

Sa-bërmula raja bënuá Siam itu sa-télah tiada bérupa lama-nya lëpas këmbali orang Kédah yang mëmbawa surat dari-pada négéri Siam itu, maka raja bënuá Siam pun mënitätahkan ka-pada sa-orang mënteri yang tua lagi yang besar sa-bélah matahari naik mënaalokkan sëgala négéri orang yang bernama Kélaham itu dengan bëbérupa banyak raja-raja dan rayat pëgangan-nya turun ka-négéri Kédah serta mënhari raja yang bërasal itu serta dengan surat béri gëlar-nya raja itu. Sa-télah sudah surat dan këleng-kapan maka di-sërahikan oleh raja bënuá Siam ka-pada mënteri Kélaham itu. Maka mënteri itu bërmohon lalu bérjalan ka-négéri Kédah dengan bëbérupa laksa rayat bala tëntéra-nya bérjalan itu dengan bëbérupa mëlaluí gunong padang hutan rimba bélantara.

Hata ka-pada suatu hari sampai-lah sēgala ravat itu ka-pada suatu padang antara ka-barat nēgéri Lēgur nama-nya tiba-tiba kēlihatan-lah suatu pasokan tēntéra bērjalan tērlalu banyak ravat-nya. Maka oleh mēntéri Kēlaham di-suroh orang bērtanya suku mana dan hēndak ka-mana pērgi-nya dan apa nama kētua-nya dan apa nama raja-nya. Maka orang itu pun pērgi-lah bērtanya itu, maka bērtemu lalu bērtanya di-khabarkan orang itu tēntéra Sakai Mahāraja Jēkajaku Jaraja. Maka bērtanya pula suku mana; maka jawab orang itu suku raja Kēlana Hitam hēndak pērgi mēnjadi raja di-nēgéri Kēdah karna nēgéri itu tiada bēraja. Maka orang mēntéri Kēlaham itu pun balek-lah mēndapat tuan-nya bērkhabarkan sēgala khabaran itu. Dēmi di-dēngar oleh mēntéri Kēlaham yang dēmikian itu maka di-suroh orang-nya mēmukul gong gēndang sambil bērhēnti sakalian-nya. Maka tērkējut-lah mahāraja Kēlana Hitam mēlihat orang-nya habis bērhēnti itu. Maka ia bērtanya hal itu lagi. Dēmi di-dēngar oleh maharaja Kēlana Hitam sēmbah orang itu, maka ia pun diam-lah lalu bērhēnti sakalian-nya. Hata maka mēntéri Kēlaham mēmbuat surat lalu di-bēri ka-pada orang-nya mēmbawa bērjalan ka-bēnua Siam nyatakan ia bērtemu dēngan raja Kēlana Hitam sērta dēngan tēntéra-nya ēmpat bangsa tiada-lah tēpērmanai banyak-nya hēndak pērgi mēnjadi raja di-nēgéri Kēdah kēhēndak-nya. Maka bērpērang-lah dēngan raja Kēlana Hitam antara ka-barat nēgéri Lēgur. Sa-tēlah sudah surat itu di-pērbuat lalu di-bēri-nya ka-pada sa-orang suroh bawa pērgi dēngan sēgēra-nya. Maka orang itu pun mēnvēmbah mēntéri Kēlaham itu, lalu ia bērjalan-lah siang malam tiada bērhēnti mēnuju jalan ka-bēnua Siam. Sa-tēlah itu maka mēntéri Kēlaham pun suroh orang pērgi ka-pada raja Kēlana Hitam katakan suroh-lah ia kēmbali ka-tēmpat-nya, jangan ia pērgi ka-nēgéri Kēdah karna raja-nya sudah ada turun ka-nēgéri Kēdah itu pun dēngan titah raja bēnua Siam hēndak mēnabalkan nama raja itu. Maka orang yang di-suroh itu pun pērgi-lah sērta orang itu maka di-lihat-nya sudah tērdiri kota tanah lengkap dēngan orang yang tērtunggu ka-pada ēmpat pēnjuru kota-nya itu. Dēmi di-lihat oleh orang mēnunggu pintu itu, maka kata-nya, "Siapa tuan hamba ini, dan hēndak ka-mana?" Maka sahut orang itu, hēndak-lah tuan hamba mēmbéri tahu raja tuan hamba kami datang ini dēngan surohan pēnghulu kami mēntéri Kēlaham mēndapatkan raja tuan hamba." Maka orang itu pun sēgēra ia pērgi maalumkan ka-pada raja Kēlana Hitam. Sa-tēlah di-dēngar oleh raja sēmbah orang itu, maka titah-nya suroh bawa masok orang itu. Maka sēgēra pēnunggu pintu itu kēmbali lalu mēmbawa orang itu masok. Sa-tēlah sampai orang itu lalu ia mēnvēmbah. Maka titah raja Kēlana Hitam, "Apa khabar tuan hamba di-suroh oleh mēntéri Kēlaham mari ka-pada kami sakalian ini?". Maka sēmbah orang itu, "Ada pun patek di-suroh oleh pēnghulu patek sampaikan ka-pada tuanku hēndak-lah tuanku kēmbali ka-tēmpat bumi istana tuanku: akan hal tuanku hēndak pērgi ka-Kēdah mēnjadi raja itu tiada-lah di-pēroleh karna raja-nya sudah ada.

Sébab itu-lah pěnghulu patek měntéri Kělaham di-suroh oleh raja běnuia Siam sěrta děngan surat-nya bawa pěrgi ka-Kědah měnamakan raja Kědah itu." Děmi di-děngar oleh raja Kělana Hitam maka naik-lah marah-nya muka-nya merah sěperti bunga raya sěrta di-titali-nya. " Main yang mana kamu tewas dan pěpérangan yang mana kamu sudah alah tiada patut-kah aku měnjadi raja di-něgéri Kědah? Jika tiada boleh aku měnjadi raja děngan baik maka ku ambil juga děngan sěnjata-ku. Maka hěndak-lah kamu katakan ka-pada pěnghulu ēngkau itu jikalau ia hěndak měnggalang-galang atau měnyékati kami sakalian ini hěndak pěrgi ka-něgéri Kědah itu, kěluar-lah ia ka-medan pěpérangan mělihatkan pěrtikaman kami baik esok atau sěkarang ini, itu pun mana-mana kěsukaan kamu." Maka orang itu pun běrmohon kěmbali. Tělah datang ka-pada pěnghulu-nya měntéri Kělaham sakalian-nya di-sěmbahkan sěgala pěrkataan raja Kělana Hitam itu. Děmi di-děngar oleh měntéri Kělaham pěsan raja Kělana Hitam itu, maka sangat-lah marah-nya sěrta hěndak běrpěrang dan měngajak ia ka-medan pěpérangan sěrta měnyuroh siap sa-buah kota yang kukoh. Sa-tělah sudah sa-buah kota itu děngan alat sěnjata-nya dan orang-nya pun běrtunggu ka-pada ēmpat pěnjuru kota itu, maka pada malam waktu kětika saat yang baik pada pětang itu di-ambil oleh měntéri Kělaham sa-orang anak raja yang běrnama Phra Surin di-jadikan kěpala pěrang di-suroh-nya arak pada kěliling kota sěrta měmalu bunyi-bunyian děngan těmek sorak-nya yang amat gěmpita bunyi sěrta měmalu gěndang pěrang. Tělah sampai tiga kali lalu di-bawa orang-lah masok dudok. Maka pada malam itu di-pukul orang-lah gěndang pěrang itu sa-malam-malaman maka kědengaran ka-kota raja Kělana Hitam bunyi tanda měngajak pěrang itu. Maka ia pun měnyuroh maharaja Dahar al alam měmalukan gěndang pěrang ka-pada malam itu těrlalu-lah sayu bunyi-nya. Sa-tělah datang-lah pada waktu tuan puteri Shahrin Maghrib masok běradu ka-dalam mahaligai-nya maka sěmayam raja Shah Alam di-sěri takhta singgasana di-těpi langit-nya. Hata maka kědua pihak kěluar-lah dari dalam kota běrdiri běrsaf-saf di-tengah mědan. Maka měntéri Kělaham pun měnyuroh tampil raja Angsurin měngikat pěpérangan. Maka ia pun měngaturkan sěgala raja-raja dan hulubalang para pěnggawa pahlawan yang běrnama Chakar Děngki Kala, raja Phra Angsurin sěndiri jadi saf sa-bělah kanan dan raja Phra Angkurin jadi saf kiri raja Phra Angkunirat jadi tuboh děngan sěgala raja-raja pěrdana měntéri Kělaham sakalian-nya, dan raja Phra Alu Alangna měnjadi ekur-nya. Tělah ikat-lah pěpérangan masing-masing běrkemas diri-nya. Sa-tělah di-lihat oleh raja Kělana Hitam maka ia pun měngikatkan pěpérangan sěperti ikatan lawan-nya juga, maharaja Dahar al Alam měnjadi saf kanan dan maharaja Dahar al Salam jadi saf kiri dan maharaja Dar al Gunong děngan sěgala hulubalang dan raja Kělana Hitam. Maka maharaja Jěkajaku měnjadi ekur-nya. Sa-tělah sudah měngikat pěrang maka lalu běrsama tampil běrpěrang laksana kala těrapit běramok-amokan dan

ekur sama ekur pun berasimbat-lah bēkarang mēmbiharakan bisa sēnjata-nya. Maka kēdua pihak pun sama mēnvērbukan diri-nya tiada bērundur sama bērkisar sama bērpusing sēperti gasing-gasing. Maka riuh gugup-lah jika tagar di-langit pun tiada-lah kēdengaran lagi oleh kēsangatan tēmpék sorak-nya bērchampur pula dēngan bunyi suara sēgala gajah kuda. Maka lēbu duli pun bērbangkit-lah ka-udara siang duacha mēnjadi kēlam kabut, maka tērlindong-lah rupa-nya tērbangan panji-panji di-bawah payong itu. Maka disitu juu ada sa-orang laki-laki Pandak Tukan nama-nya mēmakai pakaian sa-lēngkapan mēmēgang sēnjata chēroboh bērantai di-pērmain-main ia bērkēndéraan bērēbaan suara sikap-nya sangat mēmbéri gēli hebat laku-nya, itu-lah laku raja gērgasi vang bērnama Sang Wira, empat bērsaudara sa-orang laki-laki bēsar panjang rupa-nya dudok di atas wilmana sakti mēmēgang sēnjata-nya tērlalu lahihat sikap-nya itu-lah saudara-nya tengah vang bērnama Sang Dati Kuasa, dan sa-orang pula dudok di atas baghal angkasa mēmēgang sēnjata-nya chakéra sakti dan mēmakai sa-lēngkapan itu-lah yang bērnama Phra Sang Che Siam; dan sa-orang dudok di atas singa angkara mēmēgang sēnjata-nya pana'i sakti bērnama Phra Sang Mangsa Upava. Maka kēdua pihak orang bērpērang itu pun bērhēnti-lah dari-pada bērpērang mēnyurohkan solo bērtanya kaum siapa dan dari mana datang-nya raja-nya. Maka jawab tēntēra yang datang kata-nya, "Raja kami raja gērgasi datang dēngan pēnyuroh raja Siam mēmbantukan mēnteri Kēlaham dan mēnyuroh tangkap sēgala raja lawan-nya bawa pulang ka-bēnuia Siam." Sa-tēlah sudah dēngan solo kēdua pihak, maka ia pun kēmbali-lah mēmbéri tahu akan pēnghulu-nya. Sa-tēlah dēmikian maka kata Phra Sang Wira Angkara ka-pada hulubalang dan rayat-nya di-suroh sērbu masok sakali ka-dalam tēntēra raja Kēlana Hitam itu jangan pandang mēmaudang lagi. Sa-tēlah itu datang-lah langgar dari bēlakang raja Kēlana Hitam. Maka raja Kēlana Hitam pun mēnyuroh orang-nya bērbahagi dua kētumbokan bērhadap balek ka-bēlakang-nya mēnjadi sērba salah-lah kaum tēntēra raja Kēlana Hitam hēndak mēlawan kaum gērgasi itu karna dēras datang sērbu-nya. Sa-kētika ia bērpērang maka bangkit pula lēbu duli naik ka-udara dan bērasap-lah kēlihatan tēntēra-nya sēperti laut laku-nya empat puloh payong bērkēmbangan rēbah rempoh rupa tunggul-nya di-bawakan bērlari dan bērjururan rupa panji-panji-nya itu-lah raja yang taalok ka-bēnuia Siam. Maka tiada-lah sakalian bērtanya lagi datang sērbu mēngamok ka-dalam tēntēra raja Kēlana Hitam. Maka tēntēra-nya sakalian pun tērkēpong-lah di-kēlilingi oleh tēntēra raja Siam, di-dalam itu pun di-lawan-nya juga.

Ada pun ravat bala tēntēra raja Kēlana Hitam banyak tuboh-nya tiada di-makan oleh bēsi karna tuboh-nya itu bērlēbu dan rambut-nya kuning dan hati pērut-nya banyak kētēgar. Sa-tēlah di-lihat oleh pēnggawa maharaja Dahar al Alam dan maharaja Dar al Salam itu pun sēgēra-lah mēngikat pērang sama-lah tēgoh-nya tiada bērurak kēdua kaum itu sērta pula sama sabar hati-nya

lalu tampil-lah masok mēngamok ka-dalam tēntēra gērgasi yang tiada tēpermēnai banyak-nva itu. Maka banvak-lah kaum gērgasi itu mati bērtimbun-timbun bangkai-nya darah pun banvak tumpah ka-bumi sēperti aveh sēbak laku-nya dan mēnghanyutkan bangkai hantang pukang. Maka ikatan pērang raja Phra Angsurin dan raja Phra Angkurin pun lēmah-lah oleh tērundur-lah ka-bēlakang. Maka sorah kaum raja Kēlana Hitam itu pun tērbakar-lah lalu mēngguling pērlahan-lahan karna takut akan sērbu pēnggawa gērgasi itu. Maka pēnggawa gērgasi yang tiga ribu itu pun sēgēra mēnyērbukan diri-nva ka-dalam tēntēra pēnggawa raja Dahar al Alam lima ribu pēnggawa-nya itu. Sa-kētika ia mēngamok maka banvak-lah mati-nya. Maka bangkai sēgala Sēmang Wila itu pun bērtimbun-timbun sēperti bukit; maka darah pun banvak-lah tumpah ka-bumi. Maka sēgala tēntēra Sēmang Wila itu pun pēchah-lah pērang-nya undur lari ka-bēlakang pēnggawa lima ribu itu. Maka bērtēmu-lah pēnggawa sama pēnggawa. Maka tēmek-lah kēdua-nya bēramok-amokan tērlalu ramai. Maka sēgala pēnggawa Sēmang dan Wila itu pun tiada mēndērita hēndak mēnahani lagi di-amok oleh pēnggawa gērgasi itu sēperti harimau mēnērkam dan mēngērahkan kēpala kambing rupa-nva. Maka sakalian pun undur-lah lain dari-pada itu habis mati hanya tinggal tiga ribu lagi sērta tiga orang pēnglima-nya. Maka kētiga orang itu pun tērlalu-lah marah-nya, lalu tēmek pula mēlawan pērang mēmēchahkan tēntēra gērgasi vang datang mēngguling itu baharu sa-orang dua orang ia mēmbunoh lalu bērtēmu dēngan pēnglima gērgasi Jangkani Kala sa-orang nama-nya Pērjang Kala sa-orang rama-nya Kējang Kala sa-orang nama-nya Hasing Kala sa-orang nama-nva tengah mēngusir dēngan gada-nya. Maka di-lintangi oleh pēnglima Sēmang Wila kētiga orang pēnglima Sēmang Pēkērma Bukit bērpukul-pukul gada dēngan Jangkani Kala Sēri Nira Gunong pēnglima Wila bērtēmu dēngan pēnglima gērgasi Pērjang Kala bērpalu-palukan gada juga. Maka Biru gunong pēnglima Sēmang tērmasa dēngan pēnglima Kērjang Kala. Maka tinggal-lah pēnggawa kēēnam itu. Maka pēnglima gērgasi lima orang itu pun tērlantas-lah ka-dalam tēntēra pēnglima Sēmang Wila tiga ribu itu. Ada pun pēnglima gērgasi kēēnam itu bēr-pērang-lah dēngan Pēkērma Bukit bērkisar-kisaran. Maka datang-lah marah pēnglima Jangkani Kala lalu mēmbuangkan gada-nya mēlompat mēnangkap pēnglima Pēkērma Bukit. Maka ia pun sēgēra mēnangkap akan Jangkani Kala gērgasi dēngan bērkēras-kērasan kēdua-nya. Sa-kētika dapat-lah di-tangkap oleh pēnglima gērgasi, maka di-sērahkan ka-pada orang-nva. Maka bērtagar-lah bunvi sorak sēgala tēntēra gērgasi bērgēmuroh. Maka pēnglima gērgasi pun mēnēmpoh pula masok mēlawan tēntēra maharaja Dahar al Alam dan maharaja Dar al Salam. Maka kēdua-nya tērkējut-lah mēlihat tēntēra-nya lari pēchah bēlah. Maka maharaja Dahar al Alam pun sudah tērtangkap-lah di-ikat orang pēlarikan pada kētumbukan mēntēri Kēlabam itu. Maka sorak tēntēra gērgasi pun bērgēmuroh bunvi-nya. Dēmi di-lihat oleh

maharaja Dar al Salam sahabat-nya sudah tertangkap, maka ter-lalu-lah sayu belas hati-nya lalu membuangkan panah yang di-tangan-nya mengambil pedang pula memarang ka-kiri ka-kanan seperti orang gila rupa-nya maka datanglah marah raja gergasi Sang Wira Angkara. Maka segera ia mengambil senjata-nya yang bernama chakera itu berlari-lari datang kedua-nya ka-hadapan Phra Angsurin. Maka segera di-chakar oleh Sang Datu Kuasa khanjar yang di-tangan raja Kelandana Hitam itu patah dua ter-pelanting dari-pada tangan-nya. Maka raja Kelandana Hitam pun berbalek hendak menungus keris-nya pula. Maka segera di-lotarkan oleh Sang Wira Angkasa dengan cheroboh berantai-nya kena tuboh raja Kelandana Hitam berbelit-belit senjata itu menjadi ter-ikat-lah raja Kelandana Hitam rebah terguling-guling ka-tanah. Maka di-bawa orang-lah raja Kelandana Hitam ka-hadapan menteri Kelandam. Maka menteri Kelandam pun menyuruh himpukan segera rayat raja Kelandana Hitam bawa ka-hadapan-nya. Maka sakalian mereka itu pun datang menyerahterikan diri-nya. Sa-telah itu maka menteri Kelandam pun berangkat-lah masuk ka-dalam kota-nya. Maka kata menteri Kelandam pada raja gergasi, "Hendaklah tuan hamba keempat bawa raja Kelandana Hitam dengan segera raja-raja dan menteri hulubalang ravat sakalian yang tertangkap itu ambil tuan hamba singgah ka-pada tempat raja Kelandana Hitam ini ambil dari-pada segera anak perempuan dan harta benda-nya sakali persembahkan ka-pada duli tuan kita raja vang maha besar itu boleh di-beri-nya satu-satu bumi tanah yang berkenan pada hati-nya karna kaum raja Kelandana Hitam terlalu-lah keras hati-nya serta tuboh-nya tiada di-makan oleh senjata." Maka sembah raja Sang Wira Angkasa, "Bahawa sa-sunggoh-nya jikalau lain orang dari-i ada tuanku menjadi lawan-nya neschava alah oleh-nya." Maka kata menteri Kelandam, "Itu-lah hamba katakan pada tuan hamba jangan di-alpakan sakalian ikatan peperrangan kita dan jangan di-lipaskan dia biar-lah sampai ka-pada tuan kita boleh ia sakalian membéri janji ka-pada tuan kita." Maka sembah Phra Sang Datu Kuasa, "Tiada-kah duli tuanku kembali bersama-sama ka-benua Siam?", Maka kata menteri Kelandam, "Akan hamba ini hendak langsung ka-negeri Kedah merajakkan raja di-dalam negeri itu, maka sekarang ini bertemu dengan raja Kelandana Hitam ia pula kunun hendak menjadi raja di-dalam negeri Kedah ini dengan angkatan sakali, maka bertemu dengan hamba pada tempat ini disuroh ia sakalian kembali ka-tempat-nya dikatanya pula hamba menggalang-galangkan kehendak-nya serta disuroh-nya pula hamba keluar ka-medan peperrangan itu-lah vang telah jadi ini." Maka sembah raja Lengur dan segera raja-raja suku yang hadir lima buah negeri itu yang hampir kota menteri Kelandam, "Jikalau demikian hal tengku dititahkan oleh raja yang maha besar sa-patut-lah bagi hamba sakalian saudara bersaudara lima enam buah negeri ka-sa-belah selatan ménanggara ini mengiringkan duli tengku hendak turun ka-negeri Kedah itu, siapa tahu kalau-kalau datang pula seteru musoh boleh-lah hamba

tumpu sakalian ini měnjadi kawan dan měramaikan těngku." Maka kata měnteri Kělaham ka-pada raja Lěgur, " Jangan-lah saudara-ku sakalian měnaroh susah hamba hěndak pěrgi ini sa-kadar bantu hamba měramaikan pěpřangan raja Kělana Hitam itu pun ada-lah, hěndak-lah saudara-ku pulang ka-těmpat masing-masing, jika datang haru hara hamba běri khabar ka-pada saudara hamba sěrta himpukan sěgala rayat mana yang ada hidup."

Sa-tělah itu maka měnteri Kělaham pun běrjamu makan minum běrsuka-sukaan tiga ēmpat hari lama-nya di-kota itu. Maka raja gěrgasi kěempat itu pun běrmohon-lah kěmbali měmbawa raja Kělana Hitam Pěrut itu ka-běnua Siam, dan sěgala raja-raja Lěgur sakalian-nya pun běrmohon-lah kěmbali ka-něgěri-nya sěrta měngantarkan makanan pada měnteri Kělaham. Maka měnteri Kělaham pun běrjalan-lah děngan sěgala těntara-nya sěrta děngan běběrapa pula sěgala raja-raja yang lain. Hata maka těrus-lah měnteri Kělaham běrjalan ka-něgěri Kědah měngikut susur těpi laut. Maka tatkala itu gunong Tanjong itu sudah jauh ka-daratan dan ka-habisan pulau itu Pulau Kěring itu pun sudah měnjadi daratan. Maka ia sakalian pun běrjalan-lah susur těpi laut itu di-lihat-nya banyak sěgala pěrahu bělayar pěrgi mari. Maka sampai ka-pada suatu tanah yang tinggi sadikit maka pada těmpat itu ada-lah anak sungai. Maka banyak ikan dan binatang pěrburuhan ada-lah di-situ, maka měnteri Kělaham pun běrhěnti-lah měnyuroh orang-nya pěrbuat sa-biji kota parit-nya akan těmpat ia hěndak běrmain sěrta měnyuroh orang pěrgi měmbawa surat ka-pada měnteri kěempat jikalau ada sudah raja di-dalam kota něgěri itu pun bawa-lah sěrta raja itu běrmain-main ambil ikan dan běrburu sěgala binatang di-dalam hutan karna banyak sudah sakalian-nya siap děngan kota parit ia sakalian pěrbuat tanah di-sungai Sala nama-nya. Maka orang yang di-suroh itu pun běrmohon lalu běrjalan měnuju ka-kota raja Běsiong. Tiada běrappa lama-nya ia běrjalan itu, maka sampai-lah ka-kota raja Běsiong. Tatkala itu maka měnteri kěempat děngan raja-nya pun dudok měngorek Sungai Kuala Muda nama-nya karna sakalian-nya pun hěndak měnděkatkan děngan kota aur raja Běsiong itu děngan laut sěrta hěndak měmbětulkan tali ayer sungai běsar itu, karna sungai lama-nya itu sangat běrbělit, lagi pun hěndak di-kambuskan měnjadi sungai tua-lah. Maka orang itu pun datang-lah měmběri surat pěnghulu Kělaham itu, maka di-suroh raja oleh měnteri kěempat. Sa-tělah sudah maka masing-masing pun kěmbali-lah ka-kota sakalian-nya běrsiapkan sěgala kělengkapan raja hěndak běrangkat ka-hutan rimba bělantara itu sěrta měmbawa alat pěrburuhan dan alat měngambil ikan. Sa-tělah sudah maka běrangkallah sakalian měngiringkan raja-nya itu těrlalu-lah ramai-nya běrjalan itu sambil měmungut sěgala bunga-bungaan dan buah-buahan barang di-mana hari malam běrhěnti-lah sakalian běrbuat pondok těratak, jika hari siang měnchari wilahar dan kubang měnangkap ikan těrlalu-lah ramai-nya, maka antara tiga ēmpat hari berhěnti di-situ, maka běrjalan-lah pula hingga sampai ka-

képala gunong Jérat. Maka di-situ pun těrlalu ramai-nya sakalian mémungut buah-buahan; lalu bérjalan pula ka-tépi laut itu pun bérhenti pula měngambil ikan laut dan kétam sibut pun těrlalu-lah banyak sa-kali. Hata maka sampai-lah ka-Sala itu, maka di-lihat-nya sudah těrdiri sa-buah kota dengen balai-nya yang di-pérbuat oleh těntéra Siam. Maka sěgala měnteri Siam pun sěgera-lah kěluar měnyambut raja Kédah dengen měnteri kěempat itu bawa masok ka-dalam kota langsung naik dudok ka-balai pěnghadapan sěmayam-lah raja-nya. Maka měnteri hulubalang sakalian pun dudok měnyembah serta měnjunjong duli raja-nya, lalu měnteri Kélaham pun měngeluarkan surat dari-pada raja běnu Siam itu lalu di-unjok ka-pada měnteri kěempat. Maka měnteri pun měnyambut di-junjong-nya serta di-suroh baha surat itu. Tělah sudah maka tětap-lah nama raja itu Raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat. Tělah děmikian maka měnteri kěempat pun měnchirita-kan pěrentah běroleh anak raja itu dengen di-ambil oleh gajah kě-aktian itu dari-pada mula-nya datang ka-akhir-nya ka-pada měnteri Kélaham. Maka měnteri Kélaham pun bérkata, " Datang ini pun dengen di-titah oleh raja maka besar dengen děmikian jua kěhendak-nya. Maka sěkarang ini tělah sempurna-lah sudah. Di-dalam itu pun sa-muga-muga-nya pantas hamba sakalian datang hala ka-négéri Kédah ini; jika tiada, alang-kah susah měnteri kěempat dengen raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat běrpěrang dengen raja Kélana Hitam ia datang hěndak měnjadi raja di-dalam négéri Kédah?" Maka kata měnteri kěempat, " Sěkarang mana juga raja Kélana Hitam itu?" Maka kata měnteri Kélaham, " Sudah hamba běrpěrang dengen dia, lalu hamba suroh tangkap sakalian-nya hamba hantarkan ka-běnu Siam ka-pada raja yang maha besar." Maka kata měnteri kěempat, " Jika děmikian běruntong-lah hamba sakalian tiada hěndak mati." Sa-tělah itu lalu di-pérjamukan makan minum pula ka-pada sakalian-nya itu serta dengen měmalu bunyi-bunyian dan měngajarkan raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat itu sharat orang měnjadi raja mau-lah baik-baik měnaroh banyak sabar dan měngasehani di atas sěgala rayat bala dan dari-pada hamba sabaya sakali pun mau-lah dengen adil dan murah hati dengen měmbéri děrma kuriai sědékah akan fakir miskin; dan yang patut di-bunoh sa-hari itu pun hěndak-lah ditaroh sampai tiga empat hari supaya di-balusi baik-baik baharu di-bunoh; dan yang mana jadi raja di-dalam négéri Kédah buon tanah itu itu pun jangan dudok sa-těmpat buat kota parit těmpat diam itu dan mau-lah ada sa-orang raja yang měměgang négéri mau-lah suatu kota; maka měnjadi ramai-lah orang bumi tanah Kédah, baharu-lah sangat měnjadi tanah daratan; yang těmpat kita dudok ini pun baik těmpat bumi tanah yang baik dengen rata-nya boleh di-pérbuat sěperti kota parit akan těmpat sěgala raja-raja hěndak buat négéri dudok itu. Tělah děmikian pěngajaran měnteri Kélaham, maka měnteri kěempat dan sakalian-nya pun měmběnarkan dengen pěngajaran itu. Maka dudok-lah raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat dengen měnteri Kélaham běrmain-main

ikan laut dan ikan darat serta memburu segala binatang dari-pada rusa kijang terlalu-lah suka hati raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat bermain-main itu, jika malam di-bawa tidur dudok bersama-sama, jika siang bangun dari-pada tidur-nya di-bawa berjalan naik gajah sa-orang sa-ekur naik dengan aring dan anjing penburu di-iring-kan oleh menteri hulubalang para penggawa sakalian terlalu ramai dengan tempek sorak-nya pun bergejmuroh terlalu-lah adzmat-nya.

Hata ka-pada suatu hari maka sampai waktu tengah hari rembang, maka sakalian-nya pun berhenti-lah lelah-nya dari-pada mengambat rusa dan kijang itu. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun berhenti di atas gajah kenaikan-nya, maka terlihat ada sa-buah rumah orang tua berdua laki isteri-nya. Maka adalah pula sa-batang buloh betong di-dalam buloh yang banyak itu dudok tersandar ka-pada susur rumah orang itu. Maka adalah sa-batang kecil perdu-nya dan kecil hujong dan sama tengahnya besar sa-ruas buloh. Maka di-titahkan oleh raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat di-suroh kerat ambil buloh yang besar itu sa-ruas disuroh-nya bawa pulang ka-kota-nya di-dalam hati-nya terlalu-lah kaseh akan buloh itu. Sa-belah petang hari matahari pun tedoh-lah sadikit maka masing-masing pun mengusir pula segala peburuan terlalu-lah ramai-nya dengan tempek sorak-nya. Maka hari pun malam-lah, sakalian-nya kembali ka-kota dan ka-tempat perhentian-nya masing-masing; demikian-lah pada tiap-tiap hari pekerjaan raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat di-bawa oleh menteri Kela ham dengan menteri keempat bermain ka-hutan Sala itu dan kala ut bermain mengambil ikan laut itu pun demikian juga serta menantor orang membuat pohon bunga emas dan bunga perak tanda persembahan raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat sudah jadi raja di-negeri Kedah itu. Antara lima bulan lama-nya maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat dengan menteri keempat pun bermoncong-lah ka-pada menteri Kela ham pulang ka-negeri Kota Kuala Muda itu. Maka menteri Kela ham pun demikian juga dengan beberapa pengajar-nya orang menjadi raja itu. Maka ia pun membawa pulang pohon bunga emas bunga perak itu akan raja benua Siam serta tanda ia datang merajakan raja di-negeri Kedah itu; dengan sibab itu-lah menteri Kela ham lama bener ia diangkat di-negeri Kedah tolong melengkapkan segala jenis bunga emas itu menjadi ia perluat kota dan rumah di-sungai Sala itu serta bermain-main ka-hutan berburu mengambil ikan serta menantor sudah bunga emas itu. Sa-telah sudah di-perbuat-nya maka menteri Kela ham pun sama-sama berjalan kembali ka-benua Siam mengadap raja yang maha besar persembahan sakalian hal yang telah terlalu itu di-dalam negeri Kedah dengan persembahan bunga emas itu. Hata tiada-lah berputus raja benua Siam dari-pada mengantarkan surat utusan kanegeri Kedah tiada-lah lagi berselang tahun tanda berkaseh pergi datang pada tiap-tiap tahun-nya. Ada pun raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat dengan menteri keempat pulang ka-kota Kuala Muda itu. Maka terlalu-lah banyak-nya masing-masing beroleh daging per-

buruan dan ikan. Maka dudok-lah raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat dengan mĕnteri kĕempat di-kota Kuala Muda itu mĕmĕrentahkan sangat-lah murah-nya. Maka raja pĕrĕmpuan sangat-lah kaseh-nya akan raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat tĕtapi pun sunggoh dĕmikian ada sa-dlikit tiada suka dengan sĕbab anakanda baginda itu tiada di-pĕroleh anak itu. Maka raja pĕrĕmpuan dengan bĕberapa kaul dan bĕrnadzar dengan bĕrtapaan mĕminta doa akan datok nenek orang tua dan raja yang dahulu-dahulu biar boleh anak raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat itu. Hata antara bĕrjaya tahun dan bulan-nya maka isteri raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun hamil-lah lalu di-adakan oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan dan raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat dengan sĕpĕrti-nya. Sa-tĕlah gĕnep-lah bulan-nya, maka isteri raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun bĕranak-lah sa-orang laki-laki yang tĕrlalu elok rupa paras-nya mĕnurut rupa nenda baginda raja yang tua Marong Mahapodisat tĕrlalu-lah baik rupa-nya. Maka tĕrlalu-lah suka raja pĕrĕmpuan mĕlihat chunda baginda itu, lalu di-pungut oleh raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat anak mĕnteri hulubalang jadi inang pĕngasoh-nya. Maka raja Ong Mahapodisat pun mĕnamakan anakanda baginda itu dengan nama raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa. Dĕni raja pĕrĕmpuan dan sakalian-nya mĕndĕngar nama chunda baginda itu sĕpĕrti gelaran nama raja yang bĕsar itu, maka masing-masing pun tĕrlalu-lah suka. Maka di-pĕlihara-lah oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan chunda baginda itu dengan sĕpĕrti-nya. Dĕngan hal yang dĕmikian makin sa-hari makin bĕsar-lah bĕrtambah dengan rupa paras-nya. Maka sakalian yang mĕmandang pun gĕmar kaseh akan dia. Ada pun ayah-nya raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat akan buloh bĕtong itu di-taroh-nya susur dengan tĕmpat pĕraduan-nya tiada-lah bĕrjauh dengan dia karna sangat kaseh akan-nya sĕrta pula buloh itu pun makin sahari makin bĕsar. Sa-tĕlah dĕmikian maka gĕnep-lah bilangan dan waktu yang sĕjahtera maka buloh bĕtong itu pun pĕchah-lah lalu kĕluar sa-orang kanak-kanak laki-laki tĕrlalu sakali baik rupa paras-nya. Maka sakalian pun tĕrkĕjut-lah dengan hairan mĕlihat budak itu. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun sĕgĕra mĕngambil mĕnjadikan anak-nya sĕrta dengan inang pĕngasoh-nya; maka di-namakan budak itu raja Buloh Bĕtong; maka di-pĕliharakan-nya lah dengan sĕpĕrti-nya mĕngikut istiadat anak raja yang bĕsar-bĕsar juga dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-bulan bĕrtambah-tambah-lah rupa-nya dengan elok sĕgala budi pĕkĕrti-nya itu. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat kĕdua laki isteri pun tĕrlalu-lah mĕnaroh sayang-nya ka-pada raja Buloh Bĕtong itu sĕpĕrti anakanda baginda raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa itu-lah di-pĕrbela-nya tiada bĕrlainan lagi. Maka baginda muafakat dengan mĕnteri kĕempat tiada suka hĕndak dudok di-kota raja Bĕsiong karna ia bĕroleh putĕra itu. Maka mĕnteri kĕempat pun mĕngajak raja itu pĕrgi bĕrjalan mĕnchari ikan ka-tĕpi laut sambil bĕrmain-main mĕmburu sĕgala binatang. Sa-tĕlah dĕmikian maka bĕrjalan-lah sakalian-nya dari-pada tĕpi laut Kuala Muda itu maka sampai-lah ka-Tanjong Putĕri. Maka di-lihat-nya tanah bumi itu tiada jua

bĕrkĕnan di-hati-nya; maka bĕrjalan langsung ka-bukit Mĕriam, maka masok-lah di-hati-nya lalu di-pĕrbuat kota istana di atas Bukit Mĕriam itu hĕndak hampir dĕngan bukit Pĕnjara raja Bĕstong. Maka raja Bĕstong pun bĕrkota juga di-bukit Pĕnjara itu sungai pun elok yang bĕrnama sungai Dĕdap. Maka tĕmpat itu pun di-pĕrbuat suatu kota tanah kalau-kalau ada di-langgar orang. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun bĕrtitah ka-pada mĕnteri kĕempat mĕnyuroh orang pĕrbuat kota istana ka-pada tĕmpat itu. Sa-telah itu maka mĕnteri kĕempat pun mĕnyuroh-lah sakalian orang pĕrbuat-lah. Maka baginda itu pun tiada khali lagi bĕrulang-ulang mĕngadapi orang bĕkĕrja itu.

Bĕrmula maka ada-lah ka-pada suatu hari datang aver bah sangat-lah bĕsar-nya. Maka raja pĕrĕmpuan istĕri raja Bĕstong pĕrgi ka-sungai. Maka di-lihat-nya ada sa-buah bukit yang kĕchil sĕpĕrti sa-buah rumah rupa-nya hanyut hilir dari hulu sungai Kuala Muda itu yang tĕramat puteh rupa-nya mĕnuju ka-pada raja pĕrĕmpuan. Dĕmi di-lihat-nya buah jua rupa-nya yang datang itu, maka di-harong oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan buah itu. Hata maka sampai ka-tengah bĕrtemu-lah dĕngan sa-orang budak pĕrĕmpuan yang tĕramat baik rupa paras-nya. Maka sĕgĕra di-ambil oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan budak itu di-bawa kĕmbali ka-istana. Sa-telah itu di-namai oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan budak itu Putĕri Sĕluang. Maka di-pĕliharakan sĕpĕrti anak di-jadikan sĕrta di-bĕri inang pĕngasohnya. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat tĕrlalu-lah kaseh mĕsra-nya oleh mĕlihat rupa paras-nya sĕpĕrti anakan indĕra dewa rupa sĕrta dĕngan laku-nya Putĕri Sĕluang itu. Maka di-kĕnakan oleh raja pĕrĕmpuan sĕgala kĕlĕngkapan pakaian anak raja-raja. Maka makin sangat bĕrtambah-tambah baik rupa-nya dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-hari makin bĕsar dan chĕrdek-nya. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun tiada bĕrhĕnti dĕngan bĕrulang-ulang mĕngĕrahkan sĕgala rayat mĕngĕrjakan kota istana di-bukit Mĕriam itu dan mĕnyuroh orang aturkan rumah dan pondok tĕratak sĕgala orang pĕrgi mĕngambil ikan. Maka tĕrlalu-lah ramai-nya sakalian ka-pada masa itu di-dalam nĕgĕri Kĕdah karma sangat adil dan insaf raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat di-atas sĕgala rayat bala sĕrta pula dĕngan baik budi bahasa-nya. Maka tiada-lah tĕrani-aya lagi sĕgala isi nĕgĕri itu dan sĕgala makanan dari-pada aneka jenis pun tĕrlalu maamur-nya. Hata maka maharaja Phra Ong Mahawangsa pun bĕsar-lah sĕdang rĕmaja putera patut ia bĕroleh rumah sudah dĕngan baik budi pĕkerti-nya sĕrta dĕngan tĕgur sapa-nya. Maka di-suroh oleh ayah-nya bĕrmain-main sĕnjata bĕrtikam-tikaman di-atas kuda dan bĕrlawan dĕngan raja Buloh Bĕtong. Maka jadi pandai-lah kĕdua-nya naik kuda dan bĕrmain sĕnjata pada sa-gĕnep tépi laut itu. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pun mĕnchari sa-orang anak raja pĕrĕmpuan yang baik paras-nya di-kahwin kan dĕngan raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa di-bawa-nya dudok bĕrsama-sama di-kota vang baharu di-pĕrbuat itu. Maka raja Buloh Bĕtong pun di-nikahkan dĕngan Putĕri Sĕluang itu. Maka di-sĕrah oleh baginda kota istana lama yang bĕkas

raja Besiong itu ka-pada anakanda baginda kēdua-nya itu. Maka mēnjadi pērgi datang-lah raja Buloh Bētong mēngadap avah-nya dan bērmain dēngan saudara-nya raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa. Maka kota kēdua buah itu pun makin ramai tiada bērputus sēgala dagang sēnterī pērgi datang. Maka di-dalam itu pun raja Phra Ong Mahapolisat pun mēnyuroh lagi orang pērgi mēnhari tanah bumi sa-bélah matabari hidup antara barat laut yang dapat di-pērbuat kota istana buat nēgara akan anakanda baginda raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa dan raja Buloh Bētong yang lain dari-pada tanah bumi Kuala Muda itu, karna badan-nya sudah tua lagi pun mēnterī yang tua itu pun sudah dzaif badan-nya. Maka di-dalam dudok bērkira-kira itu maka raja pērēmpuan sakit-lah yang amat sangat sampai ka-pada hilang-nya. Sa-telah itu maka di-pērentah-kau oleh raja Phra Ong Mahapolisat dēngan mēnterī kēempat mēngikut sēperti istiadat raja yang bēsar di-simpangkan di-hulu sungai pulau Tiga itu sērta di-suroh oleh raja pērbuat langgar dan kacha puri akan raja pērēmpuan itu. Maka raja Ong Mahapolisat pun dudok-lah dēngan anakanda baginda kēdua sērta dēngan mēnterī kēempat di-dalam kēmashghulan. Tiada bērpa lama-nya maka mēnterī kēempat sa-orang ka-pada sa-orang datang-lah sakit sampai ka-pada hilang-lah kēempat-nya. Tatkala dēmikian maka bērtambah-tambah kēmashghulan-lah baginda itu. Satelah itu maka di-ambil pula oleh baginda akan anak-anak mēnterī kēempat itu di-jadikan ganti ayah-nya. Maka anak mēnterī kēempat pun mēmōrentahkan niēngikut avah-nya masing-masing tiada bersilapan lagi. Maka raja Phra Ong Mahapolisat pun hilang-lah sēdikit pērhintaan-nya. Maka baginda pun mērajakan anakanda baginda raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa itu mēnjadi raja di-dalam nēgéri Kēdah sērta mēnyuroh anakanda baginda raja Buloh Bētong bērjalan mēlihat bumi tanah yang baik hēndak di-pērbuat kota istana sērta di-bēri-nya dēngan sēgala mēnterī hulubalang rayat bala tēntera niēngiringkan anakanda baginda itu. Maka raja Buloh Bētong pun bērjalan-lah bērsama-sama dēngan orang yang di-suroh oleh baginda itu. Maka pēninggal raja Buloh Bētong bērjalan itu, maka raja Phra Ong Mahapolisat pun datang-lah gēring-nya langsung hilang-lah baginda itu. Maka di-pērentahkan oleh anakanda baginda raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa dēngan sēgala mēnterī hulubalang dēngan adil murah-nya mēmēliharakan sēgala rayat bala tēntera-nya. Ada pun raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa itu sangat-lah gēmar ia mēminum arak api dan arak nasi akan mēnjadi tuboh-nya sibat dari-pada pēnvakit. Maka di-taroh-nya bērtēmpayan banyak-nya tiada-lah kurang, bahawa sa-sunggoh-nya ia mēminum arak itu hingga bangun sahaja dari-pada tidur-nya sabēlum ia mēmbasoh muka pada kētika itu di-minta-nya suatu piula chawan kacha yang bērisi arak. Maka di-tuang-nya ka-mulut-nya. Sa-telah sudah ia minum itu baharu-lah mēmbasoh muka-nya dan makan sireh, dēmikian-lah pada tiap-tiap hari sa-lama-lama-nya; tētapi ka-pada waktu ia makan minum tiada sakali-kali di-pērbuat-nya, mēlainkan pada kētika ia sakalian bērsuka-sukaan makan

minum dengen mēnteri hulubalang-nya, baharu-lah ia mēminum arak api dan arak nasi, tētapi raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa itu tiada mau mēndatangkan khial dan mabok kalau-kalau mēnjadi gila atau pēning ka-pada-nya hingga sa-hari sa-kali juia ia mēminum itu ada-nya.

Sa-bērmula maka tersēbut-lah pērkataan nēgéri Baghdad itu sa-lama pēninggal nabi Muhammad rasul Allah sal'llahu alaihi wasalam antara lima tahun nabi Allah watat di-nēgéri Mēdinah itu, maka banvak-lah sēgala aulia dan kēramat dēngan shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah di-dalam isi nēgéri Baghdad itu. Maka tatkala itu tuan shaikh Nur Aladin turun dari Mēkah datang kanēgéri Jawi ya-itu nēgéri Aceh mēmbawa kitab shareat ugama islam. Maka di-nēgéri Baghdad itu ada-lah sa-orang tuan shaikh Abdullah Baghdad nama-nya ya-itu sa-orang aulia lagi dēngan mustajab dan makbul sēgala doa-nya sērta dēngan bēbērapa banyak anak murid-nya hingga sampai bēratas-ratus. Maka tuan shaikh itu sudah tua sadil dēngan bērbuat amal ibadat sahaja ka-pada Allah subhana wataala dēngan mēmbawa shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah dēngan kēbētulan kitab yang mulia lagi yang kēramat ya-itu-lah di-namakan koran dēngan di-takuti pula oleh shaitan iblis dēngan sēbab kēbēnaran lagi jalān yang bētul dari-pada ugama islam lagi akan datang ka-hadapan, dan lagi tersēbut pula kēbēnaran koran di-dalam-nya dēngan bēbērapa ratus kitab dan kēbēnaran yang di-tinggal oleh nabi Muhammad rasul Allah akan sēgala umat-nya. Maka jadi bersalah dari-pada umat nabi yang dahulu-dahulu itu dari-pada kēramat kitab koran habis-lah hilang hikmat dan ubatan-nya sēgala orang yang dahulu-dahulu itu dari-pada ludani ya'ni yang tērbang di-udara dan yang mēlata di-bumi di-dalam laut dan dari-pada sēgala elmu Seher ya'ni elmu yang raib dari-pada yang tiada di-kētahui, maka hēndak tau tiada-lah hamba-nya pada zēman nabi akhir zēman ini boleh mēngētalui sēgala umat-nya mēlainkan dēngan janji-nya juga; dan lagi sēgala ubatan dan hikmat orang tua-tua yang dahulu itu tiada-lah mēnjadi guna: dēmikian-lah sēpērti itakad vang tiada bērbētulan itu sēpērti orang tua-tua vang dahulu kala-nya yang mēnvēmbah bērhalā yang di-pēruat yang boleh bērkata-kata atau tiada dapat bērkata-kata sēpērti pohon kavu yang di-sēmbah-nya dan sēpērti matahari yang di-sēmbah-nya dan sēpērti binatang vang di-sēmbah-nya dan sēpērti binatang yang bērjalan di-bumi empat kakī itu pun di-kata-nya tuhan sēru Alam yang di-sēmbah-nya. Maka sakalian-nya itu jalān vang tiada bērbētulan pada itakad-nya habis-lah hilang dan binasa umur shareat turun kitab koran ka-pada nabi Muhammad rasul Allah itu karna habis-lah sēgala kitab dan hikmat dan ubatan orang tua-tua yang dahulu kala vang jadi itu pun di-buangkan oleh sēgala malaikat ka-laut yang bērnama Kulzum itu dēngan sēbab hēndak mēnētapkan shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah dēngan kēramat kitab koran dan hēndak mēnēntukan itakad vang sa-bēnar-nya yang bērnama ugama islam wa rahimatu'l-lahu wabarakatoh. Shahadan maka ada-lah

sa-orang Shaikh Abdullah anak imani. Maka ia turun dari Makah bērguru ka-pada shaikh Abdullah tua di-dalam nēgéri Bagdad itu dari-pada Kitab fatihah dan kitab sufi dan mēngajarkan koran tafsir. Maka karna tuan shaikh Abdullah itu sēdia ia mēmbacha koran yang tiga puloh juz itu hafadz di-mulut-nya jua tiada lagi ia mēlihat koran. Maka tiada-lah ia bērhénti dari-pada mēmbacha koran hingga tidur dan makan dan ka-sungai ia diam. Iēpas dari-pada itu tiada ia diam mulut-nya dari-pada mēmbacha koran. Maka sangat-lah shaikh Abdullah imani mēnghatadzkan koran itu. Maka ia mēmbacha tafsir. Maka bērtēmu-lah shaikh Abdullah dēngan iblis mēngharu-hara akan sēgala manusia di-dalam tafsir itu, dapat-lah iblis itu mēndayakan sēgala elmu dan hikmat dan alim pandita dēngan bēbērapa pula tipu daya sa-olah-olah dēngan tiada bersakit di-dalam tafsir itu. Maka pada suatu hari pērgi-lah shaikh Abdullah mēngadap guru-nya shaikh Abdullah tua, kata-nya, "Hamba tuan pohonkan tuan pērtēmukan pēnghulu shaitan dan iblis itu dēngan hamba tuan hēndlak bēlajar dan mēlihat dari-pada sēgala ubatan vang di-jalankan di atas sēgala manusia dan makhlok dēngan izin kadam tuan juga pērtēmukan hamba tuan. Dēmi shaikh Abdullah tua mēnlēnggar kata dan kēhēndlak murid-nya itu, maka ia pun tērtawa kata-nya, "Tiada dapat tuan hamba bērtēmu dēngan pēnghulu shaitan dan iblis itu, nēschaya habis-lah tētinggal sēgala ajal dan ibadat tuan hamba ka-pada Allah taala di-bawakan ka-pada jalan vang sēsat." Maka sēmbah shaikh Abdullah ka-pada guru-nya, "Biar-lah ia hamba-mu tinggalkan dahulu, mēlainkan hamba pohonkan bēri-lah izin akan hamba hēndlak bērjalan mēlihat sēgala pēruatan itu, boleh-lah hamba tuan kētahui sakalian-nya." Maka kata guru-nya, "Jikalau dēmikian, pērgi-lah tuan ka-tēngah padang di-bawah pohon kayu yang bēsar itu dēngan sēgala pakaian tuan hamba jangan tinggal barang suatu jua pun. Ada pun kētika waktu sunyi tēngah hari sēdikit nēschaya datang-lah ia yang bērnama pēnghulu shaitan iblis itu, insha'llah taala sēperti rupa manusia juga, bērtanya-lah tuan hamba barang yang di-kēhēndlaki ka-pada-nya." Tēlah dēmikian maka tuan shaikh Abdullah pun bērmohon-lah ka-pada guru-nya pērgi makan minum lalu mēmakan dēngan sa-lēngkap pakaian dan mēngambil ayer sēmbahyang lalu bērjalan mēnuju ka-bawah pohon kayu bēsar itu dudok dēngan sa-orang diri-nya sērta mēmbacha ayat koran. Ada pun tuan shaikh Abdullah itu sa-tēlah sudah bērjalan murid-nya itu, maka ia pun mēngambil aver sēmbahyang dua rakaat satu salam sērta mēngangkatkan tangan mēminta doa ka-pada Allah subhana wataala pinta di-pērtēmukan shaitan iblis itu dēngan murid-nya yang dudok mēnanti di-bawah pohon kayu bēsar itu. Sa-tēlah sudah ia mēmbacha doa hajat pula. Bērmula shaikh Abdullah imani itu ia dudok-lah di-bawah pohon kayu itu sampai-lah ka-pada waktu rēmbang matahari sambil mēmbacha koran dēngan pērlahan-lahan tiada bērhénti, tiada juga datang-nya makim sangat di-bacha-nya koran itu. Hata sa-kētika datang-lah bunyi sēperti orang bē-

jalan datang ménampar pipi yang kanan dengan amat keras sèpak-nya tèrlalu sakit rasa-nya. Maka di-paling ka-kiri ka-kanan tiada juga kéléhatan orang ménampar ia itu. Maka di-gosokkan héndak ménghilangkan sakit itu sa-bagai jua ia mémbacha koran itu tiada bérhenti mulut-nya. Sa-telah datang pula sèperti orang ménampar pipi-nya sa-bélah kiri juga dengan tèrlalu amat sakit-nya hingga tèrkéjut tiada di-lhat orang yang ménampar-nya itu. Maka ia pun sègéra bangun lari pulang, pada fikir-nya jika sakali lagi ia këna tampar itu, tèntu-lah matti ia. Maka ia pun sampai-lah datang ménghadap guru-nva. Maka di-tanya oleh guru-nva mèngapa tiada bértemu sèperti hajat yang di-kéhendaki itu. Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, " Sunggoh pun tiada bértemu tètapi sa-rasa bértemu-lah karna sa-hingga sèpak tampar-nya pun sèperti akan tèrhabut rasa-nya gigi hamba këdua bélah pipi." Maka kata guru-nva, " Apa juga tuan hamba kérjakan dudok itu?" Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, " Tiada apa-apa hanya diam juga dengan mémbacha ayat koran sahaja." Maka kata guru-nva, " Harus-lah tiada kéléhatan di-mata, karna ia takut dan bénchi tiada boleh mèndéngar ayat koran itu." Maka kata tuan shaikh Abdullah, " Tiada-lah hamba kétahui ia takut atau bénchi akan ayat koran itu hamba bacha pérlahan-pérlahan sahaja." Maka kata guru-nva, " Jikalau pérlahan sakali pun di-kétahui-nva juga nés-chaya undur-lah ia dari-pada kita." Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, " Biar-lah, jika dèmikian esok-lah hamba pèrgi pula bérdiám akan diri hamba dengan tiada bérkata-kata suatu pun." Maka shaikh Abdullah pun bérhenti-lah pada malam itu. Tèlah kéesokan hari-nva, maka shaikh Abdullah pun pèrgi-lah méminta izin ka-pada guru-nva lalu bérjalan-lah ia ka-pada pohon kavu. Maka guru-nva pun sèmbahyang pula sèperti dahulu itu. Maka shaikh Abdullah pun dudok-lah ménanti dengan bérdiám diri-nya tiada ia bérkata-kata suatu jua pun hingga sampai tengah hari rémbang waktu sunyi, maka datang-lah sa-orang shaikh yang bérjanggut panjang hingga ménvapu ka-pèrut-nya sèrta dengan besar panjang. Maka pakaian-nya sèrbani hijau dan baju jubah hijau sèrta ada suatu tongkat ibi-tangan-nya, tèrlalu-lah hebat laku-nya mémberi dahshat ka-pada yang mélihat-nya. Maka sèrta ia datang itu ia mémberi salam ka-pada shaikh Abdullah. Maka sègéra di-sahut oleh shaikh Abdullah, sèrta kata-nya, " Siapa juga tuan hamba ini?" Maka jawab-nva, " Bukan-kan tuan hamba bérhajat héndak bértemu dengan hamba?" Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, " Tuan hamba-kah pènghulu shaitan iblis itu?" Maka kata-nva, " Hamba-lah pènghulu sègala shaitan iblis. Aya jua kéhendak tuan hamba ka-pada hamba ini?" Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, " Hajat hamba héndak bérgeru ka-pada tuan hamba." Sabagai mana dapat tuan hamba héndak bérgeru ka-ada hamba karna mana-mana yang tiada tuan hamba gëmar, itu-lah yang hamba kérjakan sa-hari-hari ini néschaya kótéguran-lah tuan hamba sakalian pékérjaan hamba itu, tiada-lah boleh tuan hamba bérgeru karna bérlainan pérangai hamba dengan anak chuchu hamba sakalian sangat-lah

banyak di-dalam alam dunia ini." Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, "Ajarkan-lah juga ka-pada hamba. Maka sakalian pérbuatan tuan hamba itu hamba turut-lah ikut kēhendak tuan hamba jikalau tiada, mana-tah dapat sa-suatu pélajaran itu?" Maka kata pěnghulu iblis, "Jika mau tuan hamba děmikian itu, ambil-lah tongkat hamba ini, pěgang di-tangan, mari-lah kita běrjalan." Sa-télah itu maka shaikh Abdullah pun sěgera měngambil tongkat itu, lalu měnurut di-bělakang iblis běrjalan tiada kělihatan ka-pada matanya. Maka pérjalanan yang sa-bulan itu měnjadi sa-saat juu pěrgi-nya, jikalau malam kělam ka-pada manusia maka chérah těrang ka-pada-nya. Maka běrjalan-lah kědua-nya masok ka-dalam suatu kampong rumah yang baik datang-datang sahaja pěnghulu shaitan anak chuchu-nya sudah ada hadzir běribu-ribu kěti banyak-nya. Maka tatkala itu tuan kampong itu těngah hěndak běrkělahi běrbabil sa-orang sa-kěrat kampong dan dusun itu. Maka anak chuchu kědua pihak sama banyak. Maka pěnghulu shaitan pun měnyuroh anak chuchu-nya běrhimpun běrkěliling itu dari-pada kědua pihak kaum itu pun di-hunjain-nva děngan rahišia vang raib oleh pěnghulu iblis itu di-suroh běrkělahi. Télah jadi sakalian-nva běrbunoh-bunoh děngan sorak těmpék běrgémuroh bunvi-nva děngan tiada di-kětahui oleh manusia dan sa-těngah měmimum darah-nva sa-hingga habis mati sěgala laki-laki kědua kaum itu. Maka sampai di-suroh dan di-hunjikan ka-pada anak pérempuan dan ibu sěgala yang mati měnuntuti bela anak laki-laki dan sandara kědua pihak. Maka jadi běrkělahi pula sěgala pérempuan vang těramat ramai-nva sampai běrbunoh-bunoh pula tiada měmbéri takut dan ngěri lagi sěgala pérempuan itu měměgang sěnjata dan měnikam sěnjata-nva dari-pada běsar fitěnah shaitan iblis itu hingga habis-lah sakalian-nya rěbah běrkěhantaran. Maka těringgal-lah kampong dusun itu tiada běrorang lagi. Maka běrjalan pula pěnghulu shaitan iblis ka-pada orang těmpat vang lain, tinggal-lah anak chuchu-nya di-těmpat itu. Maka sampai-lah ia ka-těmpat orang běrjual běli dari-pada sěrba dagangan dan makanan, dan apabila sampai ka-pada těmpat vang chayer di-situ-lah yang amat banyak berak kěnching-nva sěrta di-suroh anak chuchu-nya měreka itu. Maka běrjalan pula pěnghulu iblis itu sampai-lah ka-pada sa-orang pérempuan yang baik rupa paras-nva, maka kata-nya, "Sěkarang aku hěndak měmbacha kitab-ku." Maka di-hampir děkat pérempuan itu, lalu di-isharatkan oleh pěnghulu iblis děngan di-selakkan kain di-dada-nva, lalu di-tolakkan sorang laki-laki yang muda běrkata-kata dan běrgurau sěnda děngan pérempuan itu. Sa-kétika datang laki-nva pérempuan itu, Maka marah-lah ia langsung měnchari běrkělahi děngan orang itu. Maka sěgera di-suroh ka-pada anak chuchu-nva měngachum orang itu suroh běrtikam. Maka jadi běrbunoh-bunohan orang itu. Maka běrjalan pula pěnghulu iblis itu lalu kata-nva, "Aku hěndak měngaji sadikit di-sini." Maka di-hampiri ka-pada orang tengah běrmain judi, mana vang alah di-suroh-nya jual gadai sěgala kain baju-nya sěrta sěgala harta běnda-nya suroh lawan juga běrjudi

itu. Maka datang-lah marah orang yang alah itu karna banyak sangat ia tēlah habis itu mau-lah ia mati dari-pada hidup rasa-nya, hēndak pulang pun harta anak istēri sudah habis. Maka di-achum pula oleh iblis itu mana yang alah di-suroh bēr hutang pula pada orang yang lain. Maka marah-lah orang itu mēng hunus kēris pada tangan orang lain bērtikaman mēnjadi ramai-lah orang yang bērjudi itu bērtikam sama sēndiri-nya. Sa-tēlah tētu-lah pēng-ajar-an pēnghulu iblis itu, maka ia undur-lah dari-pada tēmpat itu, pērgi pula ka-pada suatu kēlai sa-orang saudagar yang bēsar lagi pandai ia mēniaga. Maka banyak-lah dagang sēntēri datang ka-kēlai itu bērjuał bēli sēgala dagangan. Maka saudagar itu pun ada-lah ia mēnaroh kati kēchil satu dan bēsar satu dan mēnaroh chupak kēchil bēsar. Maka ia pun bērtimbang dan bērsukat dēngan hak kēchil itu dan mēnērima dēngan hak bēsar itu. Dēmi di-lihat oleh dagang yang di-tēmpat saudagar itu bērjuał bēli akan hal pērangai saudagar itu dēmikian, maka di-achum oleh pēnghulu shaitan itu akan orang itu jangan bēri saudagar itu mēmbuat chupak kēchil itu. Dēmi saudagar itu mēnēngar kata orang dagang itu maka di-achum-nya oleh pēnghulu iblis akan saudagar dēngan rahsia raib tiada di-kētahui oleh orang. Maka saudagar itu pun sa-konvong mēmaki dēngan kata tutur tiada bērkētahuan. Maka datang-lah marah orang dagang itu lalu mēng-hunus kēris mēnikam dada saudagar itu luka akan mati. Maka ada-lah saudagar itu banyak anak chuchu-nya. Maka sakalian-nya pun datang bērtikam dēngan orang dagang itu: dēmikian juga orang dagang banvak kawan-nya. Maka bērhimpun-lah sakalian-nya sama bērtikam sa-hingga mati bērtimbun-timbun bērusong kēmatian pulang ka-rumah-nya masing-masing. Maka hal sau-dagar itu luka sampai pēchah kēpala-nya lalu mati di-tanamkan orang. Maka bērbunyi-lah suara dari dalam kubur saudagar itu dēngan kata-nya, " Kati kēchil, kati bēsar, gantang kēchil gantang bēsar " yang dēmikian itu sampai tujoh hari tujoh malam, dēmikian-lah orang yang mēnurut hawa nafsu shaitan iblis dēngan haloba dan tama' akan harta orang, dēmikian-lah di-pēroleh-nya mēnjadi rakan shaitan iblis itu. Maka di-bawa-nya ka-dalam nuraka. Maka pēnghulu iblis bērjalan pula bērsama-sama tuan shaikh Abdullah itu sampai-lah ka-pada suatu hutan tēmpat pēn-churi mēnyembunyikan diri-nya sa-puloh sa-bēlas orang hingga bēbērapa tahun ia diam di-dalam hutan itu sampai bērtimbun-timbun sēgala jēnis yang di-churi-nya itu. Maka tatkala itu ia sakalian tēngah mēmbahagikan harta. Maka kata sa-orang, " Eng-kau banyak," kata sa-orang, " Aku ini sadikit." Maka jadi bērbantah-lah sakalian-nya. Maka kata iblis, " Biar-lah aku hēndak bēri ia sakalian mēnjadi pērgaduhan." Maka di-hunjamikan pada hati mēreka itu dēngan ngatan yang jahat. Maka bērbunoh-bunohan-lah mōreka itu sama sēndiri-nya. Ada pun sakalian itu bērtikam dēngan kējamikan mata-nya sōperti babi luka-lah rupa-nya tērlalu-lah ramai anak chuchu shaitan itu bērsorak dan bēr-tēpok tangan dēngan tēmek oleh sēbab sakalian-nya pēnchuri itu

telah mengikut ajaran hingga sampai berkaparan mayat sakalian orang itu. Maka penghulu iblis pun berjalan pula dengan shaikh Abdullah masok ka-dalam sa-buah negeri. Maka kata penghulu iblis, "Im hamba hendak pergi ka-musjid hamba," lalu ia masok ka-pajak chandu. Maka banyak-lah ia berjumpa dengan orang main-pudi dan makan chandu, itu-lah nama-nya misjid shaitan. Sa-telah itu maka berjalan-lah pula ia kedua maha bertemu dengan bêberat a perempuan muda-muda lalu di-hampiri dan di-suroh-nya memulut kejahatan. Apabila sampai bagai kehendak shaitan itu, maka anak chuchu-nya yang banyak-banyak itu pun suka-lah serta menepok tangan dengan tempek sorak-nya. Sa-telah itu maka ia berjalan pula sampai sa-buah kampung rumah orang besar yang sangat dzalim dan lagi menteri ka-pada raja negeri itu. Maka ramai-lah orang berhimpun mengadap bertanya hukum hak-nya di-ambil orang; dan sa-orang bertanya hukum dusun tanah kampung rumah-nya di-ambil orang; dan sa-tengah bertanya akan perahu-nya di-situ orang tiada mahu pulangkan balek; dan sa-orang bertanya hamba-nya di-larikan orang di-perluatkan bini-nya. Sa-telah itu maka datang-lah penghulu shaitan di-hampiri dudok pada kadzi di-susur telinga-nya kadzi itu lalu di-hunjamikan rahsia pada hati kadzi itu segera harta orang itu di-suroh-nya himpulkan ambil ka-senma-nya dari-pada segera jenis orang yang bertanya itu bawa ka-rumah kadzi itu. Maka oleh penghulu iblis di-surohkan anak chuchu-nya, sakalian pergi ambil harta benda dan anak istri-nya dan hamba sabaya-nya di-bawa masok ka-kampungnya; dan jikalau rada orang yang besar harta itu terduduk sakali pun di-suroh-nya ambil juga bawa pulang ka-rumah-nya; maka dikérjakan orang-lah. Dengan sa-ketika itu juga berhimpun kapada rumah kadzi itu di-buat oleh haloba dan tama' akan harta orang yang tiada dengan sa-benar-nya itu. Maka pergi-lah penghulu shaitan ka-pada tuan empunya harta laki-laki dan perempuan dan ka-pada sakalian yang ada bichara antara kedua pehak itu yang menuntut jua harta-nya dan yang menahan tuntut itu. Maka tiada mau kadzi itu jatohkan hukum. Maka tiba-tiba di-himpun ambil segera jenis harta itu. Saketika maka datang-lah sakalian meminta di-kembalikan segera harta-nya itu. Maka kadzi itu pun tiada berkata-kata lagi hingga masok-lah ka-rumah-nya hendak makan nasi. Maka tiada ia tertunggu yang empunya harta itu mengatakan hendak masok makan nasi; maka sa-konyong-konyong rajib-lah kadzi itu masok ka-rumah-nya. Maka pada fikiran tuan yang empunya harta itu akan kembali harta-nya. Maka datang-lah marah sakalian-nya itu, lalu menghunus senjata-nya mengamok masok ka-rumah kadzi itu. Maka kadzi itu pun mati-lah tiada sempat ia makan nasi lagi. Maka akan anak chuchu-nya dan sabaya-nya ramai-lah sakalian-nya bertikam tikam dengan orang mengamok itu dan berburuh-buruh tiada-lah sempat segera orang yang barapan menteri itu hendak menolong dan memeliharakkan rumah kampung terbakar itu karna banyak sangat orang mengamok. Dan menteri itu pun mati-lah di-dalam ter-

bakar dan kampung rumahnya habis terbakar menjadi abu angin. Demikian itu perolehnya orang yang haloba dan tama' itu. Maka penghulu shaitan itu pun berjalan-lah pula dengan Shaikh Abdullah itu pergi ka-pada sa-buah negeri; maka bertemu-lah dengan orang takir méminta sedekah lima orang di-dalam hutan rimba sesat yang tiada sampai ka-pada tempat segalah manusia itu. Maka masing-masing berdukong segalah perbekalan makaman. Maka bertemu-lah fakir itu dengan sa-pohon kavu berbuah dan berbunga emas merah dan perak dari-pada jérdu-nya hingga sampai kapuehok-nya kavu itu yang bersangkutan gelang subang dan kerongchong gendit dan dari-ada pendang agok sa-génap rauting dahan-nya itu. Maka berhenti-lah lima orang takir itu di-bawah pohon itu. Maka penghulu shaitan pun hampir-lah ka-pada-nya. Maka kata takir itu, "Apa juga kita chari dari-ada sa-buah negeri ka-pada sa-buah negeri, bukan-kah kita ménchari emas perak? maka sekarang bertemu-lah dengan kita emas perak yang tiada terbawa oleh kita. Apa juga ruja bichara kita ini?". Maka di-hunjangkan oleh penghulu shaitan itu dengan rahi-sia raib pada hati fakir itu, di-suroh tinggal segalah perbekalan makaman itu. Maka jadi muafakat mereka itu dengan tiada sikir himat-nya membuangkan segalah makaman yang di-dalam lokas-nya dengan kesukaan hati kelima-nya itu. Maka di-ambil-nya segalah harta yang berkenan pada hati-nya masing-masing lalu di-buloh-nya ka-dalam bekasan-nya dukong ka-atas belakang-nya. Di-dalam itu pun sa-tengah orang itu berjalang juga ka-atas pohon itu di-lihat-nya banyak juga lagi yang berkenan pada hati-nya, lalu kembali pula di-ambil-nya di-sangkutkan pada sa-génap leher-nya. Maka di-pesan oleh penghulu iblis ka-pada anak chuchu-nya di-suroh turut binasakan serta sesatkan sakalian jalan-nya. Maka di-turut-lah oleh kaum shaitan itu akan takir lima orang itu. Sa-telah itu maka penghulu iblis itu berjalan-lah hendak masuk ka-dalam negeri orang. Maka bertemu-lah dengan sa-orang yang bertapa elmu seher al-shabid hendak jadi pahlawan dan hulubalang. Maka ia bertapa sangat keras pertapaan-nya. Maka penghulu shaitan pun menampakkan dirinya seperti sa-orang shaikh berjanggut panjang sampai ka-dadan-nya berserban hijau berjubah hijau membawa sa-luji yang bernama buah delima di-tangan-nya serta di-hampiri dekat lalu membentri salam. Maka orang itu pun segera-lah membukakan mata-nya menyahuti salam itu serta kata-nya, "Siaya tuan hamba ini?" Maka kata penghulu shaitan, "Hamba-lah yang hendak menyampaikan segalah kenhendak hati tuan hamba makan-lah buah delima ini." Maka segera-lah di-ambil oleh orang bertapa itu di-lihatnya berchahaya-chahaya buah delima itu. Maka di-kovak di-ambil biji-nya lalu di-masukkan ka-dalam mulut-nya. Serta termasok sampai ka-rengongan maka menjadi klem mata-nya, tiada-lah sedar akan diri-nya menjadi gila-lah orang bertapa. Maka penghulu shaitan itu pun raib-lah di-mata-nya dan buah delima yang di-tangan-nya itu pun hilang-lah. Maka orang bertapa itu pun bertempak dan melompat berlari-lari ka-sana ka-mari di-dalam

hutan itu jadi gila buru-biru. Maka pēnghulu shaitan itu pun masok-lah ka-dalam nēgēri orang bērtēmu dēngan suatu bandarsah tēmpat sēgala budak-budak mēngaji. Maka pēnghulu shaitan pun mēndēkati sēgala kanak-kanak itu di-hunjamikan di-dalam batinnya dēngan kējadian sa-mata-mata. Maka budak itu pun habis-lah di-tinggalkan sēgala pēngajian pērgi bērmain dan yang sa-tengah pulang ka-pada ibu bapa-nya mēnjaril marah-lah guru-nya di-panggil anak murid-nya di-pukul. Maka apabila di-dēngar pula oleh budak-budak yang lain kawan-nya kēna pukul itu maka lari lah ia dan di-suroh panggil oleh guru-nya akan ibu bapa-nya suruh mēmbawa anak-nya. Apabila datang maka di-pukul oleh guru-nya itu di-hadapan ibu bapa-nya. Maka marah-lah ibu bapa-nya budak-budak itu, bērbantah-lah hingga bērpanjangan gadoh-nya. Maka mana budak yang mahu mēngaji lagi di-ajak oleh guru-nya bawa sa-bilah sa-orang parang masok ka-hutan mēnēbang kavu. Maka budak-budak itu pun sa-tengah jatoh pokok jadi tērgēliat sa-tengah-nya di-timpa oleh kavu. Maka apabila ia pulang ka-rumah-nya bērkhabar ka-pada ibu bapa-nya guru sudah bērkērja maka di-ambil oleh ibu bapa anak-anak-nya itu tiada bēri mēngaji pada guru itu, dan di-sērahkan mēngaji ka-pada lain guru pula. Maka ada pula sa-tengah budak-budak itu di-bawa oleh iblis mē-lihat sēgala pērmainan. Maka di-chari oleh ibu bapa-nya ka-rumah guru-nya tiada bōrtēmu, langsung chari ka-bangsal orang bērmain-main wavang. Sa-telah bērtēmu di-ajak pulang. Maka kata anak-anak itu "Nauti-lah sa-bēntar hēndak mēlihat raja dan dato Mamibang itu ramai sungzoh." Maka ibu bapa-nya pun pērkēnan-kan pula. Maka dudok-lah ia sama mēlihat dēngan anak-nya tērlalu-lah ramai-nya. Maka jadi lupa-lah sēgala makan minum tiada sēdar ia sakalian dari-pada sangat kēsukaan-nya sampai ka-pada hak harta rumah pun di-churi oleh orang tiada ia sēdar. Maka guru budak-budak itu pun sēndiri pērgi mēnchari anak murid-nya, dēnikian-lah di-pēbuat shaitan iblis sa-hingga sa-tengah orang tiada dapat sa-suatu pēlajaran jua pun sampai matinya. Sa-telah itu maka tērlalu-lah suka hati-nya pēnghulu shaitan itu sērta kata-nya, "Itu-lah pēngajian yang sēmpurna supaya ia boleh tolong sakalian manusia ka-dalam nuraka jāhanam." Maka ia pun bērjalan pula lalu bērtēmu dēngan sa-orang bunting yang tiada pērnah bēranak lagi dan laki-nya pun tiada bēranak pula. Maka si-bunting itu tēlah sampai bulan-nya, maka kēdua-nya sangat-lah bērniyat bērkēhēndak akan anak itu. Maka kata pēng-hulu shaitan ka-pada orang-nya hantu aver, "Hēndak-lah ēngkau pērdayakan pērēmpuan itu dēngan tēmpayan karun yang di-dalam aver sungai." Maka kata hantu aver, "Baik-lah." Maka hantu aver itu mērupakan diri-nya satu tuan shaikh yang tua bērpakaian puteh pērgi bērdiri di-ulu laki pērēmpuan itu, kata-nya, "Hai laki-laki, bawa pērēmpuan-mu pērgi ka-sungai tēmpat yang bōr-lubok itu, ambil sa-biji tēmpayan yang bērisi emas merah, boleh-lah ēngkau bērbini sa-orang lagi yang elok rupa paras-nya dari-pada pērēmpuan-mu yang ada itu." Maka kata laki-laki itu di-

dalam mimpi-nva, " Bagimana aku hēndak pērbuatkan bini aku itu, ia hēndak bēranak karna sudah sampai bulan-nya? " Maka kata orang tua itu, " Bawa oleh-mu pērgi mēnjala barangkali datang tēmpayan itu di-dalam jala-mu. Maka sēgéra-lah ēngkau tolakkan bini-mu ka-dalam lubok itu. Maka ambil-lah tēmpayan itu. Tēlah dēmikian bērturut-turut tiga malam datang." Maka di-bawa-lah oleh laki-laki itu pērēmpuan-nya pērgi ka-sungai tēmpat bērlubok itu, di-lihat-nva sunggoh ada tēmpayan itu bēr-mēniideh datang-nva baharu hēndak di-pēgang. Maka tēmpayan itu pun mēnyēmbunyikan rupa-nva tēnggēlam sa-bēntar datang pula. Dēngan hal yang dēmikian pērēmpuan itu pun tundok mēlihat tēmpayan itu. Maka laki-nya pun champak jala-nya di-sa-bēlah tangan, dan tangan yang sa-bēlah lagi itu mēnolakkam bini-nya ka-dalam sungai itu lalu sēgéra ia mēluchut akan tali jala itu sērta mēmēgang mulut tēmpayan karun. Sa-tēlah tēr-pēgang-lah tēmpayan itu maka di-lihat pula oleh sa-orang-orangan raja nēgéri itu lalu di-maalumkan ka-pada raja-nya. Maka raja itu pun suroh ambil pada orang itu. Maka orang itu pun tiada apa kata-nva; maka tēmpayan karun itu pulang ka-pada raja: dan istéri vang di-kaseh itu pun tēlah mati, dan hēndak mēlihat anak-nya dēngan bēriat kaul itu pun hilang-lah, dan jala-nya hilang pula. Maka kēhēndak-nva itu pun tiada sampai: dēmikian di-pērbuat oleh pēnghulu iblis itu. Maka pēnghulu iblis pun bēr-jalan pula ka-tēm̄at yang bērnama masjid-nya tēngah ramai orang mēlihat wayang dan mēnurunkan bantu. Maka kēhēndak-nya orang itu hēndak bērlaga kērbau dēngan sēgala bunyi-bunyian. Maka anak chuchu iblis itu pun bērhimpun-lah bēribu-ribu mēm-bēri rahsia vang raib ka-pada sēgala manusia mana yang jauh di-surop-nva dēkat mēlihat wayang dan bērlaga kērbau itu. Maka bērhimpun-lah sēgala manusia sa-hingga tinggal sēgala amal dan ibadat yang sa-bēnar-nva dan pēkērjaan nafkah diri-nya pun tēr-tinggal-lah, dēmikian di-rasok-nva oleh pēnghulu iblis itu mana yang suka mēngikut sakalian kēhēndak-nya; maka orang itu tēlah mēndapat chēlaka-lah.

Sa-bērmula maka ada-lah fakir lima orang yang mēndukong harta itu sa-tēlah kēluar ia dari pohon kavu itu, tiba-tiba sēsat-lah ia sakalian sa-rasa susah-lah ia dēngan tiada makan minum. Maka tērus-lah hampir kampong dusun orang. Maka kēlima-nva tiada tērlangkah kaki hēndak bērjalan, lalu rēbah tidur. Maka di-dalam lima orang itu, ada sa-orang vang kuat boleh bērjalan. Maka kata-nya, " Biar-lah aku masok pēkan pasar bēli dari-pada barang makanan bawa mari bēri ka-pada mika sakalian." Maka masing-masing pun mēngambil dari-pada sa-orang sadikit harta di-dalam dukong-nva di-bērikan ka-pada sa-orang itu. Maka ia pun bērjalan-lah masok pēkan sērta di-bēli-nva apa-apa yang di-kēhēndaki-nva. Maka datang-lah iblis mēm-bēri ia tama' dan hal-loba akan harta kawan-nva. Maka datang-lah fikiran-nva, " Baik-lah aku ambil sa-orang ka-pada aku sahaja sakalian harta kawan-ku itu." Maka di-bēli-nya tēpong di-upah-nya orang bērbuat roti

yang baik-baik, ada-lah empat biji roti di-buboh-nya rachun maka di-asingkan dari-*đ* ada roti yang lain itu. Telah itu lalu di-bawanya ka-pada kawan-nya empat orang. Maka keempat pun ternaluh suka berokeh makanaan itu, lalu makai-lah kemanat-nya. Satulah sudah makan menjadi kénélah makaran habis tidur. Sakéтиka sedar bangun sakalan-nya mémakan pula maka makau kélima-nya hingga habis roti itu hanya tinggal lagi empat biji jua itu. Maka di-surohi-nya oleh kawan yang tama' itu akan mémakan roti yang lain itu habis sakali; maka tiada mau oleh kawan-nya. Maka datang-lah marah kawan-nya yang keempat itu lalu dipenggang tangan-nya ka-pada roti itu lalu makai-lah bersama-sama keempat dan yang khaivat makan jua oleh sebab marah malu itu. Maka mati-lah klima-nya berkabar dan tiba-tiba harta sekabut itu, terhantar di-tanah akan habuan orang lain. Maka dönikian-lah jadi-nya mèngikut tama' dan haloba jadi nafsu shaitan ramanya.

Ada pun penghulu shaitan dengan shaikh Abdulllah lepas ia keluar dari misjid orang pébagi körbau itu. Maka ia baru mesok ka-pada suatu kampong rumah yang besar sa-orang saudagar yang bérbiní empat dan bérgundek empat menjadi délaian orang itu masing-masing bangsa négeri jika tidur saudagar itu, maka istéri-nya pun tidur bérkéliming tiada bérjauh lagi dengan dia. Maka datang-lah penghulu shaitan di-béri-nya suatu rabsia yang raih ka-pada pérémpuan yang délapan itu béri mati shahuat-nya. Maka témasok ka-dalam hati kédélapan orang pérémpuan itu datang muatakat dengan pérangai yang baik kédélapan-nya ménchari ubat buboh-nya sa-orang sadikit di atas saudagar itu. Maka saudagar itu pun tiada-lah kuasa lagi shahuat-nya menjadi tiada bérguna lagi ka-pada ségala pérémpuan. Maka bini saudagar itu habis-lah bérjahat dengan orang lain dönikian-lah ménorut hawa nafsu shaitan.

Ada pun penghulu shaitan sa-telah sudah ia mémasokkan jérémpuan yang délapan itu, maka ia pun pérgi pulu ka-pada sa-orang saudagar yang lain sa-bagai rupa saudagar itu juga, tépapi istéri-nya sa-orang sabaja. Maka datang sa-orang ménjual pérémpuan yang amat chantek rupa-nya, ruteh kuning panjang nipis tépapi ada juling mata-nya. Maka kata kawan-kawan saudagar itu "Jangan tuan hamba beli pérémpuan ini, akhir-nya jahat sangat." Maka di-dalam hati saudagar itu sangat-lah bérkéran akan pérémpuan itu. Maka ia pun ménmbeli-lah pérémpuan itu lalu di-bawanya mak ka-rumah-nya, di-buat béndahari pun tempat pénimpan ségala harta. Maka pérgi-lah pérémpuan béndahari ka-pada saudagar bérkhidmat. Maka kata saudagar, "Engkan pérgi-lah ka-pada jérémpuan-ku," lalu ia pérgi ka-pada istéri saudagar itu kata-nya, "Tuan pérémpuan kaseh-ku ka-*đ* ada saudagar itu ia sangat jahat karna hamba bérjumpa ia bérjahat dengan sa-orang pérémpuan muda di-kédati-nya." Maka pérémpuan saudagar itu pun ménmaroh sakit hati ka-pada suami-nya, kata-nya "Ingat-ingat tuan saudagar karna tuan pérémpuan bénak ménbuloh tuan

saudagar, karna ia ada mĕnaroh sa-orang laki-laki yang muda ada sekarang ini." Maka saudagar itu pun marah-lah akan istéri-nya. Maka pĕrgi pula pĕrĕmpuan bĕndahari ka-pada istéri saudagar pula mĕngajarkan, "Hĕndak-lah tuan pĕrĕmpuan jika kasih akan tuan saudagar tengah hari apabila tuan saudagar tidur lena itu ambil pĕnyukur tajam andam janggut saudagar itu, kasih-lah tuan saudagar akan tuan pĕrĕmpuan." Sa-tĕlah kĕesokan hari-nya datang lah saudagar itu tulur sĕrta hĕndak mĕndĕngar rahsia istéri-nya. Maka kĕtika itu pĕnghulu shaitan pun hampir-lah ka-pada isteri-nya itu. Maka pĕrĕmpuan bĕndahari itu pun sĕgĕra mĕmbĕri sa-bilah pisau chukur kĕpala di-ambil istéri saudagar pĕrgi hampir kĕpala saudagar itu tidur dudok hĕndak mĕngandam janggut. Maka saudagar itu pun bĕrasa isteri-nya hampir kĕpala-nya sĕrta di-rasai janggut-nya di-chapai oleh isteri-nya sĕrta pula pisau di-tangan-nya. Maka ia pun sĕgĕra mĕmbukakan mata di-lihat-nya "tĕntu-lah pĕrĕmpuan mi hĕndak mĕnyĕmbéleh leher-ku"; lalu bangun saudagar itu mĕnchapai kĕris di-tikam isteri-nya dengan sakali tikam jua mati-lah. Maka datang-lah gĕmpar mĕngatakan saudagar itu mĕmbunoh isteri-nya; lalu datang itu bapa sanak saudara isteri-nya hĕndak mĕnikam ka-pada saudagar itu. Maka saudagar itu pun mati-lah bĕrsama dengan isteri-nya vang tiada empuvya anak itu, bĕrtimbun-timbun harta sakalian habuan orang sahaja. Maka itu-lah rupa kitab shaitan vang tĕramat baik hukum adat maara-nya dan hĕrti-nya pĕrĕmpuan yang juling mata kuning yang bĕngkak di-dadla-nya itu. Maka ia-lah yang tĕlah khatam pĕngajian shaitan itu.

Maka pĕnghulu shaitan kĕdua-nya pun kĕluar-lah dari nĕgĕri itu mĕnuju sa-buah kota raja yang bĕrtĕntangan dengan laut; maka bĕrtemu-lah dengan nĕgĕri raja Kamishdzur nama-nya dua bĕrsaudara dengan raja Kamishkar nama saudara-nya lagi dengan bĕsar nĕgĕri-nya sĕrta dengan banyak rayat-nya. Maka ada-lah ka-pada raja Kamishdzur itu sa-orang anak-nya pĕrĕmpuan yang baik rupa paras-nya. Maka bĕbĕrapa banyak anak raja-raja hĕndak mĕminang tiada di-térima oleh raja Kamishdzur; maka datang-lah marah atas-nya itu. Maka tiada orang raja di-dalam tiga buah nĕgĕri vang bĕsar-bĕsar jua vang pĕrtama raja Kishar Alam namanya sa-buah nĕgĕri vang kĕdua raja Pĕkĕrmia Dewa nama-nya nĕgĕri bĕsar jua kĕrajaan-nya, dan yang kĕtiga raja Usul Alam namanya itu pun sangat bĕsar kĕrajaan-nya. Maka sakalian itu mĕminang tiada di-térima oleh raja Kamishdzur. Maka ia sakalian pun pulang-lah dengan marah-nya sĕrta di-suroh raja Kamishdzur pĕrkukohkan sĕgala kota parit pun tiada mĕmbĕri indah pada hati raja Kamishdzur. Maka ka-pada suatu masa raja Kamishdzur pun hĕndak-lah bĕkĕrja mĕmbavar kaul nadzar-nya mĕnyĕmbah bĕrlala-nya yang bĕsar sĕperti pĕrut kĕrbau di-pĕrbuat dari-pada tĕmbikar sĕrta mĕnghimpunkan sĕgala pĕrmainan ya-itu pĕrmainan api juga. Maka tengah ramai raja Kamishdzur bĕrmain-main bĕrgĕmuroh gĕgak gĕmpita bunyi-nya stang malam tiada bĕrhentî chĕrah chuacha sĕperti siang dengan sĕgala tanglong pĕlita. Maka

pada kétika itu sampai-lah pěnghulu shaitan iblis itu dengań anak chuchu-nva pěnghulu-lah isi něgéri itu kata-nva, " Baharu-lah kita běrtemu dengań misjid kita ini, boleh-lah kita sakalian běrbuat amal ibadat di-sini." Sa-télah itu maka pěrgi-lah pěnghulu shaitan masok ka-dalam mulut běrhala itu lalu běrsuru dengań sa-habis-habis kuat-nva sěperti bunyi guroh yang běsar sampai kěděngaran-lah ka-pada sakalian orang di-dalam něgéri itu, kata-nva, " Hěndak-lah ēngkau, hai raja Kamishdzur, siapkan sěgala kělengkapan pěrangan kěluar-lah sěgéra karna sudah ada datang raja tiga buah něgéri itu hěndak mělanggar; maka dengań pěnolong aku měnang-lah ēngkau." Maka ia pun diam-lah tiada běrkata-kata lagi. Děmi di-děngar oleh raja Kamishdzur dengań sěgala měnteri hulubalang, maka masing-masing pun běrlari datang měnyembah dan měrangkak měnyungkur ka-tanah pinta di-měnangkan dari-pada sěturu musoh yang datang itu. Maka datang-lah sěgala makanan běrtimbun-timbun sěperti bukit di-hadapan běrhala itu karna sa-umur-nva běrhala itu tiada pěrnah běrkata-kata. Maka datang-lah měnteri vang běrnama Chang Měshteri ka-pada raja Kamishdzur, kata-nva, " Baik juga, tuanku, kita suruh solo pěrgi lihat musoh yang datang itu sěperti titah raja tuban kita vang amat běsar." Maka titah raja Kamishdzur, " Benar-lah sěperti kata tuan itu tětapi kita di-dalam pěrmainan kěrja tuban kita tiada-lah sěmpat hěndak měnyiapkan sakalian itu." Maka měnteri itu pun měnyuroh orang pěrgi mělihat angkatan yang datang itu. Télab orang itu běrjalan maka raja Kamishdzur pun pěbuat-lah sa-buah rumah yang běsar lagi tinggi-nya lalu di-angkatkan běrhala itu ka-atas rumah vang di-pěbuat-nva itu dan běrhala kěchil-kěhil dato rakan běrkěliling-nya. Maka sěgala orang isi něgéri itu pun běrhimpun-lah měnyembah běrhala itu serta dengań raja-nva pun tiada-lah pulang ka-istana lagi dengań pěrmainan juga siang dan malam tiada-lah běrhonti sa-hingga lupa-lah raja Kamishdzur akan sěru laung běrhala itu.

Ada pun orang vang di-suroh pěrgi lihat angkatan musoh yang datang itu maka habis-lah di-tangkap oleh angkatan musoh vang datang. Maka datang-lah langgar-nva dengań tiada di-kětahui oleh raja Kamishdzur. Maka sakalian pun gěmpar-lah měngatakan musoh mělanggar itu dan sa-tengah měngatakan orang datang hěndak měramaikan pěrmainan itu karna něgéri itu běsar juga daerah-nya. Maka orang yang datang itu dari sa-bělah matahari mati kota-nva. Maka pada hari itu juga datang langgar raja Pěkěrma Dewa dengań angkatan vang amat běsar juga sa-bělah sělatan kota-nva itu pun děmikian juga kata-nva sa-tengah kata orang datang měramaikan pěrmainan raja-nva. Maka datang pula suatu angkatan lagi raja Usul Alan nama-nva itu pun běsar jua angkatan-nva di-pěbuat kota sa-bělah matahari hidup. Satélah siap-lah ka-ěmpat itu maka běrbuniyi-lah bědil měriam yang térlalu amat dahsat lagi yang měnděngar-nya lalu měněrkam masok ka-dalam ravat yang térlalu ramai dengań bunyi-bunyian itu masok měngamok dari sa-bělah utara. Maka tatkala itu masok-

lah pēngulu shaitan ka-dalam mulut bērhala itu lalu ia bērlaung "Hai raja Kamishdzur dan mēntéri ēngkau sakalian, bukan-kah musoh ēngkau sudah datang dēngan tiga kētumbokan itu masok mēngamok? Sēgéra-lah ēngkau kēluar dēngan pēnolong-ku tiada mēngapa." Sa-tēlah itu maka ia pun diam-lah tiada bērkata-kata lagi. Maka tatkala itu raja dēngan sēgala mēntéri hulubalang-nva tēngah mēnyēmbah bērhala-nva pinta tolong juga, sērta tērkējut mēndēngar suara bērhala itu. Maka masing-masing pun habis-lah bērtējun tingalkan rumah bērhala itu bērlari pulang ka-rumah-nya mēngambil sēnjata mēnērkam kēluar mēnchari pēng-hulu-nya raja Kamishdzur. Maka raja itu pun bērlari-lah masok ka-dalam kota bērdua saudara-nya, mēnyuroh katup pintu kota-nya: sēgala rumah yang di-luar kota itu pun habis-lah di-makan api. Maka banyak-lah orang yang tērbunoh dan tērtangkap. Maka ada-lah mēntéri yang bēsar ka-pada raja Kamishdzur itu ēmpat orang sa-orang bērnama Chang Mēshteri sa-orang bērnama Agam Jewa Mēshteri dan sa-orang nama-nya Ambilan Mēshteri, sa-orang bērnama Lanchang Mēshteri. Maka di-bawah mēntéri ēmpat itu ada-lah dua orang pula mēntéri bēsar, itu-lah harapan raja Kamishdzur. Dēmi di-lihat oleh Chang Mēshteri hal yang dēnikian itu, maka ia kēēmpat pun muafakat bichara hēndak mēndapatkan raja-nva dēngan rayat bala tēntēra-nva yang sadap. Maka bērlari-lah kēēmpat-nva dēngan alat sēnjata. Maka tiada dapat hēndak dēkat kota itu lagi karna musoh tēngah mēlawan pērang dan mēmbakar rumah. Maka ia kēēmpat pun mēnuju pintu hala ka-matahari naik baharu-lah lēpas masok kēēmpat-nva langsung naik ka-atas pēlarian kota mēngisi ubat bēdil pēluru mēriam sakalian itu sērta mēngatur sakalian orang. Sa-kētika maka bērtēmu-lah dēngan raja Kamishdzur kēdua bērsaudara itu tēngah mēnyuroh orang mēmasang sēgala bēdil mēriam-nva. Pada kētika itu lagi hari malam juga datang gēmpar itu. Dēmi tērjasang sēgala bēdil mēriam maka bērgēmuroh-lah bunyi-nya tiada-lah bērkētahuan lawan dēngan kawan lagi hingga chērah lapang di-makan oleh pēluru mēriam itu mana vang hampir kota itu. Maka sēmbah mēntéri Chang Mēshteri "Yang mana juga ini, tuanku?" Maka titah raja Kamishkar, "Tiada bērkētahuan raja-nva hēndak tuan hamba sa-tēngah tinggal di-dalam kota ini, sa-tēngah kēluar kērahkan sēgala rayat bala kita mana yang jauh-jauh sērta tēntukan raja yang mēlanggar ini." Maka sēmbah Agam Jewa Mēshteri dan mēntéri Ambilan Mēshteri, kēdua-nya pun naik kuda bērlari-lari kēluar dari sa-bēlah pintu matahari naik, lēpas kēluar di-suroh katup sa-mula pintu itu sērta di-suroh tunggu dēngan alat sēnjata. Maka ia pun pērgi-lah mēnhimpunkan sēgala rayat jauh-jauh dan yang pēchah bēlah itu.

Bērmula maka raja kētiga kētumbokan itu bērpērang-lah tēralu ramai bēramok-amokan sama sēndiri-nya karna orang nēgéri itu habis-lah mati dan tērtangkap sērta pula habis sēgala rumah tangga-nya itu tērbakar dan rumah bērhala itu pun habis-lah tērbakar dēngan bērhala sakalian hangus bērhamburan habok-nya

di-tiup oleh angin. Maka ada-lah kétiga kétumbukan melanggar itu tiada-lah di-kétauhui-nya atau iniatah datang-masing masing-masing itu menjadi datang langgar itu sama-sama datang kétiga-nya karna raja Kamishidzur itu tengah ramai dengan segala permainan itu, sebab itu-lah di-katasan orang datang méramatkan permainan ia itu menjadi kétiga raja tiga kétumbukan itu melanggar hendak ménada angkan hati siang menjadi haru-haru-lah dengan segala bédil mériam di atas pilaran kota itu. Maka hari pun siang-lah dan orang perang itu pun silih-satuan-lah surut-lah undur ka-bélaung masing-masing suka-nya ka-tembat perihentian nya. Maka baharu-lah raja Kishar Alan menyuroh orang tanpa khabar akan raja kedua kétumbukan itu raja mama. Maka maseng-maseng pun mengatakan raja-nya dan kéhendaknya datang langgar itu. Maka ravat maseng-maseng pun tungan sa-babagi lagi karna barvak yang telah mati. Maka bertimbuni-timbuni-lah bagai gurong dan darah-nya bagai laut oleh kebanvakai mati. Maka tiada-lah téribilang banyak-nya rumah yang terbakar sa-hingga menjadi padang lapang-nya. Sa-telah hari siang maka raja Kamishidzur pun lörhenti-lah dari-pada menyuroh orang mémasang bédil mériam itu, lalu dudok muafakat dengan mémenteri dan saudara-nya dari hal pékerjaan perang itu. Maka datang-lah penghulu shaitan dudok hampir télinga raja Kamishidzur membéri ahisia yang ratu menyuroh orang mengorek bumi yang bertentangan dengan kota raja Kishar Alan hendak di-bakar dengan ubat bédil sa-bélah matahari mati itu. Maka di-kérjakan orang karna hampir dengan kota raja Kamishidzur. Telah térap-lah pengajaran-nya pada raja itu maka penghulu shaitan pergi pula ka-tempat perihentian raja Usul Alan dari sa-bélah utara karna raja itu pun besar jua angkatan-nya: serta sampai dudok hampir télinga raja Usul Alan. Maka pada kétika itu raja tengah muatakah dengan mémenteri-hya henuak merosakkan kota raja Kamishidzur. Maka di-raisakan oleh penghulu shaitan suroh mengorek bumi tanah yang bertentangan dengan kota raja Kamishidzur suroh membakar sézala istana dan rumah kechil-kechil di-dalam kota itu dengan ubat bédil. Maka ségera di-kérjakan orang-lah tiada mau berlanjutan pékerjaan perang itu dan kéhendak hati Usul Alan itu jangan boleh ka-pada siapa pun tuan puteri anak raja Kamishidzur itu. Telah demikian hari pun tengah naik datang-lah langgar mémenteri besar kedua dengan mémenteri kédélapan kétumbukan kota perihentian raja kétiga itu dengan alat senjata dan kétundéraan-nya dari-pada gajah kuda. Maka pada satu-satu kétumbukan itu ada-lah berlaksa-laksa orang banyak-nya. Maka mémenteri sas-puloh itu pun datang-lah langgar mengamok ka-dalam téntera raja kétiga itu. Maka ségala raja itu pun masuk berperang tiada sempat lagi bersiapkan alat péperangan tèrlalu-lah gegak gimpita tiada sangka bunyi lagi dengan tempek sorak-nya. Maka bér-datang sembah mémenteri Chang Méshteri ka-pada raja Kamishidzur hendak mengeluarkan musoh itu. Maka di-béhar oleh raja Kamishidzur itu. Maka keluar-lah ia dengan mémenteri lulubalang dan

měnteri keduanya dengan segala raja-raja dengan alat senjata serta memalu gendang perperangan. Maka terdiri-lah tunggul panjipanji tanda raja keluar berperang terlalu-lah ramai-nya měnempoh měnverbu masok ka-dalam tentera raja Pekernia Dewa menjadi perang besar-lah segala ketumbukan itu tiada apa kedengaran hanya tempek sorak juga seperti akan kiamat laku-nya, dan lagi dengan tempoh měnempoh. Sa-ketika lagi lebu duli pun berbangkit-lah ka-udara dari-pada kaki gajah kuda itu bertambah dengan kělam kabut asap segala bedil itu tiada siapa mengenal siapa lagi. Maka jadi bertikam sama sendiri-lah, banyak yang mati antara keduanya. Maka bangkai-nya pun bertimbun-timbul seperti bukit dan darah pun mengilir seperti sungai. Maka segala kepala yang terpinggal itu pun seperti buah kělapa yang gugur dari kelopaknya, dan badan segala manusia pun seperti batang pisang berunjuran di-tengah medan perperangan itu. Sa-telah itu masing-masing pun undur-lah pula lalu berbaris-baris yang lain pula sa-mula dan mělompat undur dari hadapan dan lawan-nya berhentikan lelah-nya bersama-sama undur měmbasoh senjata-nya. Satelah sudah maka berperang pula sa-mula tempoh měnempoh beramok dengan tempek sorak-nya. Ada pun raja Kamishdzur itu di-dalam kota-nya tengah orang berperang itu ia semayam di atas pělarian kota-nya. Maka datang penghulu shaitan ka-pada anak perempuan raja Kamishdzur di-hampiri dekat anak raja itu serta dengan ibu-nya di-beri suatu rahsia yang raib. Maka datang-lah ingatan hati-nya hendak melihat orang berperang. Maka ibu-nya pun mengajak anak-nya naik ka-dalam lobang tebar layar istana itu kělhatan-lah orang berperang itu. Telah lěpas ibu-nya ka-dalam maka ia berseru-seru anak-nya. Maka berlari-lari datang měragang tiada sempat hendak sampai ka-dalam. Maka tergelunchur kaki-nya terlepas-lah tangan yang berpegang ka-pada kavu itu. Maka jatoh-lah susur dinding itu. Maka di-situ ada sa-bilah suntiabu berkenna hujong-nya pada mata anak raja itu sa-bélah kanan terus ka-sabélah kiri rebah pengsan kaki-nya pun patah sa-bélah kiri tiada boleh berjalan jadi gempar-lah di-dalam istana itu mengatakan anak raja jatoh měragang dinding tertikam mata-nya tembus kakinya pun patah lalu ibu-nya pun berlari-lari turun měribakan anaknya dan raja pun datang dengan tériak tangis-nya měnchabut mata suntiabu itu dari-pada mata anak-nya itu serta měnchuchurkan aver mawar keduanya beranak-nya karna ibu-nya pun pengsan juga. Maka sampai-lah khabar itu ka-tempat perperangan; maka hari pun hampir akan malam sampai-lah di-korek orang ka-kota tempat raja Kishar Alan lalu di-bakar-nya. Maka raja Kishar Alan pun tiadalah těrbichara lagi karna habis sakalian perbokalan-nya dengan segala pakuan alat perperangan di-makan api. Maka hari pun malam-lah; yang di-korek orang ka-dalam kota Kamishdzur pun telah sampai-lah lalu di-bakar segala rumah kota istana itu habis hangus tiada sempat hendak běla. Maka jadi-lah tiada terdorita lagi raja Kamishdzur sa-konyong-konyong ia mělarikan anak isteri-nya keluar kota sa-bélah matahari naik lalu ia měnuju masok ka-dalam

hutan rimba. Maka sègala orang di-kota itu pun sèrta di-lihatnya sudah tèrbakar maka sakahan pun habis lari ka-luar kota mèninggalkan tanah bumi itu. Maka raja Usul Alan pun mèngamok ka-sana ka-mari mana orang yang hèndak mèmèliharakan api itu habis mati di-bunoh-nya tèrbakar dèngan kota-nva mènjadi padang tèrang mènèrang. Tatkala bélum tèrbakar itu, maka bërtèmu-lah raja Kamishdzur dèngan raja Pèkèrma Dewa lalu bërtikam tombak dari atas kuda-nva sama jua pandai bërmain; dan mèntéri Chang Mèshteri pun bërtèmu dèngan mèntéri Dikar Alan bërtètak pèdang bërtèpis pèrisai; dan mèntéri Agam Jewa Mèshteri pun bërtèmu dèngan mèntéri Turas Alan bërtètak pèdang juga; dan mèntéri Lela Lènggara pun bërtèmu dèngan mèntéri Kabir Alan bërtètak pula pèdang pandai bélaka. Ada pun këtumbukan raja Kishar Alan itu pun tèrlalu-lah ramai-nva dèngan tèmpék sorak-nya karna mèntéri nama Léban mèntéri dan Ayunan mèntéri dan Dira mèntéri sakalian itu habis tèrtangkap oleh raja dan mèntéri raja Kamishdzur di-pèlarikan ka-kaki kota itu di-surop tunggu pada sègala pahlawan dèngan ikatan-nva. Maka sorak orang raja Kamishdzur pun bërgémuroh bunyi-nya. Maka tinggal-lah raja Kishar Alan sa-orang diri-nva dan sorak ia sa-orang diri-nva. Maka raja Usul Alan pun tèrlalu-lah suka oleh mèlawan pèrang itu dan mèntéri pun habis mati. Maka mèntéri Mamang Suria pun mèngodam dèngan gada-nya, këpala mèntéri Jéna Pètra chah bërhamburan otak-nya; dan mèntéri Lela Mènènggara ūnikam dèngan tombak-nya këna pada rosok mèntéri Sin Kapura rus lalu mati. Maka tèrlalu-lah ramai kesah mèntéri sama ūntéri itu bërpèrang. Sa-tèlah itu hari pun malam api di-dalam ta Kamishdzur makin bëryala tiada dapat hèndak di-bélakan oleh orang mana yang datang mènèrkam ka-dalam pèpérangan itu habis-lah mati. Maka këdua pihak pun banyak-lah rosak binasa juga dan tuan négéri pun binasa. Maka raja yang datang këtiga këtumbukan itu pun binasa juga suatu pun tiada di-péroleh-nya. Démikian-lah pèkèrjaan pènghulu shaitan iblis itu pada orang yang mèndosa akan Allah taala dan takbur ria ka-pada harta dunia.

Maka pènghulu shaitan pun bërjalan-lah pula këdua-nva mènuju ka-kota raja-raja yang di-tèpi laut, maka bërtèmu-lah dèngan pèrahu orang bërlavar nama-nva raja Pèranggi Dewa suatu angkatan yang bësar. Maka pènghulu shaitan pun datang muafakat pènghulu pèrahu yang bësar sakali ya-itu raja Pèranggi Dewa yang tèramat jahat pèrangai-nya. Maka di-rahsia yang raib akan raja Pèranggi Dewa itu mènyuroh ambil sègala pèrahu orang yang bërlaboh itu. Tèlah démikian tèrmasok-lah ka-dalam hati-nva lalu di-surop ambil tiada mèmilek lagi këchil bësar pèrahu itu mèlainkan ambil juga hingga bëratus-ratus. Sa-tèlah banvak-lah lalu datang-lah mèlanggar kota négéri yang di-tèpi laut nama raja-nya Sira Birabab ia èmpat bërsaudara sa-orang bërnama raja Mirabab dan sa-orang bërnama raja Kënléri Mirabab dan sa-orang bërnama raka Pèkèrabab bësar juga kota-nya lagi dèngan kokoh-nva

dan orang pun banyak, tiba-tiba datang angkatan raja Péranggi Dewa tiada-lah lagi bertanya hingga datang langgar sahaja. Maka jadi berperang-lah ségala pérahu angkatan itu dengan orang daratan. Ada pun kota negéri itu dengan bédil mériam terlalu-lah banyak. Sa-ketika berperang maka bergemuroh bunyi-nya dengan tempek sorak-nya jadi kélam kabut sakalian dengan asap bédil mériam itu. Maka banyak-lah pérahu angkatan raja Péranggi Dewa itu tenggelam di-makan péluru mériam, terlalu-lah ramai berperang antara kedua pihak itu. Sa-ketika raja Kéndéri Mirabab dan raja Pékéra Mirabab itu datang marah-nya mengérahkan orang pérahu keluar ia dari dalam suatu anak sungai siap dengan alat senjata datang seperti angin ribut berkeliling pérahu angkatan orang itu dengan tempek sorak-nya. Maka jadi berkepong-lah pérahu orang itu. Di-dalam itu pun di-lawankan juga terlalu-lah ramai-nya. Maka asap bédil itu pun bertambah-tambah kélam kabut tiada siapa mengénal siapa lagi. Maka oleh raja Péranggi Dewa di-suroh davong pérahu itu hampir ka-tépi; maka terlompat-an-lah sakalian pahlawan dan penglima-nya naik ka-darat serta mengunus senjata hendak mengamok. Démé di-lihat oleh adek raja Sira Mirabab yang di-darat maka di-suroh-nya bédil dengan sunggoh-sunggoh datang bédil-nya dengan bédil mériam kecil besar seperti hujan lebat menimpa ka-atas pérahu angkatan itu raja Péranggi Dewa habis rosak menjadi serbok di-térbangkan oleh péluru dari laut. Maka térkéjut-lah penghulu angkatan itu melihat pérahu-nya habis binasa. Maka marah-lah ia tiada sangka kan diri-nya selamat lagi. Maka ia pun melompat dengan penghulu hulubalang naik ka-darat serta mengunus senjata mengamok pula. Maka apabila di-lihat oleh raja Mirabab hal raja Péranggi itu datang dengan sa-orang-nya, maka di-suroh-nya ségala hulubalang kepong serta ia pun memacu kuda-nya ménérkam masok berzikam usir mengusir bergemuroh bunyi-nya. Démé di-lihat oleh ségala raja-raja yang di-pérahu, maka raja Pékéra Mirabab kedua bersaudara pun ségéra-lah melompat naik ka-darat mengépong orang raja Péranggi mengamok itu tertangkap dan terburuoh. Maka orang di-darat banyak mati dari-pada hidup. Démikian itu-lah orang yang ménurut hawa nafsu shaitan. Maka anak chuchu iblis habis-lah tértawa gélak dengan suka hati-nya dan darah pun tiada-lah terminum oleh anak chuchu iblis itu. Sa-telah itu maka penghulu shaitan pun berjalan-lah ka-negéri yang lain pula ménuju ségala kota negéri raja-raja yang di-susur tépi laut. Maka sampai-lah ka-pada sa-buah negéri raja-nya kafir makan arak. Maka penghulu shaitan kedua pun naik ka-istana raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa itu masok ka-péradauan. Masa itu raja tengah béradau serta datang berdiri kedua-nya di-susur kélambu. Maka raja itu pun bangun dari-pada béradau-nya meminta piala arak-nya maka budak-budak raja pun mengambil guri arak di-taban piala dibawah-nya, baharu ia hendak tuang. Maka datang penghulu iblis di-selak kain-nya lalu kenching ka-dalam piala itu sadikit arak banyak ayer kenching. Maka budak itu pun persémbahkan ka-

pada raja. Maka raja pun mēmīnum-lah arak satu piāla itu. Sa-telah sudah maka Shaikh Abdullah pun kata-lah ka-pada pēng-hulu shaitan, kata-nya, "Astaghfir Allah al-azim, bētapa juga tuan hamba bēri minum aver kēnching ka-pada raja itu?" Maka kata pēng-hulu shaitan, "Bukan-kah hamba kata dan pōsan jangan tuan hamba tēgur sa-barang pērbuatan hamba di-atas sēgala manusia?" Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Pada tēmpat vang lain tiada hamba tēgur, ini ia sa-orang raja bēsar mēmēgang suatu nēgéri. Maka sampai hemat tuan hamba bēri ia minum aver kēnching." Maka raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa pun hairan bunyi orang bērbabil di-tēpi kēlambu-nya tiada kēlibatan suara sabaja yang di-dēngar, jadi tiada mēmbasoh muka-nya dudok mēlēngong mēnlēngar akan hal pērbabilan kēdua-nya. Maka pēng-hulu shaitan pun datang-lah marah-nya akan Shaikh Abdullah kata-nya, "Jika sudah pandai tuan hamba bērehērai-lah kita," sambil di-rabut-nya tongkat vang di-tangan Shaikh Abdullah itu dan di-tumbok-nya sakali lalu turun dari istana raja itu lalu hilang raib. Maka shaikh Abdullah pun kēlibatan-lah pada mata orang terdiri di-hadapan raja. Maka raja pun tērkējut langsung bangun bērdiri mēmēgang tangan shaikh Abdullah kata-nya, "Dēngan siapa kamu bērkata-kata sa-kējap ini? Dan dari mana juga tuan datang ka-pēraduan hamba ini dēngan lengkap sēgala pakaian alamat orang jauh? Dan siapa mēnbawa tuan ka-mari ini? Karna budak-budak pērēmpuan lagi tidur." Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Ya raja, bahawasa-nya orang yang hamba lawan bērbabil tadi pēng-hulu iblis, bukan-kah raja mēmīnum arak tadi? Ya-itu bukan-nya arak, itu kēnching-nya di-dalam piāla itu." Dēmi di-dēngar oleh raja akan kata Shaikh Abdullah itu lalu di-bawa oleh raja dudok bērtēngir di-susur kēlambu-nya sērta kata-nya, "Jika dēmikian hamba bērminum aver kēnching iblis rupa-nya." Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Ya-lah tuanku. Ada pun hamba ini anak nēgéri Abam datang dari nēgéri guru hamba nēgéri Baghdad di-bawa oleh iblis karna hamba hēndak bērguru dan mēlibat sēgala pērbuatan shaitan; dan di-bēri ka-pada hamba suatu tongkat mēn-jadi hilang-lah dari-pada mata orang banyak dēngan bēbērapa pērbuatan di-atas sēgala manusia pērbuatan-nya sa-mata-mata kē-jabatan jua hingga sampai ka-istana tuanku ini." Maka kata raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa, "Bilha jauh juga nēgéri Baghdad dēngan nēgéri Kēdah ini tiga ēmpat bulan pēlavaran, khabar orang yang sēlalu pērgi datang itu." Maka kata shaikh Abdullah, "Sēkarang ugama vang mana di-pēgang oleh tuanku sakalian di-nēgéri Kēdah ini?" Maka kata raja, "Ada pun ugama yang hamba sakalian turut dari-pada orang tua-tua dahulu kala ia itu mēnyembah bērhala sakalian-nya." Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Ada pun jangan-lah tuanku sakalian tiada di-kētahui ini-lah zēman ugama nabi Muhammad rasul Allah yang akhir al zēman hēndak-lah kita sakalian umat yang kēmudian ini mēnbawa shareat ugama islam mēnurut kitob koran yang di-turunkan Allah subhanahu wataala ka-pada pēsurolh-nya nabi Muhammad rasul Allah

di négéri Mekah dan segera di-négéri Medinah, dan segala ugama yang datang itu sésat juga tiada dengan sa-benar-nya, jangan tuan-ku tiada ketahu i tentang ugama yang tiada sa-benar itu-lah datang iblis shaitan mimpinhat bantahan." Maka kata raja Pura Ong Mahawangsa, "Jadilah temisan berdakalah tuan hambar tolong ambil sakalian ini ajarkan agama Islam yang sa-benar itu." Dium di-dengar oleh Shaikh Abdullah akan kata raja itu, lalu di-dikatakan bahwa dia di-campur-nya tidak oleh raja itu serta dudok ber-kata-kata sesungguhnya kalimah shahadat. Maka raja Pura Ong Mahawangsa pun mengingatkan-lah dea kalimah shahadat serta beritai seroi ambil tempayan arak-nya buangkan ka-tanah bingga sakalian suva hambar, lalu na beritai suroi ambil sakalian berhalu di-dalam istana itu. Maka sakalian itu pun di-hantarkan di-hadapkan Laginda dan Shaikh Abdullah dari-pada emas perak tembakau kayu dan tanah habis-lah di-pukul oleh Shaikh Abdullah di-belah-nya hingga lembut sakalian menjadi serbok, lalu di-musokkansya ke-dalam api. Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Hendaklah tuanku himpukkan sakalian kecil ini di-dalam istana ini." Maka baginda pun menyuruh datang segala istri-nya dan segala gundek-nya. Maka Shaikh Abdullah pun mengajar-lah kalimah shahadat habis-lah sakalian penerimaan di-dalam kota itu di-ajaran-nya. Maka sakalian-nya pun habis-lah membawa ugama Islam. Sa-telah itu maka hidangan persantapan pun di-angkat orang-lah lalu santap baginda serta Shaikh Abdullah. Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Ada pun yang hambar tiada makan minum ini salamapatek di-bawa shaitan iblis siang dan malam itu sama jua cheralih-nya tiada berasa hati hendak makan nasi." Maka titah raja Ong Mahawangsa, "Mari juga kita makan;" lalu makan-lah sa-hidang dengan baginda. Sa-telah itu lalu makan streh, sambil ber-kata-kata. Maka sangat-lah suka hati baginda mendengarkan kesah itu. Maka baginda kedua laki istri-nya pun sangat-lah kasih akan Shaikh Abdullah itu tambahan dengan budi pekerti-nya. Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah ka-pada raja Ong Mahawangsa, "Mari-lah kita keluar ka-balai rong boleh kita himpukkan segala mémenteri lulubalang." Sa-telah datang ka-balai rong maka dudok semayam di atas singgasana Shaikh Abdullah dudok di-iringan kanan baginda. Maka titah baginda ka-pada bidaunda empat orang suroh panggil mémenteri keempat. Maka mémenteri keempat pun segéralah datang mengadap serta dengan hairan melihat sa-orang Shaikh dudok di-iringan kanan raja itu karna tiada pernah di-lihat-nya. Maka titah baginda ka-pada mémenteri itu, "Hai saudara-ku, ada pun beta suroh panggil saudara-ku keempat ini. Maka ada pun pagi-pagi hari ini orang belum jaga dari-pada tidur-nya, maka datang tuan Shaikh Abdullah, anak negeri Abani di-bawa oleh shaitan iblis ka-jeraduan beta sakali. Maka segala ahwal kerjahan itu sangat-lah gémbar-nya. Maka terlihat oleh tuan ini jadi ketakutan-lah. Maka tuan ini ketinggalan-lah di-susur kélambu beta ini-lah yang menyuruh kita sakalian isi Kedah ini membawa shareat ugama Islam yang di-turunkan Allah taala

pada nabi-nya Muhammad Rasul Allah hamba-nya lagi pésurolah ia-ta-lah nabi yang akhir al-zéman. Maka sésarang ni apa juga kata tuan hamba yang kécempat?" Maka bérdatang sémbah mén-téri kécempat, "Pada sikiran batu patek sa-peda deli tuanku juga kérja ini mémberi kelaikan akan patek kécempat ini mèngikut sahaja, jika tuanku mèmbawa imam shareat ugama islam, patek kécempat pun pinta-lah tuan sketeh tuij ajaran diut shareat." Puan Shaikh Al-dullah mèr dèngar kata maka ia pun s'géra bangun datang ka-jada mén-téri kécempat mèndekap dan mèr diut sakali-han ti-loh-nya serta mèngajari kalimah shahadat. Maka mén-téri pun mènguchap-lah kalimah shahadat. Shaikh Abdullah pun quadek bérkata dengan mén-téri kécempat mèmbawa shareat ugama islam, "Maka héndak-lah tuan hamba kécempat suroh kératikan sakalian rayat tuij ist négéri ini suroh bérampun datang ka-merti." Maka di-sabuh-va kétanak sakalian ratat. Maka di-ajar oleh Shaikh Al-dullah akan mènguchap kalimah shahadat dan sakalian bérbaña yang di-jejakai oleh mèr ka itu di-1 inta-nya di-hanchurkan a-aduan, dan mén-téri kécempat pun bersama-suruh kérjakan. Maka kata tuan Shaikh Abdullah ka-pada mén-téri kécempat, "Dengan rama mana raja kita ni di-sébut orang?" Maka kata mén-téri kécempat, "Dengan nama Phra Ong Mahawangsa." Maka kata tuan Shaikh Abdullah, "Jika dèmikian mari kita ubahkan dengan bahasa islam supaya mudah kita sakalihan buloh ka-dalam khutbah misjid pada hari jemaat." Maka kata mén-téri, "Akan berentah itu mana yang laik ka-jala tuan hamba sakalian mi-er gikut-ah." Maka titah raja, "Héndak-la'i saudara-ku turut se-ertri kéhendak tuan Shaikh Al-dullah ini Larang kata-nya itu dengan hukum Allah dan sabda nabi Muhammad rasul Allah lagi yang di-calam kitab koran itu juia yang di-turut oleh tuan ini." Jadi a-sia ab mén-téri kécempat "Batk-ih tearku," Ibu bérkaca ka-jada tuan Shaikh, "Namakanlah,boleh namula sakalian turot." Maka kata tuan Shaikh Abdullah, "Jika dèmikian, sebut-lah namanya Sultan Mudzaffal Sireh, itu-lah nama-nya boleh di-bubohkan ka-dalam khutbah jemaat dan buboh ka-dalam surat yang hantar ka-jada sègala négéri orang itu lagi pula di-dalam kitab koran itu pun dengan rama Sultan itu, rama yang mulia dan tértinggi dari-jada sègala nama yang di-dalam duma." Maka baginda dan nén-téri itu pun térlalu suka hati mèndengar nama itu. Maka titih baginda "Kérja yang mana, tuan, boleh kita kérjakan pada sa-hari ni?" Maka kata tuan shaikh Abdullah, "Bank juga di-kérjakan pertama héndak mèn-taj kau shareat itu." Maka héndak-lah kita dirikan suatu misjid ka-jada suatu mukim, yang va-itu suatu kampong yang bérama dusun itu chukup orang-nya empat puloh orang dengan anak négéri itu jangan orang négéri asing-asing atau kanak-kanak atau abdi dari-pada hamba yang di-tébus etau kafir tia-la-lah sah jemaat-nya pada misjid témpat sémbah yang jemaat. Maka bérhenti tanda sègala anak mukim itu bér-himpun sémbahyang jemaat ka-pada misjid itu kadar kédéngaran banyi géndang raya, itu-lah tuanku yang bérnama tiang ugama

pada shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah pada sēgala kaum umatnya yang mahu mēnurut kita koran sērta sabda-nya itu supaya tērmashhur-lah raja raja mēnteri di-dalam nēgéri itu mēngērjakan amal ibadat akan Allah subhañahu wataala ada-lah sudah dēngan tempat-nya rumah akan ganti kañabah Allah di-nēgéri Mēkah Mēdīrah." Maka kata Sultan Mudzalpal Shahi, "Jika demikian tuan boleh-lah kita sutoh kērjakan sēperti kata tuan itu." Lalu ia bērtitah suroh kēralikan sēgala pēnghulu kampong dusun anak isi nēgéri mēngērjakan misjid, sērta suroh datang bēlajar elmu shareat ki-jada tuan Shaikh Abdullah. Maka mēnteri pun mēnyembah lalu bērmohon kēmihali mēngērjakan titah laginda sērta mēminta tuan Shaikh Abdullah silakan ka-rumahnya sa-malam-malamain pada sa-orang mēnteri mēngajarkan anak isteri-nya. Maka Shaikh Abdullah pun tiada-lah taksir lagi mēngajarkan sakalian itu sērta mēnyurohkan sēmbahyang lima waktu; jika malam di-bawa oleh baginda masok ka-istana bēlajar mēngaji koran. Maka orang pun datang berhumpun dari-pada sa-gēnap mukim nēgéri itu mēngambil lērkat ja-la Shaikh Abdullah sahingga banyak-lah isi nēgéri itu saleh. Maka Sultan pun kēsuksesan mēlihat sēgala isi nēgéri bērbuat anal ibadat ka-jada Allah taala. Maka mana-mana orang yang datang mēngadap baginda dēngan mēmlawa pērsēmlahan itu sa-orang pun tiada lēpas oleh Shaikh Abdullah mēlaminan di-ajar-nya kalmah shahadat dan mēndēri dzarikat dan mēndirikan sēmbahyang lima waktu dan mēnyuroh mēmlēri zakat doni pvasa dan fitrah lēpas dari-pada fardzu puasa bulan Ramdzan itu, dan sērta mēmlēri zakat hari bēnda vang di-oleh-nya dari-pada emas perak dan dari-pada sēgala makaram dari-ja-la sēgala tanam-tanaman sēperti padi vang bērsukatau nu dan Unatang kērbau lembu kambing manu yang sampai rasiuk-nya itu-lah fardzu-nya vang di-kērjakan oleh sharaa ugama i.e.i Muhammad rasel Allah. Maka turun ka-pada sakalian umatnya jadi sekachita-lah di-hati sēgala orang isi nēgéri Kēdah itu ka-jada jalur sharaa dan shareat ugama islam dēngan raja mēnteri-nya sa-kali hingga sampai ka-nēgéri timur dan barat tērmashhur adil murah raja-nya.

Sa-bērnula datang-lah khabar itu ka-nēgéri Aceh mēngatakan Shaikh Abdullah mēmbawa ugama shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah di-dalam nēgéri Kēdah dēngan umat sangat kēras sharaau-nya. Maka tuan Shaikh Nur Al-Din muafakat dēngan raja nēgéri Aceh itu bēndak mēngantarkan kitab siratal mustakim sērta dēngan kitab babul nikah. Maka titah sultan Aceh itu, "Baik sangat tuan kita antarkan ka-pada Sultan Mudzalpal Shah di-nēgéri Kēdah itu dari-pada kēdua kitab ini sēgala pērkataan ibadat sēgala hamla Allah yang mērgikut shareat nabi Muhammad supaya tētap shareat ugama islam karna ada sudah orang yang mēnunjokkan boleh-lah di-pērbati-nya sēgala shareat dan fardzu sunat makroh, halal haram sakalian." Sa-tēlah itu di-pērbuat

surat oleh raja Aceh itu suroh bawa belavar ka-negéri Kedah. Maka di-bawa oleh utusan itu, tiada berapa lama-nya sampai ka-negéri Kedah dengan disambut oleh baginda dengan se-perti-nya. Maka pada masa itu Shaikh Abdullah pun ada bersama-sama raja menteri-nya. Maka surat itu pun diserahkan ambil ka-pada menteri bacakan demikian-lah bunyi-raya: "Ini-lah surat Sultan negeri Aceh dua dengan Shaikh Nur Al-din datang kas-ada saudara-ku Sultan negeri Kedah dengan tuan Shaikh Abdullah Abu yang ada hadir di-dalam negeri Kedah. Maka tewima-lah dua buah kitab ini akan menjadi amal ibadat ka-pada segala orang yang membawa shareat ugama Islam jangan jadi tertinggalan dari pada segala sharat-nya ka-jada kita umat Muhammad dan lamanya ka-jada Allah taalaboleh-lah bagi surat itu kajaean saudara-ku tuan Shaikh Abdullah tikel tatap di-dalam kitab surat ini istakom nama-nya itu, kedua-nya kitab babul-mukabir, meskiaya bol al-lah di-ajar-nya akan saudara-ku Shaikh Abdullah datang ada halal haram-nya dan sa' batal-nya itu. Maka tewima-lah sakalan amal dan ibadat jalan kita ka-jada Allah azawajal dan menyampaikan ka-pada hari ma'shar dan hari kiamat dengan nama yang suci dan kelajikan kita kaum Islam, ter-lah di-pvata'san." Maka menteri pun meletakkan surat itu menyangkab tegunda. Maka titah baginda suroh tewima ambil sakalian bingkisan itu serta menyuruh kan orang utasan itu sa-menitara ini dia di-balaskan surat Aceh itu dan kitab dua buah itu di-tewima oleh Shaikh Abdullah. Tiada berapa lama-nya maka Shaikh Abdullah pun tafakat dengan baginda hendiak di-balaskan surat raja Aceh serta dengan bingkisan yang di-dihindari di-serahkan ka-pada utasan itu. Maka utasan itu pun kembali ke-negeri Aceh mengadap raja-nya. Ada Shaikh Abdullah itu satulah ia mendapat kitab dua buah itu, makn kemas shariah-nya tiada berhenti mengajar segala orang berbuat amal dan ibadat ka-pada Allah taala dan menyuruh sakalan orang menyebut bandarsah ka-pada si-genan kampung dusun yang lamu datar-jada masjid tumpat sembahyang lima waktu dan sembahyang tewuh rada bulan Ramadhan simpat pada mengelurkan zakat fitrah si-orang sa-gantang diberi ka-pada takir miskin beras sukatan negeri Baghdad. Maka tu-lah yang bernama ugama Islam. Démikian lagi sembahyang dua rakaat sunat audil fitrah dan jika berhimpun banyak orang, hendiak membaeha khutbah raya itu serta menyuci-muji Allah dan rysul-nya dan menyuci-muji raja yang empunya negeri itu. Maka menjadi kuat-lah sharia ugama Islam mengikut kitab koran yang di-turunkan Allah subhanahu wa-talla, tiada boleh di-tinggal oleh segala kaum Islam sampai ka-pada bumi al-salamat. Démikian lagi sembahyang raya besar nama-nya dua rakaat satu salam juu, dan harus-lah segala Islam menyembelih kurban ramadhan yang di-dalam negeri Mekkah yang mutu mutu. Maka baginda pun sangat-lah mésra kasih akan Shaikh Abdullah tiada-lah berkehendak jauh dengan dia mengajui kedua jati istri-nya. Maka beberapa

pula pérémpuan yang baik-baik dan bangsa raja di-chari oleh baginda akan jadi istéri Shaikh Abdullah maka sa-orang pun tiada bérkohéndak di-hati tuan Shaikh itu karna ia héndak kembali ka-négéri Baghdad ménjadap guru-nya sa-kadar ménanti héndak méngejar méngejai koran baginda laki istéri anak béranaak sérta méngekokkan ugama islam pada isi négéri itu. Maka tatkala itu baginda pun bérolah putera laki-laki tiga orang sa-orang rama-nya raja Maadzam Shah, sa-orang bérnama raja Muhammad Shah, dan sa-orang bérnama raja Sulatman Shah di-namakan oleh Shaikh Abdullah dengan nama kitab koran juga : maka kétiga anak raja itu pun di-ajar oleh Shaikh Abdullah akan jalan ugama islam sérta ménaroh kasuhan ka-pada fakir miskin.

Sa-bérinula maka térsébut-lah pérkataan raja Buloh Bétong suami ka-pada Puteri Séluang itu di-titahkan oleh ayah-nya raja Phra Ong Mahapodisat pérgi ménchari bumi témpat yang baik di-sa-bélah utara barat laut buat kota istana. Maka Puteri Séluang pun bérkasih dengan sa-orang anak ménteri bésar. Maka ia pun hamil-lah télah gënap bulan-nya, maka béranaak-lah sa-orang laki-laki di-namakan-nya Mégat Zenal dengan di-kétauhui oleh raja Mudzalpal Shah itu. Maka di-anbul oleh baginda Mégat Zenal itu di-béni bélajar dengan anak-nya pada tuan Shaikh Abdullah méngejai koran dan jalan ugama islam. Ada pun Raja Buloh Bétong itu sa-télah bérjalan dengan ménteri orang vang di-suoh oleh ayah-nya dahulu itu téngah ménudrikan kota di-ulu sungai itu ka-hilir sungai padang Térap. Maka raja Buloh Bétong pun bérhenti-R^{ly} héndak ménixudahkan kota itu. Maka ada-lah sa-orang pënghulu vang tua bérkata " Kita sakahan ménbuat kota ini sia-sia sahaja karna tiada suka raja kita héndak ménbuat négéri di-sini, lagi pula jauh dari kuala." Maka titah raja Buloh Bétong, " Jika dénukiian mari kita sa-téngah turun ka-hilir sa-dikit." Sa-télah bérjalan maka ia bértempuh dengan suatu bumi tanah yang tinggi ada-jula suatu sungai sa-bélah kiri-nya. Maka di-suoh oleh raja Buloh Bétong télas hutan palas yang térlalu amat banyak. Sa-télah sudah chuchi di-dirikan suatu kota tanah bérpagar batang patas : maka sekaranç di-sébut nama kota Palas. Maka téngah duduk méréka itu méngejakan kota kedua itu, datang-lah warta méngetahui ayah-nya sudah hilang dan istéri-nya Puteri Séluang itu pun dudok di-alam bérjahat. Maka datang-lah marah-nya lalu bérhenti di-kota Palas itu. Hata tiada bérapa lama-nya datang-lah dato Sangkai empat bér-saudara, kedua-nya tuan Sénik Ipoh, kétiga-nya tuan Sénik Ratu dan kćempat-nya tuan Sénik Pavu. Maka dato Sangkai itu kéluar dari négéri Pétani : ada pun bangsa-nya jahat kćempat-nya ménvamus ménchuri kérja-nya lagi suka ménbunoh orang andil harta-nya. Makal ségala orang jahat habis bérhimpun ka-pada-nya jadi tiga empat ratus banyak sakainya. Maka ia bérolah warita méngetahui ada kota di-hilir Padang Térap di-pérbuat orang, lalu ia datang kćempat tiada ménberi khabar ka-pada anak négéri dan pënghulu dusun négéri Kédah

itu, tiba-tiba datang hampir kota raja Buloh Bētong itu. Maka di-warta orang-lah ka-pada raja Buloh Bētong, maka ia pun sēgéra mengambil alat senjata-nya lalu naik ka atas kuda-nya dan rayat pun banyak-lah mengiringkan dia tiada sempat berdak mengarah sегала mēntéri hulubalang. Maka ia pun berjalan-lah menuju kota itu. Maka di-dalam kota itu pun tengah orang berperang jua terlalu ramai-nya dengan tempek sorak bertikam tombak lemling tetek chinjang pedang bērgemuroh bunyi-nya karna orang yang di-kota itu banyak juga kampong dusun hingga beratus-ratus orang yang diam di-situ sakali itu beramok-amokan lagi. Maka kehendak hati dato Sangkai hendak serbu sakali menyamun di-dalam kota itu di-taban oleh orang isti kota itu tiada dapat masok. Maka raja Buloh Bētong pun sampai-lah menyebukan diri-nya sakaliu ka-dalam kaum Dato Sangkai itu bertikam ber-tetek pedang ber-tepis-tepis, bertikam keris terlalu-lah ramai-nya. Dēmi di-lihat oleh tuan Sēnik Ireh raja Buloh Bētong datang mēlotarkan lembing-nya. Maka sēgéra raja Buloh Bētong menyalaikan tiada kena lalu memachu kuda-nya hampir menyikam tombak-nya kena tengkok-nya terpelingting jatoh ka-tanah. Maka tuan Sēnik pun terlalu marah lalu ber-tempuk serta mēngunus keris mēlompat tikam ka-jada raja Buloh Bētong, itu pun di-tosiskan-nya tiada kena. Maka sēgéra di-tikam oleh raja Buloh Bētong kerja pada cadas-nya tēris ka-bélaikan rēlah langsung mati. ka sorak rayat raja Buloh Bētong bērgemuroh-lah. Dēmi dit oleh tuan Sēnik Ratu sandara-nya sudah mati, terlalu-lah ah ia serta datang berlari-lari mērtak dengan pedang-nya, ia sēgéra di-lakkan oleh raja Buloh Bētong tiada kena. Maka mata tombak raja Buloh Bētong pun kerja-lah tikam taegan tuan Sēnik Ratu mēmengang pedang itu jatoh tērplanting tiga empat dēpa jauh-nya tarzan pun patih terkelai. Maka sēgéra di-hunus keris-nya dengan tu gan kiri buah mērolanikan raja Buloh Bētong itu pun tiada mēnjadi gura. Maka di-balas tikam oleh raja Buloh Bētong kena tēngkong-nya tērus ka-tengkok-nya rēbah mati. Maka sorak orang raja Buloh Bētong ber>tagar bunyi-nya. Dēmi di-lihat oleh sa'ara-nya tuan Sēnik Pavu dan Dato Sangkai sandara-nya dua orang sudah mati, maka kedua pun berlari-lari datang sa-orang di-karan sa-orang di-kiri mēnukam raja Buloh Bētong tiada kerja juga. Maka ia pun berhadap ka-jada tuan Sēnik Pavu mēnukamkan tombak dan akan tikam dato Sangkai itu di-lakkan. Maka tērkona tombak raja Buloh Bētong di-rosok-nya kiri tērus ka-kanan rēbah mati; lalu mengadap pulu dato Sangkai bertikam lembing dengan tombak terlalu-lah gemuroh bunyi-nya sorak sakitan orang karna banyak kematian sa-bélah dato Sangkai karna raja Buloh Bētong sendiri masok bertikam itu. Sēbab itu-lah masung-masung tiada sedar akan diri-nya tiada lagi bertikam senjata panjang sa-hingga bertikam keris berchekakkam pinggang sama-sama mati rēlah tērgulung. Maka dariah pun banyak-lah tumpah ka-bumi mērgalur se-perti aver deras laku-nya dan kepala pun se-perti buah masak gugur ka-bumi dan berkaparan sēgala senjata

yang patah dan sumbing dan rosak jadi suda dan ranjau ménikamkan kaki tangan orang yang bérkélahu. Maka těrlalu késukaran ka-pada orang vang ada itu hěndak mélengkalikan kaki-nya. Maka raja Buloh Bětong pun gembira-nya séperti singa vang galak. Maka dato Sangkai pun sambut ia bértikam itu denga měngérlung mélompat undur ka-bérlakang mélihat orang-nya habis. Maka tikam raja Buloh Bětong pun kéra ka-rosok dato Sangkai těrsungkur rěbah, maka ségéra ia hěndak měmbalas. Maka di-tambah oleh raja Buloh Bětong sakali lagi kéra pada jaha térus ka-sabélah. Maka dato Sangkai pun datang gembira-nya ménikamkan tombak kéné pada lengan raja Buloh Bětong luka sadikit mata tombak pun patah. Maka di-champakkan oleh dato Sangkai lalu měrgumus kérís panjang ménikam pulu técsip ka-sa-lélah itu pun lagi kuat raja Buloh Bětong marah-nya ségéra ménikamkan tombak hěrturut-turut kéné réngkong dato Sangkai sampai ka-hulu hati rěbah langsung mati. Tatkala itu měntéri Lela Putéra pun simpat denga kuda-nya měndapatkan raja Buloh Bětong. Maka raja itu malok darah těngah hěndak rěbah. Maka ségéra disambut oleh měntéri Lela Putéra di-bawa masok ka-dalam istana di-baringkan di atas géta. Lépas itu maka měntéri Lela Putéra pun kembali pulu ka-dalam pépéranan mélihat ségala rayat raja Buloh Bětong. Maka masing-masing pun kembali-lah bérseenangkan diri-nya ka-dalam kota itu. Ada pun akan kematian dato Sangkai empat bersaudara itu pun bérkaparan-lah di-tengah medan. Maka měntéri Lela Putéra pun datang měndapatkan **raja** Buloh Bětong mélihatkan sakit luka-nya itu. Maka makin hari hěndak malam makin-lah sakit. Denga hal vang děnikian sampai tengah malam maka raja Buloh Bětong hilang-lah raib dari-pada mata ségala khalayak vang banyak pulang ka-pada asal-nya měnjadi buloh. Maka měntéri Lela Putéra pun sangat měnaroh kěmashghulan di-hati-nya lalu ia měmbuat surat antarkan ka-pada Sultan Mudzaljal Shah maalumkan sémbah sakalian hal ahual vang tělah bérslaku itu, sékaran tinggal-lah kota dua biji denga tiada béraja; maka ia hěndak datang měngadap pun tiada siapa boleh měnunggu kota. Maka utusan itu pun bérjalan-lah ka-kota Kuala Muda. Tiada bérupa lama-nya sampai-lah langsung masok měngadap. Maka kětika itu baginda těngah di-hadap oleh sakalian měntéri bululalang dan tuan Shaikh Abdullah dan anakanda baginda kětiga pun ada hadzir měndengarkan ségala hukum Allah dan shareat ugama islam. Maka surat měntéri Lela Putéra pun ségala khalayak vang banyak itu. Sa-tělah paham-lah baginda di-sembahikan; maka di-suroh oleh baginda bachakan dihadapan sakalian-nya, maka tiada bérkata-kata lagi tundok téngadah měnahankan ayer mata-nya kěnangkan saudara-nya Raja Buloh Bětong itu. Maka titah baginda ka-pada měntéri kěompot suroh bichara hal kota itu. Maka sémbah měntéri, "Pada fikiran hemat patek duli tuanku pun sudah tua, baik-lah paduka anakanda baginda ini barang dua orang di-hantarkan měnjadi raja di-kota dua biji itu." Maka di-hati baginda bénar-lah séperti sémbah měntéri

itu karna anak-nya ketiga itu patut-lah sialah mēnanggong kērajaan. Maka kata baginda ka-pada tuan Shaikh Abdullah, "Hēndaklah tuan namakan anakanda yang tua iaitu kita rajakan sa-buah négéri yang hamir dengan kita sa-hari dia bējalan sa-haja." Maka kata tuan Shaikh, "Batin-lah tuaneku." Maka di-suroh himpuni ségala arak mēnteri valz ada tuu baya-nya tua-tua itu; maka di-namakan jéterá baginda yang tua itu Sultan Maadzam Shah. Sa-telah itu di-ambil arak mētéri di-ramaikan sa-orang Maharaja dan sa-orang Paduka Raja dan sa-orang Padukat Sérí Pérdana mēnteri dari sa-orang Paduka Raja Témenggong, itu-lah mēnteri bésar yang dian mēnangku Sultan Maadzam Shah dan kapit Sultan adinda baginda Raja Mahmud Shah. Maka kata Shaikh Abdullaah, "Jika suélah ada sa-orang Sultan suatu négéri patut-lah tuanku orang tua mēnjadi mar'um nama-nya tiada. Cokoh satu négéri dua raja-nya mēngjadi haru haru hukum négéri itu, se-perti di-dalam kitab tuanku, jika dua raja dzalim sangat négéri itu." Sa-telah itu maka lengkap-lah Sultan Mudz Shah akan hēndak di-rajakan anak-nya itu dengan ségala

■enjata kērajaan dan dari-pada ségala takhta smggasana pér-
i raja-raja. Sa-telah siap sakalian-nya maka Sultan Maad-
Shah bējalan-lah dengan bēbérpa banyak rayat bala-nya
ting dan pérdana mēnteri hulubalang para pénggawa sidab-
ontara biduanda sakalian. Tiada bērpa lama-nya maka
ai-lah ka-kota Palas itu. Maka mēnteri Lela Putéra pun
r-lah mēnvambut Sultan Maadzam Shah kedua saudara di-
masok ka-kota mēngaturkan ségala rumah mēnteri hulu-
ig sakalian. Sa-telah itu maka mēnteri Lela Putéra pun
bawa raja Mahmud Shah ka-kota hulu di-dudokkan jadi raja
ta itu. Maka tētap-lah Sultan Maadzam Shah yang maha-
mutha sénayam di-atas takhta kērajaan négéri Kedah itu dengan
ségala mēnteri hulubalang rayat bala sakalian. Ada pun Sultan
Mudzalpal Shah sa-telah sudah anakanda baginda kedua itu bē-
jalan itu, maka baginda pun mēngalatkan kapal dua buah pula
akan kēnaikan anakanda baginda raja Sulaiman Shah di-suroh-
nya pergi ka-pulau Langkapuri bēbuat kota istana dan négéri,
dan sa-buah di-bēri-nya ka-pada tuan Shaikh Abdullaah dengan
muatan-nya kembali ka-négéri Bagdad mēndlapatkan guru-nya
Shaikh Abdullaah tua. Sa-telah lengkap maka kapal dua buah itu
bēlavar-lah mēmbawa raja Sulaiman Shah ka-pulau Langkapuri.
Tēlah tētap-lah ia mēnjadi raja, maka Shaikh Abdullaah pun bē-
layar-lah mēnuju ka-arong yang bēsar tiga empat bulan di-dalam
laut itu, dengan bēbérpa mēlatui négéri singgah mēnyinggah
mēngambil aver kayu dan mēnchari pérbekalan dari-pada ségala
makanan. Maka tuan Shaikh Abdullaah pun bēlavar mēnuju ka-
négéri Hindustan lalu mēnvisur daratan sampai pula ka-négéri
Bēldavu. Maka di-pulau itu pun singgah mēngambil aver kayu
juga. Maka bēlavar pula bērtemu dengan bēbérpa buah négéri.
Maka Shaikh Abdullaah pun sampai-lah ka-négéri Bagdad. Sa-
telah sampai maka naik-lah ia mēndlapatkan guru-nya maka guru

pun terkejut, sèrava kata-nva, "Di-mana jua bagini lama tuan mèndiamkan diri-nya? Lama bënar tiada hamba bërtemu dëngan tuan hamba." Maka kata Shaikh Abdullah, "Bukan-kah hamba tuan datang mèngadap kadam tuan, pinta tolong tuan pohonkan ka-pada Allah taala pinta pèrtemuan dëngan shaitan iblis hëndak këtahui dan bëlajar sègala përuatan-nya? Maka lalu sabda tuan suroh hamba përgi ka-tengah padang bësar di-bawah sa-pohon kayu dudok. Maka hamba tuan pun përgi-lah dudok itu, maka dëngan tolong Allah subhanahu wataala bërkat doa tuan di-kabulkan Allah taala dan di-sampaikan jua sèperti hajat hamba tuan. Maka datang pënhulu shaitan itu mèmbéri salam dan hamba pun mènyahut salam-nya. Maka di-tanya ka-pada hamba apa-kah hajat hamba hëndak bërjumpa dëngan dia: lalu hamba katakan sèperti maksud hamba itu. Maka di-ajak-nya hamba përgi dëngan dia sèrta di-bëri-nva satu tongkat akan hamba suroh pëgang, jangan lepas. Maka hamba pëgang lalu mèngikut-lah përjalanan-nya." Maka tuan Shaikh Abdullah tua pun baharu-lah tèringat akan hal itu lalu bërtanya përi ia përgi mèngikut shaitan iblis itu. Maka sègala përuatan shaitan iblis itu sakalian-nya di-khabarkan ka-pada guru-nya dari-pada awal hingga sampai ka-akhir-nya, dan përi ia mèmbawa islamkan raja Phra Ong Mahawangsa sèrta dëngan mèntéri hulubalang rayat bala sakalian dëngan istirihat-nya tiada dëngan kësukaran sakalian itu masok ugama islam mèngikut shareat nabi Muhammad rasul Allah sal'llallah ataihi wasalam sakalian-nya di-chéritéakan oleh tuan Shaikh Abdullah sampai ka-akhir-nya suatu pun tiada di-lindongkan ka-pada guru-nva. Maka guru-nya tèrlalu hairan dan ajaih këbésaran Allah subhanahu wataala mèndèngar chérita murid-nya itu; maka ia menguchap sa-ribu shukur ka-pada Allah taala kemudian mèminta doa akan Sultan Mudzalpal Shah dan Sultan Maadzam Shah dëngan sègala isi négéri Këdah itu di-pinta ka-pada Allah bërtambah-tambah iman dan taat. Sa-tèlah sudah maka tuan Shaikh Abani pun bërmohon-lah këmbali ka-rumah-nya. Maka dudok-lah ia dëngan guru-nya sèdia kala.

Sa-bërmula maka tersébut-lah perkataan Sultan Mudzalpal Shah, sa-tèlah sudah mènyurohkan anakanda baginda raja Sulaiman Shah bëlayar bersama-sama Shaikh Abdullah, maka anakanda baginda Sultan Maadzami Shah pun dudok-lah di atas takhta kerajaan mèmèrentahkan négéri Këdah ganti ayahanda baginda Sultan Mudzalpal Shah yang maha mulia dëngan adil murah-nya sèrta mènyurohkan sègala mèntéri hulubalang përbaiki kota parit dan istana barang yang tiada bërkënan pada hati-nya di-suroh ubahkan, dan di-suroh tunggu jaga pada pihak lawan darat mèmèliharakan dari-pada bahaya sèturu dan mèngërasa sègala isi négéri itu mèmbuat iladat sèmbahyang lima waktu dan puasa pada bulan ramdzan dan mèngeluarkan zakat fitrah ka-pada tiap-tiap mukim, dan misjid yang rosak di-suroh përbaiki, dan barang yang bantah di-hukumkan dëngan hukum Allah taala, dëmikian di-pérentahkan oleh baginda itu dëngan budi pékerti-nya sèrta pandai mèngambil

bati sakalian ravat-nya. Maka mēnteri dan hulubalang pun bēr-kasih-lah akan dia. Maka termashbur-lah nama baginda pada sa-gēnap pēgēri yang lain-lain mēngatakan adil murah-nya. Maka banyak-lah orang bērimpuh datang bēniaga ka-nēgēri Kēdah itu tiada-lah bērputusan lagi pērgi datang-nya. Maka makin bēr-tambah-tambah-lah di-dalam nēgēri Kēdah itu dari-pada sa-hari ka-pada sa-hari dari sa-bulan ka-sa-bulan dari sa-tahun ka-pada sa-tahun makin ramai-lah. Maka sēgala alim muallim pun datang-lah dari nēgēri yang jauh-jauh. Maka tiada-lah sēgala isi nēgēri Kēdah itu mērasai kēsakitan dan tēraniahan. Maka Sultan Mud-zahal Shah tērlalu suka-nya mēlihat dan mēndengar sakalian pērentah avahanda baginda itu dēngan adil insat-nya.

Hata bēbērapa lama-nya antara itu maka Sultan Maadzam Shah pun bēristrikau sa-orang pērempuan dari-pada anak raja kaum kēluarga-nya tērlalu elok rupa parass-nya puteh kuning panjang nijs agong-agongan tērlalu pērmai rupa-nya. Sa-tēlah sudah iaka baginda pun dudok-lah dēngan kēsukaan mēmērentah-erē. Maka ayahanda baginda Sultan Mudzalpal Shah itu ia mēnjadī marhum mēnbuat amal ibadat kapada Allah an tiada khali lazi dēngan sēgala alim pandita mēnurut shareat ugama islam. Dēngan hal yang demikian maka bēbērapa lama-nya Sultan Mudzalpal Shah pun datang uva langsung sampai hukum Allah taala kēmbali-lah ka-ullah taala dari nēgēri yang jana ka-nēgēri yang baka, di-pērentahkan oleh anakanda baginda Sultan Maadzam lengan sēgala mēnteri hulubalang para pēuggawa sakalian ut istiadat kēmatian raja yang bēsar-bēsar. Maka di-kubur-nazab avahanda baginda itu serta mēmbēri kurma sēdēkah sēgala fakir miskin. Sa-tēlah sulah maka baginda pun lah dēngan kēmasghulan bērhintakan avahanda baginda in mēmbēri surat ka-pada adinda baginda raja Sulaiman mēnyatakan avahanda baginda sudah kēmbali ka-rahmatus-llah taala. Maka raja Sulaiman Shah pun bērangkat-lah datang ka-nēgēri Kēdah mēndapatkan kakanda baginda dan mēnziarah kubur avahanda baginda itu. Sa-tēlah bēbērapa hari lama-nya maka raja Sulaiman Shah pun bērmohon-lah ka-pada kakanda baginda kēmbali ka-bumi istana-nya ka-putau Langkapuri. Satēlah itu baginda pun hilang-lah sadikit dari-pada bērhintakan avahanda baginda. Maka ia pun dudok mēmērentahkan nēgēri Kēdah dēngan mēnteri hulubalang para pēggawa sakalian mēlakukan adil murah-nya. Kēmudian putera-nya pula bērnama Sultan Muhammad Shah, dan putera-nya itu bērnama Sultan Mandzapar Shah, dan putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Mahmud Shah; dan putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Sulaiman Shah, ya-itu marhum yang mangkat di-nēgēri Aceh; dan putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Rajul al Din Muhammad Shah ya-itu marhum Naka, putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Mahidin Shah Mansur Shah ya-itu marhum sena putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Dia Mukaram al Din Makram Shah ya-itu marhum Ilir dan Ka-balai pun nama-

nya juga, putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Ata Ullah Muhammad Shah ya-itu marhum Bukit Pinang, putera-nya itu bernama Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zin ala'l-Din Maadzam Shah ya-itu marhum kĕyangan, putera-nya itu nama-nya Sultan Abdullah al-Makram Shah ya-itu marhum muda Bukit Pinang, kemudian dari-pada itu putera Sultan Muhammad Jiwa Zin ala'l-Din Maadzam Shah juga jadi raja nama-nya Sultan Dia Udin Maadzam Shah ya-itu marhum muda Kĕyangan; kemudian putera Sultan Abdullah al-Mukarram Shah jadi raja nama-nya Sultan Ahmad Tajal Din Halm Shah yang maha mulia, ada-nya tamat.





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NOTES ON MALAY HISTORY.

By C. O. BLAGDEN.

I. AN EARLY REFERENCE TO MENANGKABAU.

In Chau Ju-kua's "Chu-fan-chi," translated by Hirt and Rockhill, under the heading "Palembang. San-fo-ts'i,"* p. 61, the following passage occurs:—

"There is an old tradition that the ground in this country once suddenly gaped open and out of the cavern came many myriads of cattle, which rushed off in herds into the mountains, though the people all tried to get them for food. Afterwards the crevice got stopped up with bamboo and trees and disappeared."

The editors have rightly surmised that this contains a reference to the legendary etymology of the place-name "Menangkabau,"§ in Central Sumatra. It evidently represents one of the many variant ways in which "popular etymology," as it is called, has attempted to explain this obscure name. The second half is always identified (rightly or wrongly) with the Malay word for "buffalo," but in other respects the explanations are very various. In connection with this Chinese authority, the chief point of interest is that he speaks of the legend as "an old tradition;" evidently it had been current for some time before his own date (which was about the middle of the 13th century of our era); and this goes to show that the Menangkabau country was known by that name from a considerably earlier period, that the real meaning of the name had been forgotten and there had been time for legends to grow up around it.

II. AN EARLY MENTION OF THE OLD SINGAPORE.

In Wang Ta-yuan's "Tao i chih lio" (dated 1349 A.D. and recently partially translated by Rockhill in T'oung Pao, March 1915), under the heading "Hsien,"† p. 100, the following passage occurs:—

"The people are much given to piracy; whenever there is an uprising in any other country, they at once embark in as many

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§ First actually mentioned, I think, in the *Nagaratretagama* (A. D. 1365): see this Journal, No. 53, p. 147.

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as an hundred junks with full cargoes of sago (as food) and start off and by the vigor of their attack they secure what they want. (Thus) in recent years they came with seventy odd junks and raided Tan-ma-hsi^t and attacked the city moat. (The town) resisted for a month, the place having closed its gates and defending itself, and they not daring to assault it. It happened just then that an Imperial envoy was passing by (Tan-ma-hsi), so the men of Hsien drew off and hid, after plundering Hsi-li."†

According to the editor, "Hsien" was Siam, and I think there is no reason to doubt that it especially referred to some part of that country adjacent to the Gulf named after it. Tan-ma-hsi was the old Singapura (see this Journal, No. 53, pp. 155-6). Assuming these identifications to be correct, as I believe we are entitled to do, the above quotation suffices to establish the fact that a naval expedition from Siam attacked Singapore in the first half of the 14th century. That is an interesting scrap of information about a period of Malay history which is otherwise almost a blank, so far as real history is concerned, though of course legends and traditions are not altogether lacking. Slight as the information is, it fits in well with what we already knew about the relations of the Siamese with the Malays of the Peninsula in this period, and it confirms the view (now pretty well established) that the old Singapore was a flourishing port during the first three quarters of the 14th century.

† 單馬錫
昔里

An Experimental Investigation concerning the Effects of "Tuba" (*Derris elliptica*) Fish-Poison.

BY J. ARGYLL CAMPBELL.

"Tuba" is a term used by the Malays to denote various plants which possess fish-poisoning properties. *Derris elliptica* Benth., Leguminosæ, is the most powerful of these plants.

Interesting accounts of "tuba" fishing are given by George Maxwell (1) and W. H. Furness (2). According to these authors the root of the low climbing plant, *Derris elliptica*, is most commonly employed. The root is pounded by a club and then extracted by soaking it in water contained in boats. The soaked root is compressed and a milky-white watery fluid escapes. This fluid is mixed with lime to make it sink and spread when poured into the river. Previously a barricade has been erected some distance down the river to prevent the fish escaping. The poison stupefies the fish and they flee before it. Men in boats and on the barricade scoop up the fish in nets or spear them as they come to the surface. Furness says that the fish seem to be affected by suffocation.

Research has been done concerning the chemical composition of this poison. M. Greshoff (3) obtained a resin which he called "derrid" and which he found to resemble pachyrrhizid, timboine, nicuoline and piscidine in composition. Wray (4) also isolated a resinous substance which he named "tubaine."

I can find no research concerning the actions of the poison upon the living tissues, although much has been written about its apparent actions. Greshoff (5) says that drinking the poison produces vomiting, dizziness and death. He records a case of suicide in Java. Ridley (6) mentions that "tuba" poison is speedily fatal to man when swallowed or to fish when in contact with the gills; and that it is used by Malays as an abortifacient (7). Gimlette (8) gives a good deal of information. Fish stupefied by the poison can be eaten with impunity by man. Chinese use the poison extensively as an insecticide, especially for spraying pepper vines. It is put into wells with criminal intent, but death seems to be rare. A decoction is used by Malay girls to produce abortion; death sometimes occurs owing to uterine haemorrhage. Acute cases of poisoning are characterised by fixation of the jaws. In Borneo the Dyak girls use it to commit suicide. It is also mixed with "ipoh" poison by the Sakei in preparation of dart poison for blow pipes.

Preparation of the Poison.

In my research the extract was prepared in the same way as Malay fishermen prepare it. When necessary the root was not extracted with water, but with Ringer's physiological saline solution ($\text{NaCl} .9\%$; $\text{KCl} .01\%$; $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2$ to saturation). It was then filtered and boiled. These processes do not interfere with its toxic properties and the fluid is still milky-white. The poison passes very slowly through parchment; only one seventieth part of the poison passes through in five days, so that it seems to be in colloidal solution. The extract keeps at least for a week. In most cases the extract was prepared fresh when required. The specimen of the root used by me, was kept for three months in a cupboard and retained its full powers all that time.

The extract is not antiseptic. Organic matter soaked in it soon putrefies at ordinary room temperature (28° C).

The extract is faintly acid in reaction. It has an acrid taste and smell. The taste persists for a long time; strong solutions cause slight numbness of the gums and mouth about ten minutes after tasting.

I have not attempted to separate the active substance, but I have investigated the actions of the extract as used by the natives.

In estimating the strengths of the solutions used, I have taken 1 gm. by weight of the root in 100 cubic centimeters of water as 1 in 100 solution.

Before performing any experiments, the milky extract to be used was first tested to prove that it was capable of killing fish. It never failed to do this. A given weight of the root contains a constant quantity of the poison and kills fish in a definite time.

Effects on Different Animals.

EFFECTS ON FISH. Fish, *Ophiocephalus quechua*, Buch.-Ham., of about fifty grammes weight were used. Solutions as weak as 1 in 100,000 are fatal to these fish. Wray (9) found that 1 in 350,000 of the isolated resin "tubaine" kills fish in half an hour. Greshoff (9) obtained the same results with a much weaker solution of the resin "derrid."

The symptoms of poisoning as observed by myself are constant. In a solution 1 in 1500 the fish becomes agitated almost at once and swims about wildly at the surface of the water taking in mouthfuls of air which escapes into the water by the gill slits. In two minutes time the fish is lying on its side at the bottom of the vessel, breathing slowly and deeply. In another five minutes the breathing stops, the fins twitch, but reflex movements can be elicited for another three minutes. The fish dies eleven minutes after immersion. A solution 1 in 12,000 kills in twenty eight minutes, a solution 1 in 50,000 in eighty three minutes. The fish

does not seem to lose consciousness until the breathing is greatly affected. Post mortem examination shows venous congestion of the organs; the heart is full of blood, but still capable of contracting in response to stimuli. If the heart be examined soon after the breathing has stopped, it is observed to be beating feebly, and if relieved from the distension with blood, will beat for a long time.

From these observations it seems very probable that death is due to asphyxia.

Another series of experiments was done in which a small quantity (1 cubic centimeter) of the extract was injected into the stomach of the fish by means of a long narrow metal tube passed down the oesophagus.

The minimal lethal dose, in this manner of injection, is the extract obtained from 1,200 gm. of the root. The extract actually injected is 1 c. c. 1 in 200 solution. The symptoms of poisoning are exactly the same as those described above. The poison is rapidly absorbed by the stomach, the fish becoming affected two minutes after the injection. Wray (9) points out that "tubaine" is insoluble and that he has seen a fish eat a quantity without ill effects. I have not used the isolated substance "tubaine," but the milky extract is certainly rapidly fatal when administered in this way. The extract from 1.25 gm. of the root kills fish in twelve minutes, from 1.200 gm. in one hour.

I have not experimented with fish larger than 50 gm. Undoubtedly larger fish would require larger doses to kill them.

EFFECTS ON TADPOLES. Tadpoles of the common Singapore toad, *Bufo melanostictus*, were immersed in solutions of various concentrations. The symptoms of poisoning closely resemble those described for fish, but stronger solutions are required. Solutions weaker than 1 in 12,000 do not kill tadpoles. A solution 1 in 12,000 kills in forty three minutes and a solution of 1 in 4,500 in twenty minutes. These solutions kill fish in half these times respectively.

EFFECTS ON MOSQUITOE LARVAE. *Stegomyia* larvae were employed. Solutions weaker than 1 in 10,000 are not fatal, nor do they prevent the larvae developing. A solution 1 in 10,000 takes at least two days to kill larvae; 1 in 5,000 kills them in about two days; 1 in 1,000 in one day, 1 in 500 in three hours, 1 in 10 in one hour. Therefore much stronger solutions and much longer periods of action are required to kill mosquito larvae than to kill fish or tadpoles.

EFFECTS ON TOADS. The common toad, *Bufo melanostictus*, was employed. The poison was administered either by subcutaneous injection or by injection into the stomach of one cubic centimeter of the fluid extract. The minimal lethal dose by the

first method of injection is 1 c. c. 1 in 50, that is the extract obtained from 1 50 gm. of the root, by the second method of injection 1 c. c. 1 in 12, that is the extract obtained from 1 12 gm. of the root. In both cases the symptoms are similar. In a few minutes the animal becomes agitated for a short time, then quietens down and in another ten minutes its breathing becomes deeper and irregular in rate, the nostrils dilating at each inspiration. The animal is still conscious and all its reflexes are normal. In another twenty minutes the breathing stops, reflexes diminish and finally disappear about thirty five minutes after the injection. Post mortem examination reveals signs of death from asphyxia, the organs being congested, and the heart full. The heart can be stimulated to contract for a long time after removal from the animal.

EFFECTS ON MONKEYS. Two varieties of monkeys were used, the common kra (*Macacus cynomolgus*) and the larger pig-tailed monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*).

The poison was injected subcutaneously; the injection causes no pain. The minimal lethal dose is the extract from 2 gm. of the root. The extract is concentrated to small bulk by boiling; boiling does not effect the poison. Within five minutes the animal becomes weak, and the gums and tongue are very pale. There is usually slight vomiting about this time. The vomiting resembles cerebral vomiting and soon ceases as the animal goes to sleep. It can be aroused and its reflexes are normal. Then the breathing shows great increase in depth, and soon becomes very deep and slow; then gasping inspirations occur about six a minute; the reflexes now disappear and the animal cannot be aroused; gasping gradually ceases and the animal dies. The heart beats for several minutes after the respiration ceases. These symptoms are those of asphyxia and post mortem examination shows the signs of death from asphyxia. Death occurs in about forty minutes.

Experiments in which the poison is introduced into the stomach by a stomach tube give the same results. Vomiting comes on in about five minutes and is not excessive. In any case sufficient poison is absorbed because death takes place even after vomiting. The extract from 2 gm. weight of the root is the minimal lethal dose. Death occurs in forty minutes, the symptoms resembling those produced by subcutaneous injection of the poison. When the respiration is greatly affected, the reflexes disappear, the corneal reflex being the last to go. The pupils are dilated.

Action on the Tissues and Organs Removed from the Body.

EFFECTS ON VOLUNTARY MUSCLE. When in concentrations 1 in 8 to 1 in 2,000, its action on the voluntary muscles of the tongue and of the calf of a toad is to weaken their power of contraction. The motor nerves and end plates are not affected. This

weakening of the muscle is removed by washing out the poison. Weaker solutions have no action on voluntary muscle.

In the experiments on the tongue the poison was injected under the mucous membrane. Induction shocks were used to stimulate the muscle.

EFFECTS ON INVOLUNTARY MUSCLE. "Tuba" poison in solutions 1 in 60 to 1 in 6,000, diminishes the tone and movements of the involuntary muscle of the intestine of a monkey. This weakening is counteracted by the presence of a dilute solution of sodium carbonate.

EFFECTS ON HEART MUSCLE. "Tuba" poison, even in strong solutions, has no action on heart muscle. The isolated heart beats strongly and for a long time in Ringer's solution containing the poison in concentrations 1 in 8 or 1 in 100. The same results are obtained when the heart is perfused with the poison 1 in 80.

These results with heart muscle, verify the fact that for some time after the respiration has ceased in the living animal under the influence of the poison, the heart may be felt still beating strongly.

EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD. Strong solutions (1 in 100) of the poison in Ringer's solution alter neither the red nor white cells of the blood of the monkey. The white cells show the usual amoeboid movements if the solution be kept warm. There is no haemolysis or breaking up of the red cells.

The oxygen capacity of the blood is not altered by the poison, the red cells taking up oxygen easily and giving it off easily.

EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD VESSELS. Solutions of the poison varying in strength from 1 in 30 to 1 in 4000 were perfused through the blood vessels of a toad. In most cases the poison dilates the blood vessels, in a few cases no effect is produced.

In another series of experiments the extract (from 1 in 50 up to 1 in 1250) was perfused through the blood vessels of a limb of a monkey. In these vessels dilatation is produced and the poison so affects the blood vessels that the power of adrenalin to constrict them is markedly lessened and in most cases abolished.

Experiments on Anaesthetised Monkeys.

Macacus cynomolgus and *Macacus nemestrinus* were the monkeys employed, chloroform being used as the anaesthetic. The poison was injected into a vein, usually the femoral vein, by means of an injection cannula; records of the blood pressure, usually that of the femoral artery, and of the respiration were taken.

Injected in this way the extract from 1/50 gm. of the root is sufficient to produce death. In all cases marked effects are produced on the respiration and blood pressure (Fig. 1). Respiration is usually stimulated at first, then depressed and finally paralysed. The blood pressure falls considerably but only temporarily.

Later further changes are produced in the blood pressure, but these are produced by the asphyxia.

A dose as weak as 1 c. c. of 1 in 10,000 solution produces similar changes in the respiration and blood pressure but the changes are not so well marked; the respiration is not paralysed and death does not occur, the normal conditions prevailing again.

The tissues apparently become accustomed to the poison in a slight degree. Thus a dose from 1-50 gm. of the root kills if injected without any previous injection being made; but if many injections of weaker solutions of gradually increasing strengths are first performed, a stronger dose than 1-50 gm. is required to produce death.

The poison acts upon the respiratory nervous centre in the medulla and not on the vagal ending in the lungs, because the same results are obtained if the vagi are cut (Fig. 2). Also if the poison is injected into the carotid artery, the respiration is affected in a few seconds.

It has already been stated that the poison dilates the blood vessels of the isolated limb of a monkey and that it greatly weakens the tone and movements of the involuntary muscle of the intestine of the same animal. The fall of blood pressure is explained by these actions. Further experiments and chemical analysis are required to prove whether one substance causes both paralysis of respiration and dilatation of the blood vessels or whether there are two distinct substances for these actions.

The previous injection of adrenalin only slightly modifies the depressing influence of the poison upon the blood vessels, and the fall of blood pressure is still very well marked.

After-effects of the Poison.

In some experiments injections were made subcutaneously into monkeys, but although these injections were strong enough to produce very great effects on the respiration, causing a marked degree of asphyxia, they were not strong enough to kill the animals. In these cases the animals recover completely in a few hours and exhibit no ill after-effects,—no paralysis, no digestive troubles and no weakness of any kind.

Discussion.

From the results on different animals it is evident that the poison affects the more highly developed members of the animal kingdom more readily than it does the primitive members. This is only to be expected since its action concerns the brain and one particular part of this, namely the medulla oblongata.

It could be used to destroy mosquito larvæ, but it should be used in solutions not weaker than 1 in 1,000, that is just enough

of the extract should be added to the pool to make the water cloudy. Of course this would kill fish up to 50 gm. far more quickly than it would the larvae and in time it would certainly affect much larger fish.

Its effects on the higher animals can be explained from the results obtained in the experiments performed on anaesthetised animals. The great weakness exhibited in cases of poisoning is due to the fall of blood pressure and to the weakening of the voluntary and involuntary muscle. The effects on the respiration are due at first to the stimulation and afterwards to the paralysis of the respiratory centre. The vomiting which usually occurs seems to be due to the stimulation of the vomiting centre in the medulla. After injection of the poison into the stomach whatever the dose a definite interval elapses before vomiting takes place. It occurs at the same time as the other changes and it is never excessive. Even after vomiting death takes place thus showing that sufficient poison is absorbed before vomiting occurs.

From the facts that the animal remains conscious and that the reflexes are present until the respiratory centre is greatly affected, it follows that the poison has no previous effect on other parts of the brain and spinal cord. The animals do become sleepy but that can be explained by the muscular weakness and the fall of the blood pressure. The unconsciousness and absence of reflexes come on during the asphyxia.

It has already been mentioned that cases of abortion with fatal haemorrhage have occurred by the use of this poison. The poison does not act directly on the uterus since it weakens involuntary muscle. The abortion must be due to the asphyxia produced by the poison. The uterine haemorrhage is due to the dilatation of the blood vessels.

The poison is very virulent since the extract from only 2 gm. (30 grains) of the root is sufficient to kill a large monkey. Cases of murder have not been reported probably because the would-be victim detects the presence of something to be avoided owing to the acrid taste and smell of a strong solution. Cases of suicide have been reported. A few months ago a case of suspected "tuba" poisoning was recorded in Singapore. I am indebted to Dr. R. D. Keith acting Government Pathologist for the details. A quantity of "tuba" root was found in the room with the body. Post Mortem examination revealed nothing but venous congestion of the organs. The lungs possessed an acrid odour. Analysis of the stomach contents was negative. "Tuba" poison was not tested for, because chemical tests for this poison are unknown, although Greshoff (3) describes crystals of definite shape and colour, which are obtained from the poison.

The Post Mortem examinations in my experiments only show venous congestion of the organs.

It should be easy enough to detect the presence of "tuba" poison in the stomach contents by simply testing the effects, after boiling and filtering, of some of the fluid upon small fish, seeing that they are killed by very weak solutions of the poison.

The treatment indicated is that for poisons which produce muscular weakness and paralyse the respiratory centre. The natives of Sarawak administer sugar and cold baths. (8).

Conclusions.

(1) "Tuba" fish-poison (*Derris elliptica*) causes death by paralysing the respiratory centre in the medulla. The sap from 2 gm. weight of the root when administered by mouth, is sufficient to kill a monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*).

(2) It usually stimulates the respiratory centre before depressing it.

(3) It causes great weakness, because it weakens both voluntary and involuntary muscle and because it produces a great fall of blood pressure.

(4) It has no action upon the heart muscle or heart nervous mechanism.

(5) It produces a marked fall of blood pressure because it greatly weakens the muscle of the vessel walls, thus causing dilatation.

(6) It causes vomiting probably by stimulating the vomiting centre in the medulla; but, after swallowing large doses, sufficient poison to cause death is absorbed even if vomiting occurs.

(7) Fish poisoned by "tuba" can be eaten with impunity by man, because fish are killed by very small quantities of the poison.

(8) It is not antiseptic and its poisonous action is less marked on the lower members of the animal kingdom than on the more highly organised members. It kills mosquito larvae and tadpoles but it is less toxic to these than to fish.

I am indebted to Dr. Hanitsch of The Raffles Museum and to Mr. I. H. Burkhill of The Botanical Gardens, for assistance with the literature.

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(The author regrets that no reference has been made in the above paper to Van Hasselt's research published in the Archives internationales de Pharmacodynamie et Therapie, xxi. (1911) p. 243. Information regarding the existence of Van Hasselt's work was received after the paper had gone to press).

Fig. 1. Monkey under chloroform anaesthesia. Effects on respiration and blood pressure of injecting 1 c. c. 1 in 30 "tuba" poison into the femoral vein. A. Record of respiration. B. Blood pressure in femoral artery. C. Signal of injection. D. Time in two seconds. Note that the respiration and blood pressure are effected about forty seconds after the beginning of the injection. Respiration is greatly affected and ceases eleven minutes after the injection (Fig. I. X), thus producing death. The blood pressure falls very considerably at first but recovers in a few minutes, and is still well maintained when the respiration ceases. The heart was felt beating after the respiration ceased.

Fig. 2. A. Monkey under chloroform anaesthesia, vagi intact. Effects on respiration and blood pressure of injecting $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. 1 in 100 "tuba" into the femoral vein. A. B. C. D. same readings as in fig. 1. Respiration is at first slightly augmented and later, weakened.

Fig. 2. B. Same animal as in fig. 2 A, but with vagi cut. Effects on respiration and blood pressure of injecting 1 c. c. 1 in 100 "tuba" into the femoral vein.

The respiration is similarly but more markedly affected in fig. 2 B, than in fig. 2 A, a larger dose of the poison being injected. The respiration recovers eventually. Note the fall of blood pressure in both cases. In fig. 2 A, the heart beats are just perceptible on the tracing. After cutting the vagi, Fig. 2 B, the heart beats are greatly augmented and the blood pressure is raised considerably, these results being the normal effects of cutting the vagi.

In this experiment death does not occur, because the dose of poison administered is non-lethal.

New and Rare Malayan Plants. Series VIII.

BY H. N. RIDLEY, F.R.S.

Herewith I give an account of some additions to the Flora of the Malay Peninsula, with notes on species insufficiently or incorrectly described, in continuation of the Series previously described in the Journal.

Ryparosa Wallichii, n. sp. (*Bicacca*). A tree; branches when young covered with red hair. *Leaves* glabrous above, coriaceous, lanceolate-oblong, base slightly narrowed, apex acute, pale whitish beneath, 8-9 inches long, 2 inches wide, the nerves five pairs, elevated, ascending, often hairy beneath; midrib also hairy; petiole 1.5 inches long, hairy. *Male racemes* axillary or from the trunk of the tree, 6-8 inches long; bracts small, lanceolate; pedicels .25 inches long. Flowers 2 inches long, yellow. *Sepals* 5, short, ovate, hairy. *Petals* rounded, hairy, much larger than the sepals, with the scale inside about half as long, and hairy. *Staminal column* glabrous; anthers 4, oblong.

SINGAPORE: Gardens' jungle (*Ridley*). PENANG: "A climber from the hills, October" (*Wallich* 1847B); Herb. Finlayson (*Wallich* 1847A).

Wallich's specimens are like the Botanic Gardens ones—male, but with young spikes, axillary and quite short. Those from the Gardens' jungle were fully developed and borne on the trunk. Wallich describes it as a climber from the Penang hills; but it has not been collected again, and as no species of the genus is a climber, it is possible that the label is wrongly affixed. The species is chiefly remarkable for its narrow leaves and hairy inflorescence.

Xanthophyllum puberulum, n. sp. (*Polygalaceae*). A large shrub with pubescent branches. *Leaves* oblong-elliptic or lanceolate, cuspidate, shortly narrowed at the base, thinly coriaceous, 5.5 to 8 inches long, 2.25 to 2.75 inches broad, nerves 5 to 6 pairs, elevate beneath; reticulations large, all pubescent; petiole .25 inches long. *Flowers* white, in short terminal panicles 2 to 3 inches long, pubescent; branches few. *Sepals* unequal, ovate obtuse, minutely pubescent. *Petals* spatulate, glabrous; keel slightly pubescent. *Slamens* glabrous except at the base. *Ovary* villous, stipitate; ovules 4.

SERANGOR: by the stream at Klang Gates (*Ridley* 13396). DINDINGS: at Lumut (*Ridley* 10366). Flowering in August.

A handsome bush, distinguished by its villous 4-ovuled ovary and pubescent leaves.

Chodat in the *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier*, iv, p. 255, has published a revision of this genus since it was described by King in the *Materials for a flora of the Malay Peninsula*, and made several corrections and additions:—

X. ellipticum, King, is not the species described by Miquel under that name, but a plant of the Malay Peninsula which is now called *X. Kingii*, Chodat.

X. eurynchum, King, is also not Miquel's plant, and is renamed *X. verrucosum*, Chodat (l.c. 263).

X. glaucum, Wall. Chodat separates King's plant from Wallich's, as *X. microcarpum*, saying that it has "Fructus parvus nec verrucosus nec costatus" which is an excellent description of Wallich's type of *X. glaucum*. King's plant from Trang is absolutely identical with Wallich's *X. glaucum*.

He describes two new species.

X. hebecarpum, Chodat (l.c. 263) based on imperfect fruiting specimens collected in Pangkor (*Curtis* 1639) with large velvety fruit.

X. discolor, Chodat (l.c. 257). A small tree with leaves glaucous beneath, and rather large white flowers, collected by me at Seletar and in the Gardens' jungle, Singapore.

Garcinia clusiaeifolia, n. sp. (*Guttiferae*). A tree, with black branches not angled. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, obovate, apex obtuse, base cuneate, nerves very fine inconspicuous above, invisible beneath, 5·5·5 inches long, 2·25 to 3 inches wide, drying greenish; petiole 5 inches long, stout, not wrinkled. *Male flowers* in fascicles upon axillary tubercles 10 or more in a fascicle, very small, 1 inch long; bracts ovate, numerous; pedicels thick, .25 inches long. *Sepals* 4, 2 outer coriaceous orbicular concave, 2 inner thinner obovate oblong. *Petals* oblong, obtuse, as long as the sepals. *Stamens* connate into a subconic mass, not lobed; anthers sessile, minute, 2-celled, cells separated by the broad subtriangular connective. *Pistillode* 0. *Female flowers* and fruit not seen.

PAHANG: at Wray's camp on Gunong Tahan (*Ridley* 16242).

Allied to the lowland swamp-loving *G. bancana*, Miq. but distinct in the more finely and numerously veined foliage, much shorter and thicker petiole, smaller flowers, and the connective of the anther triangular, with the cells at the point and so closer together, and not quadrate as in *G. bancana*.

Garcinia pyriferum, n. sp. (*Guttiferae*). A tree; branchlets yellow, angled. Leaves coriaceous, drying light greenish, elliptic, subacute, shortly narrowed at the base, 3·5 inches to

5·5 inches long, 1·75 to 2·25 inches wide, nerves very numerous horizontal meeting in an intra-marginal nerve close to the edge; reticulations visible; costa rounded; edge not thickened; petiole very short, wrinkled, .5 inches long. *Male flowers* not seen. *Female flowers* solitary, axillary from tubercles covered with short ovate bracts. *Fruit* obovoid pear-shaped, narrowed at base, widest near apex, tip depressed, 2·5 to 3 inches through, on a long 1·75 inches peduncle, yellow. *Sepals* persistent, small, ovate. *Stigma* small, 5-lobed, lobes rounded. *Seeds* 2-3, reniform, brown, 1 inch long, .25 inches wide.

PERANG: Penara Bukit (*Curtis* 3094).

Near *G. densiflora*, King, of which the female is unknown but the foliage is quite different, the texture being thinner; and drying pale, the midrib is not acute and the margin not thickened.

Ternstroemia montana, n. sp. (*Ternstroemiacae*). Branches stout, grey. Leaves thick, coriaceous, obovate to oblanceolate, blunt, long-narrowed to the petiole, 2·5 to 3 inches long, 1·1-1·25 inches wide, nerves above invisible, beneath often invisible but sometimes distinct, 3-4 pairs, arched, and anastomosing some way from the margin. Flowers in the upper axils of the leaves or below the leaves; pedicels short and thick .20 inches long; flowers .5 inches across glabrous. Sepals subequal, rotund, coriaceous. Petals coriaceous, rotund, edges denticulate. Stamens glabrous; anthers linear, oblong, longer than the filament.

PERAK: Gunong Kerbau at 4500 feet (*Robinson*).

This differs from *T. Maclellandii*, Ridl. for which I at first took it in the nervation, which in that species so far as it is ever visible is horizontal slightly ascending, in this it is curved in the centre and anastomoses some way from the edge, the flowers are bigger, the pedicels much shorter and thicker, the petals coriaceous and minutely denticulate.

Gordonia singaporeana, Wall. Cat. 1451, (*G. grandis*, King in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, lix. (1890) p. 203) (*Ternstroemiacae*). There seems to have been some confusion as to the *Gordonias* of the low country of the Malay Peninsula. The type of *G. singaporenana* referred by King to his *Gordonia excelsa*, is undoubtedly the common *G. grandis* King, a native of Singapore. This species is closely allied to the true *G. excelsa*, Bl. of Java, resembling it in the leaves in which the lamina is decurrent on the petiole, differing in the rather smaller flowers, and silky pubescence of the bud and young shoot. *G. grandis* having these parts quite glabrous.

G. excelsa, King, is a totally different plant, and has rather an affinity with *G. Maingayi* as King suggests than with the *G. excelsa*, Bl. I describe it under the name of *G. penungensis*.

Gordonia penangensis, n. sp. (*G. cecilia*, King Ic. 293 not of Blume) (*Ternstroemaceae*). A tree 30 to 40 feet tall, 10-15 inches through the stem, branchlets silky pubescent. Leaves thinly coriaceous, glabrous, lanceolate elliptic acuminate, edges serrulate or entire, base acuminate, 2·5 to 4 inches long, 1·1-1·5 inches wide, nerves very faint sometimes almost invisible 5 to 7 pairs marching doubly within the edge; petiole 2·5, creamy white or yellow; pedicel very short silky. *Sepals* rounded, silky outside. *Petals* round, narrowed at the base, backs silky. *Stamens* very numerous; anthers oblong. *Ovary* conic, silky; style 1, stout, pubescent, 5-lobed. *Capsule* 5- or 6-angled, 1·25 to 1·5 inches long, conic, hairy or glabrescent, valves acute.

PENANG: common on Penang Hill (*Curtis*), and I have also found it in SINGAPORE at Seletar (6214 and 3913 of my collection).

Gordonia hirtella, n. sp. (*Ternstroemaceae*). A tree with silky buds and shoots. *Leaves* coriaceous, elliptic lanceolate, acuminate, base narrowed subacute, nerves very fine much reticulate, the secondary nerves and reticulations as distinct as the primary nerves, above almost as invisible as on the lower surface, margins crenulate or entire, above glabrous, beneath appressed hairy, 3·5 to 6 inches long, 1·5 to 2 inches wide; petiole 2·5 inches long. *Flowers* rather small, cream coloured; peduncles silky 1 inch or less long. *Sepals* orbicular, silky tomentose, 2 inches long. *Petals* obovate, silky on the back. *Stamens* apparently few. *Capsule* 2·5 inches long, appressed pubescent outside, valves subacute.

SILANGOR: in mountain forests, Bukit Kutu at 3000 feet (*Ridley* 7350). PERAK: Gunong Batu Puteh (*Wray* 1116).

This species is nearest to *G. dipterosperma*, Kurz, of Bhutan. The leaves are more coriaceous, and it is more hairy, and the hairs do not spring from large pustules on the leaf as in that species. From *G. penangensis* it differs in the hairy backs of the leaves and smaller flowers and fruits. The nervation is much the same as in *penangensis* but the reticulation is more elaborate.

Hopea albescens, n. sp. (*Dipterocarpacea*). *Leaves* coriaceous, ovate to elliptic, acuminate, apex blunt, base rounded, glabrous, nerves 8 pairs very slender almost invisible above, 2·5 to 3 inches long, 1·25 inches wide; petiole 1 inches long. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, 3-4 inches long. *Flowers* subsecund, white tomentose, shortly pedicelled. *Sepals* lanceolate ovate, obtuse. *Petals* 2 inches long, a little longer than the sepals, oblong, broad, blunt, pubescent outside. *Stamens* 15, filaments elongate triangular; anther elliptic, seta very fine, as long as the anther. *Ovary* pubescent; style short.

PAHANG: at Raub (*Burn-Murdoch*) "Merawan."

This species is allied to *H. odorata*, Roxb. of Tenasserim, but has smaller leaves more coriaceous, fewer nerved, and more abruptly acuminate, flowers distinctly pedicelled (not sessile as in *H. odorata*), petals smaller and the filaments different in shape.

***Hopea Lowii*, Brandis.** This moderate sized tree has not previously been recorded from the Malay Peninsula. I have met with it at Chua Chu Kang, (No. 6685 of my collections) but I believe the only tree I ever saw there is gone now: and I have had it also from Muar, and Penang Waterfall (*Curtis* 3635). It is also a native of Borneo and Sumatra.

***Durio singaporense*, n. sp. (Malvaceae).** A large tree. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse or subacute, base blunt rounded, coriaceous, glabrous above, with channelled midrib, beneath scaly raw sienna colour, nerves very numerous, and inconspicuous above, and hardly distinct beneath, 7-9 inches long, 2.5-3 inches wide: petiole thick .25 inches long, angled. *Flowers* in clusters of 2 or 3 on the trunk: peduncles short: pedicels .5 inches long, 4-angled, with 2 lanceolate bracts at their bases: floral bracts ovate, acute, 1 inch long and as wide. *Sepals* oblong, 2 inches long, acute, scaly, cinnamon colour. *Petals* linear, oblong, 1.5 inches long, outside scaly with fringed scales, cinnamon colour, within pubescent white. *Stamens* and pistil like those of *D. malaccensis*, Griff.

SINGAPORE: Bukit Timah (*Ridley* 3204); Ang Mo Kio (*Ridley* 6676); Seletar. JOHORE: in Johore Bahru (*Ridley* 6677), and Mount Austin (*Ridley* 11996).

***Scaphium longiflorum*, n. sp. (Sterculiaceae).** Tree. *Leaves* coriaceous, elliptic rounded, shortly acuminate, blunt, sometimes glaucous beneath, nerves 7 pairs strongly raised, and the reticulations conspicuous beneath, above smooth, 4.5 to 6 inches long, 2.8 to 3 inches across: petiole 2.2 inches long. *Panicles* axillary, 6 inches long, sparingly red-tomentose, compact, much branched. *Flowers* numerous glabrous: bracts caducous: pedicels glabrous, .1 inch long. *Calyx* .3 inches long: tube cylindric, .2 in. long: lobes 4, much shorter, ovate, acute, all glabrous except the inner edges which are woolly. *Stamens* 8, in a globose woolly head, staminal column longer than the calyx tube, woolly.

PERAK: (*Scortechini* 2077 and 2026).

I have seen no female flowers or fruit of this species which was confused with *S. affine*, but from which it is very distinct in its long tubed glabrous flowers and woolly long androecium. The panicles are also much more glabrous.

I consider it advisable to keep the genus *Scaphium* distinct from *Sterculia* from which it differs not only in its membranous one-seeded carpels but also in the form of the flowers. Besides this there are known four other species.

1. ***Scaphium Wallichii***, R. Br., only known from one gathering in Martabaa in Wallich's collection and described usually as *Sterculia scaphigera*, Wall. Cat. 1130. I have seen no flowers of this species which has much larger leaves than the commoner species, *S. affine*.

2. ***Scaphium affine***, Ridl. (*Sterculia affine* Masters). This plant is the "Kembang Semangkok" of the Malays and occurs in Singapore, Malacca and Pahang. Pierre's *Sterculia scaphigera* (Fl. For. Cochinchine, t. 201) may be this species but the flowers have not been seen.

The species is very distinct in its small short-tubed flowers with a very short stalked staminal column quite glabrous. The inflorescence is very tomentose.

3. ***S. Beccarianum***, (Pierre l.c.) is a native of Sarawak, in Borneo, and has quite glabrous flowers more resembling those of *S. longiflorum*. I found fallen fruits and leaves of what I take to be this species in the Matang forest. The fruit which has not been described is thin and green, 5 inches long and over 1·5 inches deep, much shorter and broader and quite blunt at the tip. The seed was an inch long.

4. ***Scaphium linearicarpum***, (*Sterculia linearicarpa*, Masters) a rare Malacca tree, belongs to the genus also.

Pterygota Roxburghii, Schott and Endl. Melet. p. 32 (*Sterculia alata* Roxburgh) (*Sterculiaceae*) is given in King's *Materials* as a native of the Malay Peninsula on the strength of a specimen in Scortechini's collections without locality. The tree is a native of Southern India and the Andamans. It has been introduced from the Calcutta Gardens and largely planted as a road side tree in Singapore and Penang, and perhaps Scortechini's specimens are not from a wild plant. No one else has found it wild, and it would be advisable to leave it out of our Flora until we get additional evidence of its being a native tree. The genus *Pterygota* of which there are several species in Africa, is a very good one, and distinct from *Sterculia*.

Buettneria brevipes, n. sp. (*Sterculiaceae*). A glabrous woody climber. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic, obtuse, base narrowed truncate, nerves five pairs conspicuous on both surfaces as are the reticulations, inarching within the margin, 4·5 inches long, 2 inches wide; petiole 2 inches long. Cymes numerous, slender, axillary, 1 inch long; pedicels umbellate, very slender, minutely pubescent. Sepals lanceolate, acuminate, 3 inches long. Petals about as long as the sepals, base obtuse with 2 short points at the upper angles, apex ciliate. Staminal tube short, broad, cylindric; anthers small, oblong. Ovary small, ovate, conic 5-lobed bluntly with scarred angles. Fruit not seen.

DISTRIBUTION: at Simpit near Lumut (*Ridley*).

Allied to *B. Curtisi*, Oliv. of Penang, but the leaves are much broader with more nerves and conspicuous reticulations. They are dark brown when adult and dry.

Buettneria uncinata, Mast. in Hook. fil., Fl. Brit. Ind. i. p. 377 and King, Journ., As. Soc. Bengal, p. 200, 91. (*Sterculiaceae*). The type of this in Herb. Kew, is a fruiting specimen of *Mallotus Griffithianus*, Hook. fil. (*Euphorbiaceae*) collected by Maingay in Malacca. Another sheet put with it in Herb. Kew as possibly the same is also a species of *Mallotus*.

Waltheria indica, Linn. is given by King as occurring "in all the provinces, a weed," I have never seen a specimen of this at all from the Malay Peninsula, either in Kew or the British Museum herbarium; nor have ever seen it myself anywhere in the Peninsula. It is a common weed in many parts of the world and may be expected to turn up; but it has not done so yet.

Murraya caloxylon, Ridl. (*Rutaceae*). I found that this plant was flowering in the Singapore Botanic Gardens in the spring of 1915, although little more than a bush about 6 feet tall. The petals and stamens have never been described. The petals are 1·5 inches long and .25 inches wide in the upper part; they are linear spathulate, gradually narrowed to the base and pale green, four or five in number. The sepals or rather lobes of the calyx are also either 4 or 5. The stamens nearly half an inch long, have long slender filaments, small oblong anthers with the connective prolonged into a short point beyond the cells; they are 8 in number. In the flower and foliage this plant resembles most a *Murraya*, but the fruit is quite unlike that of any species described, and is more like that of *Limonia*. On the whole I think it better to keep it in the genus *Murraya*.

Diodia sarmntosa, Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. p. 30. (*Rubiaceae*). I found this new addition to our Flora abundantly on the East Coast road near Tanjong Katong in Singapore. It is a herbaceous plant growing as much as 2 feet tall, the stem hairy, four-angled, stout, the ridges crisped in the upper part. Leaves obovate, sessile, 2·5 inches long, 2·25 inches wide, apex subacute, base narrowed, hairy on both sides, with 6 pairs of nerves; stipules linear, bristles numerous. Flowers numerous, crowded in axillary heads. Calyx lobes 4, hairy, .25 inches long. Corolla .12 inches long, lobes rounded white tipped with lilac. Capsule .1 inch long hairy, splitting from the top to near the base into 2 cocci, which dehisce on the inner face. Each contains one elliptic brown seed deeply grooved on the inner face.

This plant is a native of South America and the West Indies and also occurs in Tropical Africa and the Mascarene islands, but I cannot find any specimens from Asia in the Kew Herbarium, nor any record of its occurring in any part of Asia.

Dendrocalamus hirtellus, n. sp. (*Gramineae*). A tall bamboo, about 40 feet long, and 2 inches through, but rather weak, walls thin, internodes long. Leaves broad, oblong, acuminate, with a long point, base broad rounded, glabrous above, softly pubescent beneath, 11 inches long, 1·5 inches wide; petiole thick, 1 inch long, glabrous; ligule of few stiff bristles; sheath glabrous. Panicle branches pendulous, 3 feet long. Spikelets in dense heads 5 inches through and 1·5 inches apart; bracts numerous ovate acute keeled. Glume I, lanceolate; glume II similar, but longer many nerved; III twice as long as I, mucronate; IV similar longer. Palea shorter, lanceolate, three-nerved, pale. Stamens 6, filaments free; anthers oblong, muticous, exsert. Style simple shortly plumed.

JOHORE: in forests at Genuang (*Ridley*) April 1915.

Schizostachyum elegans, n. sp. (*Gramineae*). Stems slender, 1 inch through; walls rather thick; internodes long and weak; branches slender, whorled. Leaves thin, lanceolate, acuminate, pubescent beneath, margins denticulate, base narrowed to the very short petiole, 6 inches long, 1·5 inches wide; ligule of few rather long bristles; sheath hairy. Panicles graceful, 15 inches long slightly geniculate, branches 2-4 inches long; spikelets 2·5 inches long, light green, 4 or 5 in a fascicle, with several ovate bracts at base, fascicles little over 2·5 inches apart. Glume I ovate; II longer, lanceolate, shortly mucronate; III still longer, mucronate; IV similar but longer. Palea a little shorter, lanceolate, not keeled, glumelike but thinner. Stamens 6; filaments free; anthers exsert, oblong, obtuse, violet. Ovary conic, stipitate, subtriquetrous; style simple, grain obliquely blunt conic stipitate.

KEDAH: Lankawi Islands: common, cultivated in the Botanic Gardens Penang, where it forms a large bush of sarmatose habit and where it flowered in March 1915.

William Jack's Letters to Nathaniel Wallich, 1819-1821.

copied for the
Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,
from the Records of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta,
by kind permission,
under the superintendence of Major A. T. GAGE, edited, with a
list of the plants known to have been collected by Jack,
and with notes by I. H. BURKILL.

Sir Stamford Raffles, in 1817, when on leave in England, was appointed by the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the decaying settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra: and he sailed from Portsmouth to take up his new duties. He had attached to his staff the naturalist Joseph Arnold, whose name is so aptly associated with his own in *Rafflesia Arnoldii*.—that of the parasite with the gigantic flower, which they discovered together on a journey into the interior of Sumatra (May 20th, 1818). Soon after this, perhaps from the fatigues of this very journey, Arnold died (vide *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles*, London 1830, p. 365).

Affairs so fell that after Arnold's death Raffles had to revisit Calcutta, and when there he got together a staff of naturalists. This is how he alludes to them in a letter dated Nov. 26th, 1818 to the Duchess of Somerset "I take down from hence a medical man of the name of Jack, who will be entrusted with the botanical part of my researches: and I have two Frenchmen, M. Diard and M. Duvauel, the former the pupil and the latter the step-son of Cuvier..... These three savans with a missionary clergyman, who takes charge of a printing press, form my equipment from Calcutta, so that I hope we may do something."

William Jack, who has thus been introduced to the reader, was the eldest son of the Rev. William Jack, and his wife Grace Boult.

Of the father, Dr. J. W. H. Traill, Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen, has been so good as to supply the following information. He had the degrees of M.A. and M.D. and was chosen to be Professor of Mathematics in King's College, Aberdeen in 1794. This chair he held until 1811 when he exchanged it for that of Moral Philosophy. In 1815 he was elected to the post of Principal, and held it until his death at a great age in 1854.

The son's career is given in Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, i. 1835, p. 120, from the pen of his mother:

and thence the following statements have been taken. William Jack, the younger, was born in King's College on January 29th, 1795, and at the age of six was sent to the Grammar School. At the age of twelve he proceeded to the University, and at fourteen commenced the study of medicine. Mr. Melachlan, the Head-Master of the Grammar School, seems to have given him an excellent grounding in latin, and at the same time Mr. Duncan, Professor of Natural Philosophy, taught him to apply his knowledge by reading descriptions in the latin botany books of the period of the wild plants which already interested him. There were two other Aberdeen botanists of the time who are said to have helped him—Dr. Beattie and Dr. Knight: but the first named can have had little influence as he died when Jack was eight. William Knight must have had much more influence: he was a young man, nine years older than young Jack: and from 1811 to 1815 he taught Botany in Aberdeen privately.

At the age of sixteen Jack graduated M. A. in Aberdeen, and was preparing to proceed to Edinburgh to go through the Medical Schools there, when scarlet fever laid him up, and caused him to lose the session. During this break Mr. Duncan having been paralised, young Jack taught the university botany class for a short time. In October, 1811, he proceed to London to finish his medical training there, and on the last day of January, 1812, he was orally examined by the Court of the College of Surgeons, and admitted a Fellow.

His friends, chiefly the eminent judge Sir Vicary Gibbs and Lady Gibbs, at once sought for him a surgeonship under the Honourable East India Company, but he preferred to defer his departure, and remained in Britain until the sailing of the Company's ship "Baring" on January 29th, 1813.

Published with the memoir from which the above facts are drawn are extracts from letters, which show that after his arrival in Calcutta, he was attached to a regiment stationed at the adjoining cantonment of Dum-Dum, and was then sent out with troops which fought in the Nepalese war. It is recorded that on January 9th, 1815, he was encamped on the Chorea ghattee hills with the force advancing on Khatmandoo, but he had not been in the fight at Pursua. A month later he was at Bichiakoh, encamped in the broad stony bed of the stream which debouches from those hills at that halting place. In May he was back at the cantonment of Dinapur, near Patna.

From Dinapur he wrote to his parents as follows "I have lately opened a correspondence with Dr. Wallich the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, from which I expect to derive both pleasure and advantage. Till now I have always felt at a loss in my botanical researches, from not being acquainted with the progress of the science in India, and particularly with Roxburgh's extensive labours and discoveries, so that I could never

be sure that my own were not anticipated. It was to remedy this and to obtain, if possible, a copy of Roxburgh's manuscript descriptions, that I wished to commence an intercourse with the present Superintendent. In the first letter which I wrote to Dr. Wallich, I sent him some seeds, and a description of a Lobelia which I had found in Nepaul, and which did not agree with any published species. I received in reply a most friendly letter, accompanied by some papers of his own on Indian Botany, informing me that my Lobelia was a perfectly new species, and soliciting further communications. I have since transmitted to him another despatch, with more plants which I conceive to be new." Then again he wrote on July 19th, 1818, "I have paid a visit to Dr. Wallich, at the Botanic Garden, a short distance from Calcutta; he received me with great kindness and warmth, and insists on my coming to stay with him while I remain here. He is..... much inclined to assist me in obtaining some situation, which may open a field for Botanical research, and connect me with himself in that Department. He has already introduced my name with due acknowledgements, in a paper presented to the Asiatic Society, containing an account of some new plants from Nepaul, one of which was communicated by me." Then again he writes under the date August 19th, 1818, "Dr. Wallich has kindly insisted on my staying with him to pursue my Botanical researches: he has an excellent house in a delightful situation, about six miles below Calcutta, where I hope to pass my time most agreeably, free from those temptations to fatigue and exertion which beset me at Calcutta, and where I trust to be so much benefitted by ease of body and mind, that my health will improve as fast as it could from a sea voyage." So Jack had been ill: it was of lung trouble: and Sir Stamford Raffles says in a letter of Jan. 1st, 1823, that it was contracted during the Nepalese war, with which his Indian Service began. Jack continues:—"I am now engaged in drawing up a paper of some of my discoveries, which I have promised to furnish for a periodical work, about to be printed at the Serampore press."

Again on November 10th, 1818, he writes:—I hasten to inform you of the occurrences of the last few days, which have made a considerable alteration in my plans, since I wrote to you. Some days ago Sir Stamford Raffles, the governor of Sumatra, came here to see the garden, and spent the day, during which Dr. Wallich and I had a long conversation with him, the result of which has been my agreeing to accompany him to Sumatra, and his promising to forward my views, and in particular, to afford me every facility for exploring the Natural History of that island. I expect to sail, shortly, with Sir Stamford Raffles in the Company's cruiser "Nearchus."

Nathaniel Wallich, who was thus instrumental in bringing Jack to the notice of Sir Stamford Raffles, was a Dane, and had been in the service of the Danish East India Company established

at Serampur on the river Hoogly above Calcutta. From Serampur, when the Danish territory was ceded, his ability secured, after some little delay, the post at the Botanic Gardens which he desired so much. To him,—a generous and good friend,—Jack wrote as he had a mind to do; and the letters were filed by Wallich along with other considerable accumulations. They have been copied at the expense of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society under the kind supervision of Major A. T. Gage, the present Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, on the suggestion of Mr. H. N. Ridley, and are here for the first time printed with the omission—always indicated—of certain criticisms passed on Diard and Duvaucel, and of the official letters from Raffles to them at the end of their service which may be read in the first edition of Lady Raffles' *Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles*.

The voyage from Calcutta to Penang (Dec. 10th to Dec. 31st, 1818) was made as planned in the "Nearchus" and took just twenty-one days.

The voyage from Calcutta to Penang (Dec. 10th to Dec. 31st, Council by Colonel John Alexander Bannerman, a senior officer who had even served on the Directorate in London, and had been sent out in 1817. Bannerman seems to have considered himself too senior to suffer the interference of a younger man like Raffles and to have lent a very willing ear to opposing counsels from his second commissioner. But Raffles had the authority of the Marquess of Hastings then Governor-General in India (1) to bring to a close the disputed succession to the Kingship of Acehen, and (2) subsequently to endeavour to effect a settlement further to the eastward than Penang,—both matters which had been very much in the hand of the Governor of Penang: in fact Bannerman had just tried under the orders of the Court of Directors to effect this last himself, and failed, because the Dutch forestalled him. It seems that he was therefore unwilling to see how another could succeed, and he proved obstructive. It has been hinted that some of his subordinates were venial; and if so it may be asked whether it was merely by prescience or by leakage of information that the Dutch came to forestall Bannerman at Rhio; but the biscuit had been fingered hesitatingly before by Bannerman (see *Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles*, p. 395). With these matters Jack had nothing to do: they took Raffles away from Penang where he left his wife in the charge of Jack as her confinement was approaching.

Major W. Farquhar, we shall see, met Raffles at Penang possibly by accident but more probably by appointment: for if by accident why had he brought his drawings (see p. 153) with him. It was he who had been sent by Bannerman only a few weeks earlier to found the establishment at Rhio: and he on his return found himself under Raffles' orders instead. Doubtless the handing over of the services of his emissary to the younger man would be a thing particularly nettling to Bannerman: for that the services were

handed over is evident from Jack's remark that Raffles had sent Farquhar on a mission down the Straits, when the change of front on the part of the Governor caused him to go first to Singapore, and only afterwards to Acheen.

The Acheen affair proved very tedious, and Raffles records that the proceedings taken down in the investigation ran to upwards of a thousand pages of the Company's largest sized paper. He had returned from founding Singapore to Penang and thence gone forward to Acheen; and all this time Jack was left with light duties and the interesting flora of Prince of Wales Island to investigate.

Of books Jack seems to have possessed Roxburgh's *Hortus Bengalensis*—a mere catalogue printed in 1814, his *Coromandel plants*, Loureiro's *Flora cochinchinensis*, Rumpf's *Herbarium amboinense*, and Lamarek's volumes of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* and some of Poiret's, together with extracts from the manuscript of Roxburgh's *Flora indica*. Later he employed through Wallich, a clerk to copy the whole manuscript, and he commenced to subscribe for Rees' *Cyclopaedia*, De Candolle's *Regni Vegetabilis Systema* and Roemer and Schultes' *Systema vegetabilium*. He also bought Rheede's great *Hortus Malabaricus*. In 1820 Carey and Wallich produced the first volume of their revision of Roxburgh's *Flora*, and an early copy was sent to Jack, who thereupon sent back to Carey what seem to have advance sheets.

He employed a Chinese draftsman in Penang: but it is not recorded if he continued to employ artists afterwards.

The interest of the time was the finding of new species, and their cataloguing. Jack brought to this work a really excellent understanding of the natural system of classification, a kind of intuition, the origins of which must have come from work in Britain: and had he lived longer his work would have been splendid. He also showed a small interest in geographic botany.

SERIES 1—PENANG LETTERS.

Prince of Wales Island
Jan. 14th 1819.

My dear Wallich,

At length the land of promise begins to open to me, and very glorious it seems to be. I am so thoroughly occupied that I perceive I shall have little time to write to you, if I put it off to the last, therefore mean to take an hour or two from the night occasionally and to continue my letters at intervals, which though it will make them a little disjointed, I am sure you will excuse, as I shall thereby be able to give you longer details. Of the voyage I need not say much but that it was long and tedious, and on several accounts far from comfortable. Sir Stamford was very ill during part of it.

We landed on the 31st and soon forgot everything unpleasant. Among the first objects that saluted me were the Nutmeg and Clove;¹ of the latter there are two trees in full blossom before my door. The pride of the East, the Mangosteen, next presented itself. I must seek and get someone to attempt grafting it for the purpose of being sent round. The variegated Pineapple,² I believe is only a variety of the cultivated; but I have heard of another kind which probably differs specifically. The *Melastoma malabathricum* is in the greatest profusion. The situation of the anthers before flowering is very remarkable.

I am convinced this Island will produce many things entirely new. I have already met with and described two species of *Mangifera*, which must be quite new. The first is called the Bachang and for which I intend the specific name of *M. rubicunda*,³ [‘Foliis lato lanceolatis retusis, paniculis ascendentibus, floribus submonandris, corollis infundibuliformibus limbo patente demum reflexo’]. The other is a very singular one, which I propose to call *M. quadrifida*,⁴ [foliis oblongo lanceolatis, paniculis axillaribus laxis, floribus quadrifidis, monandris, petalis nudis glandulosis]. Another very interesting discovery is the *Nelumbium jaranicum*, Lamarek,⁵ which seems to have been overlooked by later authors, but is without doubt a distinct species from the *N. indicum*. I have also found the *Rubus ulcerefolius*, Lamarek,⁶ which also seems

1. In the year 1818 there were 6,900 nutmeg trees in bearing in the island of Penang (vide Ridley, *Spices*, London, 1912, p. 102) besides large numbers of younger trees or males—the acquisition of 22 years; for it was in 1796 that the East India Company undertook the introduction and sent Christopher Smith to the Moluccas for the purpose: and by 1802, when the trees first fruited, Smith and his successors had sent out from the Moluccas 71,266 in all, mostly to Penang.

To the same date they had sent out 55,265 clove trees, also in chief part to Penang; but there was only a lesser measure of success with them up to the time of Jack's visit.

2. It is quite possible that the pineapple with variegated leaves was familiar to Jack from existing in the Calcutta garden. Roxburgh the first Superintendent of the Garden, knew of its existence “in Malacca.” It thrives well in Penang.

3. Jack subsequently found that the bachang had received the name of *Mangifera foetida* from Roxburgh: and in these letters we find him first suspecting that this was so, asking Wallich for a diagnosis; then sending specimens to Wallich, which appear to have reached Calcutta safely for, in or after 1828, Wallich when distributing the collections of the East India Company sent out under No. 8488 material of *M. foetida* collected by Jack. We find in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* a description borrowed from Jack (vol. ii., p. 440).

4. *Mangifera quadrifida*, Jack, found a place in the same work, where occur almost the very words used above.

5. *Nelumbium jaranicum*, Lamk., has been reduced to *Nelumbium speciosum* along with *N. indicum*.

6. *Rubus ulcerefolius*, Poir., is the common bramble in the low ground of Malaya, which has passed in our floras as *R. moluccanus*. It is interesting that Curtis had not found it in Penang (this journal No. 25, 1894).

to have been neglected. I have a species of *Loranthus*, which from the specific name I think may be Roxburgh's *L. ferruginea*.⁷ Mine is quadrifid, tetrandrous. There is also very common here a species of *Morinda*,⁸ which appears to differ from all Roxburgh's in having both the anthers and style exert. What confusion there has been about the *Mimusops Kauki*.⁹ I wish I had Roxburgh's character of it. There is a hexandrous species here about which I am doubtful. Major Farquhar¹⁰ who has been for many years resident at Malacca, arrived here the day before us. He has made a very large collection of drawings and subjects of Natural History. I have just had an opportunity of examining his drawings of Malacca plants. Most unfortunately, from want of scientific acquaintance with the subject they are deficient in many essential points of dissection, but they will be extremely useful as a guide, by taking the native names of all that promise to be new or interesting, and making inquiries accordingly for the originals.

I have not yet been up the hill, but shall soon, when I shall find an abundant harvest. There is a species of Fir here with solitary leaves¹¹ which is probably new—I am in hopes of getting cones. The arborescent ferns are I am told in great abundance.

Our future plans are not determined, probably we shall go first to Bencoolen, it being a great object to arrive there early on account of Lady Raffles.

There does not appear to be any great cordiality here on the part of this Government, nor am I surprised, for they cannot but feel how little and insignificant they are in comparison with the energy of Sir Stamford.

I cannot express to you how much I am delighted with him: he is of the real Sterling stamp, of that active and comprehensive mind that diffuses a portion of its own energy to all around: even

7. *Loranthus ferrugineus*, Roxb., is one of the commonest of the mistletoes in Penang.

8. *Morinda umbellata*, Linn. is the common Morinda of Penang. Whether anthers are exerted or not, is but a sexual character in it; and sexual dimorphism was little understood in Jack's time.

9. Wallich quotes a series of synonyms under *M. Kauki* in his Catalogue: and it is known that he was both confused and confused others over this species. Probably he had been talking to Jack about it.

10. There were two Farquhars connected with Malacca about this time. The one was the Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. T. Farquhar who as Governor of Penang in the year 1795 suggested the demolition of the fortifications of Malacca. The other, this Major William Farquhar of the Engineers, described truly by Jack as for many years Resident at Malacca—actually from 1803 to 1818,—and at a later date, when a Colonel, the first Resident and Commandant of Singapore. He employed, so we learn also from Wallich, a Chinese artist, and was the discoverer of that strange fern *Matonia pectinata* on Mount Ophir. Buckley in his *Anecdotal History of Singapore* (1902) vol. 1, p. 50 details his service, and adds (p. 105) that he died in retirement in 1839.

11. *Dacrydium clatum*, Wallich, which was new at that date.

our two savans¹² feel a little of the Prometheian touch, without which—it is needless to say more. Twelve o'clock, so good night.

Jan. 16th—I find mention made of a species of *Mangifera*, *M. foetida*, which I suspect is the Bachang, and which I prematurely proposed calling *rubicunda*.¹³ Have you a description of that species? if so, you will be able to judge from the character I gave you and you shall have specimens by the first opportunity: there has not been one yet. We have remarkably rainy weather, which probably is one cause of the difficulty I have found in getting the plants poisoned, I have been obliged to throw away many.

Do you know that the *Rhizophora* has four ovula, three of which abort? I have made a very accurate investigation and sketch of the carpology of a species which I found here,¹⁴ which approaches to the *R. cylindrica*, but differs in several respects, particularly in habit, erect conduplicate petals, and peduncles 3—4-florous. They are a very extraordinary tribe; if I am not mistaken, you refer *Aricennia* to it. Are you acquainted with the Rambutan, *Nephelium lappaceum* of authors, *scyphalia rambutan*, Roxb.¹⁵ Is it not surprising that the analogy with the Litchi should have escaped observation? Look at what a strange corner Jussieu has popped it into. Its being didymous, is very peculiar, and I suppose the cause of the mistake. I think Roxburgh was right in his idea of the Natural Order, whether it is admissible merely as a species of *Scyphalia* is not quite so certain, what say you? I have found a singular species of *Pothos* with aculeate petioles and scapes, and large pinnatifid leaves with long linear divisions, can it be Roxburgh's *pinnatifida*?¹⁶ Pray send me his specified charac-

12. Diard and Duvaucel; see the introductory lines, p. 147, and letters below at pages 187 and 201 et seq.

13. See note No. 3, p. 152.

14. *Rhizophora caryophyllodes*, Jack, which is now placed as *Braquiera caryophyllodes*, Blume. The species to which he compares it, *Rhizophora cylindrica*, is now placed as *Braquiera parviflora*, W. & A., and is common in the Sundarbans of Bengal. Jack described *Rhizophora caryophyllodes* in the Malayan Miscellanies and the description was reprinted in Hooker's Botanical Miscellany, ii. p. 86.

15. The rambutan had been introduced into the Calcutta Botanic Gardens during Roxburgh's time; but it does not thrive in northern India, and was probably lost before Jack came to know the plants therein. Jack wrote at a later date than this, as internal evidence shows, his description of the plant which was published in the Malayan Miscellanies, vol. 1, (1820) No. 1, p. 10.

16. *Pothos pinnatifida*, Roxb., for the characters of which Jack asks, is a climbing plant of Sumatra which was introduced into the Calcutta gardens under Roxburgh, and described by him from leafy specimens. It has been reduced in the *Flora of British India* to *Epipremnum mirabile* where the locality is given as "Penang, Roxburgh." But without doubt Ridley is right in stating that this is probably an error; perhaps the original source of it is here, and its perpetuation was due to one of Wallich's annotations, vide Ridley, Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula, iii. (1907) p. 46.

Jack's plant would be *Lasia aculeata*, Lour., and therefore Roxburgh's *Pothos heterophylla* instead of *P. pinnatifida*.

ters. I find here a remarkable variety, or more probably a distinct species¹⁷ from the *Acanthus ilicifolius*, to be readily distinguished even at a distance by its flowers being white, much smaller, and in longer quadrisarous spikes, only at the summits of the branches. The true *A. ilicifolius* is also to be found here, so that I have the opportunity of comparing them together, and find besides the above striking differences the following more minute ones—Calyx shorter than the tube, one bracteate at base, style shorter than the stamens, and stigma simple in the white one; the contrary of which is the case in *A. ilicifolius*, which has three bracts to the calyx and a bitid stigma. In leaves and habit they are much alike, and equally prickly. By the bye, is not Lamarck in a mistake in attributing to the *ilicifolius*, alternate leaves? see "Enc. 1 sub Acantho." Pray is not that splendid *Cassia* which we often took notice of on the walk down to the great *Ficus infectoria* the *Cassia alata*, Linn. and not a Roxburghian species? it is here abundant on the road sides.¹⁸ The *Mussaenda frondosa* is another ornament of these neglected spots.¹⁹

Jan. 23rd—My occupations have been a little interrupted by an unexpected series of events which have produced quite a revolution in our little world, and which I must now give you a short account of, that I may carry you along with me in everything that occurs. I have already mentioned that I thought there was no cordiality on the part of the Government towards Sir Stamford, and you shall hear presently the lengths they have since proceeded in their spirit of jealousy. You probably know that Sir Stamford left Bengal with a commission to settle the affairs of Acheen where two rivals²⁰ have been contending for power, and

17. *Acanthus obrectatus*, Vahl. It happens that *A. ilicifolius*, Linn., is not recorded from Penang: but there is no reason why it should not occur or have occurred in Jack's time.

18. *Cassia alata*, Linn., occurs in Penang as a cultivated plant and an escape from cultivation. It is used medicinally as a poultice for Ring-worm, and grown for the purpose.

19. *Mussaenda frondosa*, Linn. does not occur in Penang: but *M. glabra*, Wall. is of common occurrence; and it would be this which Jack had noticed.

20. The rivals were (1) Johar Alam, the king, who had ascended the throne in 1802 and (2) Saif-ul-Alam, son by a slave girl, of a wealthy Penang merchant named Said Husein, the father himself being again the son of a slave girl.

Acheen for long had been a hotbed of trouble because the chiefs were almost as powerful as the king and therefore able to resist him. In this case they seem to have been done out of import exactions by the King, who permitted trade only at Acheen, and they conspired with the rich Penang family for the sake of the money that they needed for resisting; so that armed vessels paid for by Said Husein sailed from the Settlement to harass the King. From 1815 to the date of Raffles' mission this particular brew of mischief fermented; and the Penang Government was miserably timid throughout,—parleying with traitors, permitting hostile acts to take their origin in their own port, and worse than that by some of the officials assuredly taking bribes. Once a judge condemned Said Husein to prison, and the Recorder released him with honour. So they played fast and loose.

The story may be read in John Anderson's *Acheen and the ports of the north and east of Sumatra* (London, 1840).

both are desirous of obtaining our aid and protection. He has also in view to make some settlements farther to the Eastward, and as these are in fact the most important, he was anxious to make the earliest possible arrangement of the Acheen affairs in order to be more at liberty in proceeding with his other plans. Expedition however forms no part of the political code of Penang, besides which, there has been such a scene of intrigue, and I believe I may add corruption²¹ going on here in regard to Acheen as is quite disgusting. Of the two rivals whose claims are to be decided, the one is the legitimate King, with whom the nobles quarreled some time since, and whose power is insufficient to preserve peace: the other is the son of a Penang merchant, who appears to have no other claim than his father's immense wealth, and the support he has,—God knows why!—been receiving from this government. You may easily imagine that the arrival of a man like Sir Stamford to clear up such a business as this, could not be welcomed by those whose schemes were likely to be overset by the event: and they accordingly determined to throw every possible obstacle in the way, and to try every scheme that cunning could suggest to defeat his objects and prevent if possible their own disgrace. It would be tiresome to relate to you the artifices, the meannesses they had recourse to in the pursuit of this object, suffice it to say their conduct was disgraceful not only to their rank and situation, but to their character as men. But they had to do with a man too much their superior. Sir Stamford first intended to have gone to Bencoolen on Lady Raffles' account, and to have returned to make the final arrangements. The intrigues that were going on here however rendered the execution of that plan impossible, and he was at last obliged to determine on her remaining here,²² and going himself over to Acheen. In the meantime, that his other plans might not be entirely suspended, during the delays of the Acheen business, he employed Major Farquhar to proceed on a mission²³ down the Straits, as, though very desirous of it, he could not go himself. Major Farquhar sailed on the 18th and he was to go in a few days after to Acheen. Now you must know that Sir Stamford had offered to the Governor that if he wished to make any reference to Bengal on the subject of Acheen, that he would delay his proceedings till an answer should arrive and in the meantime pursue his ulterior object, but the Governor was just as averse to these other views, and wished if possible to

21. Lady Raffles recorded that an attempt was made to influence Sir Stamford by the presentation of a casket of diamonds to her. Vide *Memoir of the Life and Public Service of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* 1830, p. 379. Anderson hints that the official interpreter for Achinese, a man with an European name, was not without bias.

22. Raffles' determination to leave Lady Raffles in Penang is mentioned in one of his published letters dated Jan. 16th, 1819, i.e. two days before the Governor's change of front.

23. Jack is silent as to the object of the mission, which is quite likely to have been an examination of the Karimon islands.

prevent his accomplishing either, therefore declined the offer, in hopes, by throwing obstacles in the way, to keep him idle here. He was afraid to take any decided step to prevent his going to Acheen till after Major Farquhar should have sailed for fear he should go away on that expedition. But no sooner was Major Farquhar's ships out of harbour than he addressed to Sir Stamford the most urgent solicitation that he would suspend all proceedings relative to Acheen till a reply should be received to important references that had *already* been made to Bengal. This, I suppose was considered a master stroke of policy, but *respicere finem*. The moment he received this, Sir Stamford took his resolution: Major Farquhar's ships were but just outside the harbour, and at anchor till next tide; he immediately dispatched intimation to them, ordered the ship in which he was to have proceeded to Acheen to get ready to go to sea immediately, and commenced sending everything on board. This was in the evening, and as soon as everything was arranged for his starting before day-break next morning, he wrote to the Governor to say that he had determined to meet his wishes, and complied with his request of suspending all proceedings relative to Acheen till the arrival of the expected reply, and had in consequence determined to sail next day to overtake Major Farquhar, and that he should return in time to resume the Acheen affairs after the requested delay had been granted. Every arrangement being made he did embark next morning and set sail,²⁴ before the people here, who had no idea of any such promptitude and decision, knew anything about it, or had time to consider on any further obstacles to impede his progress. You may easily conceive the Governor's astonishment and disappointment, at finding his scheme defeated, and falling into a snare of his own devising. But there was no remedy. As Sir Stamford wished me to remain with Lady Raffles, here I am, in a house which he took for her residence while here, in preference to being a guest at the Governor's. Could anything be more excellent? In the first place admire the energy of Sir Stamford, then think how comfortable I am, with so agreeable a woman as Lady R., abundant leisure to examine the productions of this Island; in short I am delighted, and the day is not half long enough for all that I have and wish to do. It is needless after what I have related to make any comments on the extraordinary conduct of the

24. Note how in seeking his settlement to the eastward before closing the Acheen business, Raffles deviated from that narrow path of subservience which must be taken to satisfy certain superiors,—a path followed with such faithful subordination to the Board of Directors, and so ineptly, by the Government of Penang throughout these years. To Colonel Baumeister, who himself had been a Director, the "sin" may well have seemed larger and lamer, because if Raffles had obeyed the letter of his orders, the instructions from Calcutta ordering him to desist would have overtaken him. Apparently this deviation was one of several acts of competence which caused the Board a little later to order that Raffles should have nothing further to do with Acheen, and to keep him in exile in decaying Beneoolen.

Governor of this Island; could I waste time and paper on details, the picture would astonish you. The fact of the matter is he is a weak man, with violence of temper sufficient to commit any folly or absurdity, and is entirely under the influence of one of the members of council, an artful designing character, utterly devoid of principle, who is the prime mover of all mischief, without appearing as a principal, and who does not care to what extremities he urges the other while he himself remains secure from the consequences. I wish I could convey to you some idea of the reverse of this picture, and contrast the activity and comprehensiveness of Sir Stamford's mind, with the narrow contracted spirit displayed in the other, which is almost too contemptible to be ridiculous. Were it not painful to see a British Governor so unworthy of his situation, I could really be amused, the whole is so perfect a burlesque upon polities. "Du sublime au ridicule n'est qu'un pas" was one of Bonaparte's observations, and really the only difference is often in the scale on which they are performed. That in fast is all that distinguishes an Iliad from a Batrachomyomachia. When a horde of Pindarries commits a few depredations and a Governor-General takes the field with the whole armed force of Hindostan to suppress them, it is grand!²⁵ but if a Governor of Penang endeavours to place a king on the throne of Acheen, the trumpet of fame is silent, and yet neither of them perhaps surpasses in foresight and contrivance a wily school boy forming a scheme for the plunder of an orchard. Enough however upon this subject. I wish you had added to the list of names of Malacca trees and plants, the scientific names of such as you knew, it would rather have been an assistance. There are two or three of the first named, the Rambay and Dookoo²⁶ for instance, whose fruit I have met with, but not the flowers, and have not therefore been able to determine yet. I shall add the Linnean names as I discovered them. Have you in the garden the Bua

25. Jack, like another botanist, Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, felt no strong attachment towards the Marquess of Hastings; and from the way in which he writes to Wallich it appears as if his sentiments were shared; but their cause does not transpire in these letters. Buchanan-Hamilton had been treated at the close of his Indian career, as if he could shut up his interests like a tedious novel, and on a minute by the Marquess of Hastings the materials were clumsy withheld from him that he had gathered together to take to the India House there to elaborate in retirement. That years after, he still held himself unjustly treated is evident from the advice which he gave to Wallich to keep control of his collections. It may have been this; but is likely to have been something complex, which caused the feelings held by Jack.

Jack alludes here to the circumstance that Lord Hastings had called out in 1817, 116,000 infantry and cavalry, with 300 guns, which as Marshman remarks (*History of India*, u. p. 327) was a force "out of all proportion to the simple object of extinguishing bands of marauders who never stood attack." But events justified Hastings; and Jack's remark is that of a boy in polities.

26. *Baccueria motleyana*, Hook. f. and *Lansium domesticum*, Jack.

Krass, a species of *Aleurites*?²⁷ I have just examined it, and was at first a little puzzled by it. It appears to have been described under three different genera, *Croton*, *Jatropha*, and *Aleurites*, I have not the least doubt that the *Croton moluccanum* and *Jatropha moluccana*, see Lamk. Enc. are the same thing: it is quite absurd to compare the two descriptions, which are almost word for word the same, and I should suppose Forster's *Aleurites triloba* also to refer to the same plant but for the trifid calyx which he attributes to it. I observe in the catalogue, only this latter mentioned: does Roxburgh make them to be all three the same? The calyx of the male of what I have examined is always bifid. There is here a large tree, at present only in fruit, which is called Bua Jiring. I think it may be Roxburgh's *Mimosa Djiringa*.²⁸ I will send you some of the fruit which is very peculiar, the pod being deeply sinuate or lobed on one side, each lobe or articulation monospermous and the whole spirally contorted.

As this letter has already become of rather an unconscionable length, I will have mercy upon you, and here close it. I shall send it to the Post Office to go by any accidental opportunity, which there sometimes is by native vessels or by the way of Madras—which I may not hear of, and write again when I know of a good opportunity. Specimens of course must wait, as they are mostly too large for the Dak,²⁹ but to show that they are not forgotten, I shall add a few small ones to take their chance, it would be useless to send good ones on a chance opportunity. I am afraid it will be sometime before I hear from you, as your letters will have gone to Bencoolen. As we may leave this about the 20th of Feb., I believe there would hardly be time after the receipt of this, to address me here.

I am very anxious to have accounts.

27. *Aleurites triloba*, Forst. It was a fairly common tree about Calcutta at this time (vide Abbey-Yates, in the *Agricultural Ledger*, 1907, p. 31). *Jatropha moluccana*, Willd. and *Aleurites moluccana*, Willd. are synonyms.

28. *Pithecolobium lobatum*, Benth., is the name which is applied now to Jack's *Mimosa Jiringa*. Jack published his description in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. No. 1 (1820) p. 14. The fate of the pod which he advises and of the specimens sent with his letter of March 5th is not to be traced, they do not appear to have found a place among the collections which Wallich distributed from 1828 forward, and in this respect are like a great quantity of further material which must have passed into the early Calcutta herbarium but never came out into any other.—Roxburgh's dried plants for instance and more of Jack's material sent later. It may be suspected that such was lost from want of attention during Wallich's lengthy visits to Nepal, Singapore, Ava, and the sal forests of Oudh. And Wallich with such losses on his mind may well have become very anxious to carry through his distribution of the East Indian Company's herbarium in order to save the material.

29. Post.

Give my compliments to³⁰ if you see him, and to Col. Hardwicke,³¹

Believe me ever,

Yours most sincerely,

William Jack.

Pulo Penang,

Jan. 2nd, 1819.

P.S. I enclose seeds of a new species of *Sonerila*,³² which I found this morning in the woods. I found also two very splendid plants, the *Alpinia mutica*³³ and *pinnicea*³⁴ of Roxb. I shall send the other few trifling specimens in a separate packet with this. I am looking very anxiously for a good opportunity to give you a sample of this Island. If not too much trouble, I should like to have Roxb.'s char. of his *Melaleuca cajuputi*.³⁵ He gives in the list "a *Manjitera gandaria*, but there is no description of it in the MSS," which I have. Whose and what is it? I could wish to

³⁰ Name illegible. A. T. G.

³¹ Colonel, afterwards Major-General, Thomas Hardwicke (died 1835) a zoologist of great merit, served in the Indian army for many years, using his opportunities there and in Mauritius for collecting specimens, and making drawings. He was Vice-President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal when Lord Hastings was its President. A Major H—is mentioned in the extracts of Jack's letters to his parents which Sir William Hooker printed, as stationed with Jack at Dinapur, and it may be that this was Major General Hardwicke.

³² Probably *Sonerila erecta*, Jack, described in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. No. 5 p. 5.

³³ *Alpinia mutica* was described by Roxburgh as having been introduced into the Calcutta Botanical Gardens from Penang. It flowered in Calcutta; and it has been in many Gardens since, so that it is well known. But it has not been found in Penang by any one during the last century and the query is raised whether Roxburgh got it from wild plants, it being extinct now in Penang, or from its known home on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula via Penang. The allied *Alpinia assimilis*, K Schum., which occurs freely in Penang might have been mistaken by Jack for the other (vide Ridley, in this *Journal* No. 30, 1899, p. 165).

³⁴ *Alpinia pinnicea*, Roxb., *Flora indica*, i. p. 71 is *Hornstedtia pinnicea*, K. Schum., a plant not known to occur in Penang. But there is in the island *H. megalochelos*, Ridl. which has "crimson stars of flowers on the surface of the ground" just as Jack describes this in the next letter; and it was probably it that he had obtained.

³⁵ It is worth remark in passing that here we have again one of the Roxburghian adoptions of a Dutch spelling of which Jack complains. *Mimosa Djuringa* and *Melaleuca Cajuputi* are equally objectionable, or unacceptable. See p. 165.

³⁶ Roxburgh's *Horae Bengalensis*, which had been printed by Carey in the year after its author left India.

³⁷ Roxburgh with as much generosity as Scotch prudence, left several copies of his *Flora indica* in manuscript in India in the hands of friends, and it appears as if Jack had been able to provide himself with extracts from one of them, but at this date was in need of much more than he had. We find him later paying the wages of a copyist in Calcutta for the obtaining of further copy. See note No. 119, p. 181.

have the characters of Roxb.'s *Scytliae* and *Melastomea*, of which latter I have found several, one very strange tetrandrous one, with bluish flowers, but I must not make my correspondence and requests a tax upon you.

Will you kindly send the enclosed to Mr. Calder³⁸ when convenient.

Thine

W. J.

P. Penang.

Feb. 12th, 1819.

My dear Wallich,

My last will have given you some idea of how I am employed, and what is going on in this quarter. We have just had accounts from Sir Stamford, who has taken possession of Singapura (the City of the Lion) an ancient Capital of the Malays and situated on the Island of Singapore, opposite to Johor, and at the Eastern extremity of the Peninsula and Straits of Malacca, which is to be our principal settlement of that quarter, and a most important one it will be. We look for his return very soon. So much for affairs.

Now for Botany: I am actually overwhelmed with the treasures that pour in upon me: I have been employed night and day so as not even to leave time for correspondence. I actually wish for a little remission, for my cough has been teasing me, but how is it possible! I cannot even now get through all: my specimens are in piles that are quite alarming, and I have not time to look over them: I must however take a day to make a selection for you. I look forward to getting on board ship to bring up arrears, and get things in some order, and then you shall not be forgotten. I am at this moment engaged upon a drawing of a splendid new *Tacca*³⁹ with entire leaves, diphylloous involucrum &c. &c.: of which you shall presently have a full account, and which I mean to dedicate to Lady Raffles. Say Amen! I will send you the drawing

38. This Calder belonged to one of the Agency firms in Calcutta, and appears to have been the James Calder, who supplied a geological paper to the eighteenth volume of the Asiatic Researches and was an energetic member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal two years later than the date of this letter. Dr. Gravely, Hon. Secretary of the Society has ascertained that James Calder was elected member on April 12th, 1817.

39. *Tacca crustata*, Jack in Malayan Miscellanies, i. 1820, No. 5. p. 23, a common plant at low elevations in Penang. We find it here as *Tacca rafflesiana*, and in this understand how Wallich came to distribute it in or after 1828 under that name (Wall. Cat. No. 5172); but the cause of Jack's alteration is not recorded.

There is a note in the *Malayan Miscellanies* making reference to Curtis' *Botanical Magazine*, plate 1488 published in 1812, which should not be considered evidence that Jack had access in Malaya to that work: for Jack had an opportunity to work in Calcutta before he published the description.

to be engraved, which I think it will not even require the aid of gallantry to induce you to do.

This is the very land of *Melastomæ*. I cannot tell you how many species I have got, many I think new, though some perhaps Roxburghian.

Have you not established a genus *Cyathospermum*? I have some recollection of you speaking about some Sylhet plants which you had so named; I shall enclose in this, a section of the seed of a Rubiaceous plant I found here only in seed, whose structure is so peculiar, that I think it may be your genus from the name.

I enclose some ripe capsules of a diandrous plant, habitu didynamoid, which has puzzled me a little. I most distinctly recollect your Nepaul Koom Koom, which you referred to *Incarvillea*, but I think the capsules of this plant resemble it. The placentæ are so peculiarly reflected, that they appear to be four celled:⁴⁰ I have met with two or three species. It seems to have an affinity to *Boea*.

I have also a new species of *Cookia* or *Wampi*,⁴¹ differing from the common one in having long tomentose leaves, consisting of 10 or 12 pairs of very inequilateral pinnae, and small greenish flowers whose petals are pellucidly punctate in the same manner as the leaves.

I have found two very splended *Alpinias*, which I believe you have in the gardens, the *A. mutica* and *punicæa*⁴² of Roxburgh. The latter is particularly beautiful, throwing up its crimson stars at the very surface of the ground, and its noble leafy stems by their sides. I have also a smaller species which may be new.

Feb. 15th—Sir Stamford is returned, and there is a vessel going to Bengal to-night or tomorrow morning. I have prepared with all possible ex. a packet of specimens for you which, though selected and put up in haste, will I think please you, and give you some idea of our Penang flora.

I hope they will keep, for I have put none that are not quite dry. Among them you will find:—

two species of *Sonerila*, one Roxburgh's *moluccana*,⁴³ the other my new one, which from its habit might I think be called *S. erecta*⁴⁴ of which I send you seeds,

40. It is clear that he is referring to a *Didymocarpus*: and it would be to one of the three described by him from Penang viz. *D. erinata*, *D. reptans* and *D. frutescens*.

41. *Clausena excarata*, Burm., probably, which is common on the coast of Penang.

42. *Alpinia mutica*, see note No. 32 and *Alpinia punicæa* see note No. 33.

43. *Sonerila moluccana*, Roxb. Flora Indica, i. p. 170.

44. *S. erecta*, Jack. Vide note No. 32.

a *Melastoma* which I shall be glad to know what you say of; it may be *Osbeckia tetrandra*, Roxb.⁴⁵

a *Volkameria* with beautiful hanging panicles,⁴⁶ which I suspect is one you have in the garden.

two species of *Melaleuca*,⁴⁷ on which I wish to have your opinion.

a species of *Corypha* which I think is new.

a new *Morinda* with terminal umbellated capitula, and corolla villous within and tetrandrous.⁴⁸

a species of *Connarus*⁴⁹ which from the name may perhaps be Roxburgh's *C. paniculata*.

my new *Mangifera quadrifida*⁵⁰ of which I have got a very good drawing.

I have numbered a greater part of them for the facility of reference when you write.

I enclose in this a leaf and some of the fruit of a beautiful shrub whose flowers I have not seen. Is it an acquaintance of yours? The leaf is so remarkable that it cannot be mistaken, it is numbered 96.

Sir Stamford has brought with him a number of specimens which I have not yet gone through; among them however are no less than three new and splendid species of *Nepenthes*⁵¹ from Singapore, the new settlement. I must name one of them after him, and Lady Raffles. I must keep her *Taceia* also. I shall have

45. Possibly *Dissochaeta pallida*, Blume, which was described by Jack as *Melastoma pallida* in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, xiv. p. 12.

46. *Clerodendron nutans*, Jack in this place and in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. (1820) No. 1, p. 17, must have been *C. penduliflorum*, Wall.

47. *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, (M. Cajuputi, Roxb.), is a very variable plant. Bentham wrote of it as follows:—it "varies exceedingly in the size, shape and texture of the leaves, in the young shoots very silky villous or woolly, or the whole quite glabrous; in the short and dense or long and interrupted spikes; in the size of the flowers; in the greenish-yellow, whitish, pink or purple stamens etc., and at first sight it is difficult to believe that all can be forms of one species." There is therefore no reason to think that Jack had found in his second plant a species of this genus now lost from the island.

48. *Morinda umbellata*, Linn., which Jack thinking new described as *M. tetrandra* in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. part 5, p. 13.

49. *Connarus ferrugineus*, probably, which Jack described in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. part 7, p. 37. Wallich distributed Jack's specimens under his number 8536, but without a specific name.

50. *Mangifera quadrifida*. See note No. 4, p. 152.

51. *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*, Jack, *N. ampullaria*, Jack and doubtless *N. gracilis*, Korth.

Raffles mentions them in a letter dated 10th June, 1819 (*Memoir of Life of Sir T. S. Raffles* p. 381.) Sir William Hooker in the *Botanical Magazine* under plate 4285 (1847) suggests that Jack was the actual discoverer of *N. Rafflesiana*, but obviously in error.

drawings made of them and ample descriptions, and will send them to you to be engraved and brought into the world in the way you shall think most proper and satisfactory.

I am anxious to know how our "Contributions"⁵² come on? Shall the above plants appear in it or the Society's? or how? I am sure you are as much interested as myself to do proper honour to Sir Stamford, who deserves all we can do, and more. He is a second Mr. Gardener⁵³ et plus. I have not time at present to enter upon foreign topics, or would give you some account of his proceedings since he went away, but I will at a more leisureed time, and shall only let you know at present that he has established a new settlement at Singapore, which combines so many advantages as must soon make it the most important place in the Eastern Archipelago, and the centre of trade. The style in which the thing has been done will delight you when I have time for it. I enclose a few seeds of one of the new *Nepenthes*.

He has also brought a single specimen of one of your Napaul *Orchideæ* whose name I forget, but the sketch annexed will give you an idea, the leaves are purple and beautifully variegated with yellow veins. The specimens and probably this letter, proceed by the Hope.

My best compliments to Mrs. Wallich and believe me, in great haste your ever and sincerely,

William Jack.

Prince of Wales' Island

March 5th, 1819

[Reed Apr 2].

My dear Wallich,

Ever since I wrote you last and Sir Stamford's return, I have been so busy that I have had no time for writing. A vessel is expected to sail for Bengal in a day or two, and I cannot think of allowing it to pass without something from me.

Sir Stamford is about to leave this for Achin, where his business will probably detain him about three weeks. I remain here.

March 6th—I was interrupted yesterday and have just learnt that the vessel, the "Mercury," sails to-morrow morning. I have therefore in all haste made up a parcel of specimens for you, to the imperfection of which I crave your indulgence. Some will

^{52.} A proposed joint publication which never matured. Wallich's plans were commonly larger than his means of putting them into execution.

^{53.} Without a doubt a reference to the *Asiatic Researches* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Jack on 12th Feb. 1819 became a member of the Society; Wallich had been a member since the 5th of December, 1810.

^{54.} E. Gardner, British Resident at the Nepalese court. It was he who arranged for Wallich's visit to the valley of Nepal; and previously he had been a contributor to the collections in the Calcutta gardens.

probably interest you, as they promise to be new. There are specimens of the *Mimosa*⁵⁵ I formerly mentioned to you as likely to be Roxburgh's *M. Djiringa!* barbarous! why not call it Jiringa; it is Dutch spelling he has adopted. There is another nearly related species, with small red contorted legumes.⁵⁶ Observe also a *Melia*⁵⁷ which seems new, a species of *Curculigo*?⁵⁸ a *Bauhinia* with red flowers,⁵⁹ a most beautiful climber which displays its blossoms of flame on the summits of the highest trees. Let me know what you think of No. 3 with beautiful red arillled seeds,⁶⁰ which seems related to *Celastrus*, but is monospermous and capsule bivalved. I could not observe any corolla in its flowers. Tell me whether you think Roxburgh's *Phyteuma begonifolia*⁶¹ really belongs to that genus. I am doubtful. You can probably tell me at once what species of *Elaeocarpus*⁶² is the one I have sent. Let me have also your opinion on No. 124 a very singular and beautiful pentandrous plant with crimson flowers,⁶³ which appears to belong to the family of *Combretaceae*.

I can make nothing of no. 131, but I have described it; is it an acquaintance of yours? It was introduced here from the Eastward. I send you a specimen of that beautiful *Volkameria* or more properly *Clerodendron* (if they are admissible as distinct genera) with long hanging panicles.⁶⁴ I have sent a leaf of the new *Tacca*.⁶⁵ I have only one spec. of the flower and it is not dry. I shall be glad to know what you make of the next to it No. 146,

55. *Pithecolobium lobatum*, Benth., which Jack described as *Mimosa Jiringa* in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. 1820, No. 1, p. 14: and Wallich distributed specimens under his number 5268.

56. *Pithecolobium Clypearia*, Benth. (*Inga Clypearia*, Jack) described by Jack in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 78.

57. *Melia excelsa*, Jack, in *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. part 1, p. 12, specimens of which Wallich distributed under his number 1253.

58. *Curculigo latifolia*, Dryand. (*C. sumatrana*, Roxb., *Flora Indica*, ii. p. 146) described from a plant grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and redescribed by Jack in the *Malayan Miscellanies* i. (1820) No. 1 p. 7.

59. *Bauhinia bidentata*, Jack, in *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. (1822) No. 7 p. 76, a common climber in Penang.

60. *Paracelastrus bivalvis*, Wall., which was described by Jack as *Celastrus?* *bivalvis* in *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. No. 5 p. 19.

61. *Pentaphragma begonifolium*, Wall., named as *Phyteuma begoniifolium* in Roxburgh's *Hortus bengalensis*, and described in the *Flora indica*. Jack described it in the *Malayan Miscellanies* i. (1820) No. 1 p. 5, with the remark that possibly it ought to constitute a new genus.

62. *Elaeocarpus*. There is nothing by which this can be identified. We know that Jack obtained in Penang *E. nitida* and *E. integra*, but these are two only of several which occur in the island.

63. *Lumnitzera coccinea*, W. & A., described by Jack as *Pyrrhanthus littoreus* in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. No. 7, p. 57. Wallich though using Jack's name does not catalogue plants from him, under his No. 4018.

64. *Clerodendron penduliflorum*, vide note No. 46.

65. *Tacca cristata*, vide note No. 39.

the Gloogor of the Malays.⁶⁶ I am much puzzled by it, and am inclined to fancy it intermediate between *Artocarpus* and *Cecropia*. I must discuss a number of these with you when I have more leisure; however I must add to this a plant I found some days ago,⁶⁷ which I have described and drawn. I enclose impressions of its leaf and enlarged bract with pencil sketch of its inflorescence and flower. It appears to me allied to *Porana*, but it is the bract not the calyx, which expands as the fruit ripens. The ovarium is 4-sporous, the fruit 1-seeded, with the same contortuplicate cotyledons as *Porana*. It is a weak spreading shrub; it is further digynous. Let me know, whether it is an acquaintance, or if you think it new.

Have you any acquaintance of the leaf I enclose, No. 183 and 96. I have not seen its flower or anything but the stem and leaves. I have found here the true Sago,⁶⁸ certainly very different from the *Sagis Raphia* described as the true one by Lamarck.

I must now turn to another subject, I have lately had some conversation with Sir Stamford on my future plans, a subject we had not before touched on since leaving Bengal. He has in consequence addressed (pro forma) a letter to me requesting me to accompany him on his further voyage to the Eastward, and offering me the appointment of Personal Surgeon to him retrospective-ly from the 1st of January; to this I of course gave an affirmative reply, which he will forward with his own letter to Bengal and request His Lordship's confirmation of the appointment. For my own part, I would rather the arrangement had been deferred till I heard from you about our other schemes,⁶⁹ Mais le moyen de l'éviter. I put him in mind of those plans and asked his opinion concerning the notice to be taken of them in writing to Bengal. He said they might be left to their own course, to which I said, Amen. Now, my dear Wallich, I leave the conduct of all that may be necessary to you. You know all the circumstances, and you know me as well as yourself. Perhaps I have not been successful, and then there is no more to be said. If I have, I think there is no need that my acceptance of this situation should render vain all the exertions of my friends. It may I think easily be managed so that the one appointment should stand, and any temporary arrangement be made for the duties, either by Mr.

66. The Glugor in this case is obviously the Glugor salah *Cyclostemon longifolius*, Blume: and the genus would be just as new to Wallieh as to Jack.

67. *Neuropeltis racemosa*, Wall., obviously; but somehow no botanist has found this plant in Penang subsequently.

68. *Metroxylon Sauss*, Rottb. is the sago palm of most of Malaya. Jack described it with great care under the name of *Sagus levis* for the *Malayan Miscellanies* and this description, appearing again in Griffith's *Palms* and elsewhere has generally been the foundation of those made later in *Floras*.

69. Apparently a reference to his wish for the post of Surgeon in Champaran.

Renton's⁷⁰ remaining, which doubtless he would be glad to do, or another being sent. I do not think it probable I shall be in any hurry to leave Sir Stamford, for the very society of such a man is worth a sacrifice, if there were any in the case. Besides which between ourselves, he has made me another promise, still more flattering, which is to appoint me his Private Secretary, as soon as the situation becomes vacant, which it will, when the Acheen business is over. There are numbers of plans in embryo, all of which I will enter upon as soon as I can find time. By the bye, a Mr. Gibson, a young man who was one of the officers of the Nearchus, is going up to Bengal, and will soon after come down to Bencoolen. He has promised to call to receive your commands, when he is about to proceed, which will be an excellent opportunity. Will you allow me to lay a tax upon your kindness, and request you to send a further supply of paper for specimens, and of wax cloth, which I unfortunately forgot, and there is none procurable here? I have not time to recollect how much I am in your debt, but on the present emergency enclose a draft on Mack & Co.⁷¹ for a 100 rupees. You are not yourself I know, over exact in accounts, therefore request you will beg as a favour to me, of Mrs. Wallich to keep an account of all the expenses you have been at, and may incur in future on my account, and be most particular and exact therein, as on that will depend my doing you the honour of teasing you with my commissions!! Dreadful threat. Seriously however, I am so careless myself in these matters, that it will be a real obligation if Mrs. Wallich will be good enough to relieve me from the burden, and I shall then have less scruple in applying to you.

Give my best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and believe me ever,

Yours very affectionately,

William Jack.

Pulo Penang,

March 6th, 1819.

P.S. How does my young romping friends Master George?⁷²

70. Mr. Renton would appear to have been the retiring surgeon of that district.

71. Mack & Co. Apparently Mackenzie & Co., Agents and bankers in Calcutta.

72. George, Wallich's son. He had a distinguished career in the Indian Medical Service up to 1860, in which year he left and was attached to the S.S. "Bulwark" for a survey of the sea-bottom in the course of laying a cable across the Atlantic. Thence-forward he worked at marine zoology, until his death in 1899.

There is a ship sailing for England and I am writing to Brown;⁷³ I have not yet written to Mr. Colebrooke,⁷⁴ as I have nothing to send. This Island yields no mineral but principally granite.

Lord have mercy upon you in the attempt to decipher this hieroglyphical letter, and thank heaven that there is no time for my doing it myself and so escape the heaviest part of the task.

Penang March 15th, 1819

Received May 25th

per Bengal Merche.

My dear Wallich,

You will ere this have received my last hurried letter and dispatch by the Mercury. With writing to Europe, the bustle of preparation for Sir Stamford's departure, plants coming in, and a variety of trifling interruptions, I had quite enough to do. Now I am quiet and at leisure. Sir Stamford sailed for Acheen on the 8th inst.; he wished to have delayed it till after Lady Raffles' confinement, but under the circumstances of the time, and the open hostility of the Government who appear resolved to indulge it to the utmost by any means, honorable or dis-honorable, he found it impossible to prolong his stay. On the 12th Lady R. was brought to bed of a son, and is now recovering very fast. I have just found means to send the agreeable intelligence to Sir Stamford, who will I am sure be delighted. Their first child was a daughter, and I know his wish was for a son, so he will be doubly gratified.

I believe I promised to give you some account of the settlement at Singapore, but have not yet had time. I think I informed you of the way in which Sir Stamford got away from this, and the extraordinary conduct of the Government on the occasion. You probably know that ever since the restoration of Java, the Dutch have been endeavouring to extend their influence over the

73. Robert Brown (1773-1858) "faerle botanicorum princeps, Britanniae gloria et ornamentum" in the words of von Humboldt. Jack had made his acquaintance in London at the time when obtaining admittance to the College of Surgeons.

74. Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837) was one of the many extremely able civilians in the service of the Honourable East India Company at the commencement of the last century, a Sanskrit scholar, a mathematician and a botanist. He was a leader among the men who made the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and its President for ten years. He rose to the position of Chief judge, Bengal, and then accepted the acting post of Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in Roxburgh's absence when Buchanan-Hamilton, who had taken over the duties at first, was leaving India. This he did for the sake of his wife's health, it being thought that a stay outside the capital in the quiet of Shibpur might do her good; but losing her he begged leave to retire and left India in February, 1815, taking with him such an active interest in the promotion of Oriental Research as to bring about the foundation in London of the Royal Asiatic Society.

whole of the Eastern Islands, and by establishing a complete monopoly of their trade, and shutting all the native ports against us, to exclude the British entirely from that commerce. The spirit of hostility in which their designs were carried on, was open and avowed: it is astonishing with what supineness we have looked upon their progress. In Bengal the subject seems scarcely to have attracted attention and indeed how could it in the full ardor of a grand Pindaree Hunt. This Government⁷⁵ made one feeble effort, to get a settlement at the mouth of the Straits, but in their usual spirit of inefficiency and incapability, neglected to support it, and blundered the whole business so abominably, it was worse than doing nothing, for the Dutch finding out our object, came with a force, overturned our treaty and made another in their own favor, excluding us and all foreign nations from the port. This Government took the affront very quietly, in truth my own opinion is, that they would be well pleased at the complete success of the Dutch schemes, for so perfectly local are their prejudices and so narrow their views, that I believe they fancy the loss of the British influence to the Eastward, would increase the importance of this settlement, and that the loss of the commerce of the Islands, would make the possession of this paltry bit of a place, which has hitherto been maintained as a kind of intermediate station, appear the more valuable. It would make you laugh to hear the way in which the Governor talks of the vast and increasing prosperity of the *Presidency*, so it is always called. To listen to his account of the extensive cultivation and plantations of spices, nutmegs, cotton, tea, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. one would suppose that he was talking of a place equal to the peninsula of India. He got some time ago a single pod of Pernambuco cotton⁷⁶ which was sown, and has multiplied. He was so full of the vast superiority of this cotton, of the great importance of his discovery, and the plantations of it which were to drive all other cotton out of the European markets, that I was anxious to see this staple article of the commerce of Penang. It was some time before I could discover it; at last a couple of acres near the jail were pointed out to me, where amid the luxuriance of weeds, I distinguished a few stunted bushes of a *Gossypium*. This field is now figuring in the dispatches of the Government, and the Honorable Court of directors are, perhaps now calculating the profits of this new created commerce. In anticipation of these exhaustless resources, he is laying new duties upon trade, new taxes upon industry, raising new crops for the service of the Island, and declares he will make the Island pay its own expenses. I beseech you now, do not think that I am giving you a chapter from the annals of Laputa, it is plain sober fact, and I am now in the place of wonders.

75. That of Penang.

76. Pernambuco cotton had been introduced into India in the eighteenth century and considerable interest was being taken in it about this time. It has persisted in the damper parts of India, not as a field crop but as a garden plant useful for candle wicks, sacred thread, etc.

To return from this digression, Sir Stamford went down to endeavour to find a place fitted for a station at the mouth of the straits of Malacca, if such could be got unoccupied by the Dutch. Fortunately he found all that could be desired, at Singapore on the Island of the same name, one of the most commanding positions in that quarter. The place was formerly the Capital of the Malays, but had been deserted for many centuries, and its harbour was unknown to Navigators. He also found there the eldest son of the late Sultan of Johore, who had been kept out of his regular succession by the numerous sub-ordinate chiefs, who had seized the opportunity of his absence, at the time of his father's death, to establish themselves independent at his expense. He was now however acknowledged as the chief of Singapore, and with both these authorities the necessary treaties were made by us. Sir Stamford left Major Farquhar there as Resident, and the company of Sepoys he had taken with him, and returned here. His first care was to send a re-inforcement, to ensure the respectability of the station, and applied for the troops which this Government had promised to have in readiness whenever he should call for them. Would you believe that they actually refused them, in defiance of their own written promises, and the orders of the Governor General, and why, because they disapproved of the measures that had been taken, or in plain English, because it did not originate with themselves. There is good reason to believe that they have conveyed intimation of their hostile sentiments to the Dutch, in the hope of its exciting them to exert themselves against the settlement. I should hardly obtain credit for all the extraordinary steps they have taken to affect, if possible, the ruin of the finest settlement in the British possession.

Happily however, they and the Dutch together, will only be able to create some petty obstructions, which a little time will entirely obviate. I hope too, their conduct will sooner or later meet with its due reward, and be exposed as it deserves, for it is impossible to conceive anything more disgraceful from first to last.

On the Island there is but one opinion, both of the Governor and the limb of Satan who guides him, and is the prime mover of all the iniquity and mischief of the place. A government must be bad indeed that cannot even command a voice among those most nearly connected with it, and dependent on it.

Enough however on such a subject: I am tired of it, and I dare say so are you.

March 25th. I have just seen some Bengal papers, in one of which I find "Mr. Asst. Surg.—somebody appointed to Patna vice Tytler⁷⁷ appointed to the Chumparan." Is it so? Then there is

77. John Tytler wrote papers on the Mathematics of the Arabs—in the Asiatick Researches.

an end of the matter.⁷⁸ I ought under all circumstances to be indifferent to it, as there was so little chance of my returning to take up the situation, but I know not how it comes, the news has actually annoyed me. I hate to be foiled in anything. I believe I should have cared less had any one else carried it against me, but to John Tyler, to such an Ursa Major, it is a little provoking to yield. I hope you have congratulated Major Hay on his acquisition: he seemed mightily afraid that Botany and duty would not go on well together, as if the important charge of him, his wife, and his Sepoys was enough to employ all the faculties of any single man. But let him and the bear rub on together as they may, be now Sumatra my field, and it shall go hard if it does not produce something.

I told you in my last, of Sir Stamford's handsome proposal and my acceptance. There is a good beginning; I have much in prospect, which it is too soon yet to enter upon. Perhaps too, we may carry some of *our* further plans yet into effect. I am anxious to get to Bencoolen, to receive your letters, to be at the capital as it were, to see about me and form my plans, which in this unsettled kind of place I cannot so well do.

I am preparing a large dispatch which I think will please you. I have been thinking that the most regular and methodical way would be, to send along with the specimens, a list containing such remarks on the plants as may be useful, which will be more convenient to you than having to refer to a desultory letter. It will also be easier for you to return me your remarks in the same manner, either on the same list, or if you prefer keeping it, on another similarly numbered. I would send you the list in duplicate to save you trouble, if I had anyone to write for me. I will also for the same reason, send you a list of the principal contents of the former dispatches, that we may go on regularly. I find I have several times numbered the same plant twice, when I did not happen to recollect whether I had before sent specimens. This is a mistake which can be easily rectified, and which you will readily excuse. I send many also without numbering, which I have not had time to examine particularly, but which are not the less worthy of being examined. For instance, there are a great number of *Lorae* here, which I have not attempted to ascertain, as I have not Roxburgh's descriptions. Have you got yet into *Tetrandria* in his printed Flora?⁷⁹ What are the "Contributions" doing? I shall ere long have plenty to contribute.

78. His hopes of the post; see note No. 69.

79. Carey and Wallich were engaged in an attempt to publish Roxburgh's Flora India; and Wallich contrived to publish "Descriptions of some rare Indian plants" Caleutta 1818. The first volume of the Flora containing the *Tetrandria* came out in 1820 and was not much altered from the original manuscript; but into the second volume which appeared in 1822 so much revision was put by Wallich that the two authors never got beyond it, or say one third of the whole.

April 12th.—No opportunity has occurred of writing till now; a vessel has arrived from China and proceeds to Bengal. I send by her a box of specimens, to which I have added some fruits and seeds, which may not be unacceptable. I enclose a list of the present dispatch, and also, one of the principal contents of the former ones. Some of the things now sent, will I think be interesting.

Sir Stamford has not yet returned, but we are in hourly expectation of him. I think we shall leave this immediately on his return, and I shall not be sorry; new plants begin to get scarce, but on the whole I think the Island has not been unproductive. I have 130 descriptions⁸⁰ about 40 drawings &c; I shall have employment when I get to Bencoolen, in investigating these further than my present means of reference allow, and above all in comparing them with the information I expect from you.

Have the goodness to remember me very kindly to Mrs. Wallich.

Do you see my friend Lindsay⁸¹ occasionally? I must write him if possible before I leave this.

Believe me ever,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very affectionately,

William Jack.

P.S. Write soon.

Penang

May 7th, 1819

[Received June 23rd].

My dear Wallich,

Sir Stamford did not return from Achin till the 29th ult. the business there having proved more difficult and tedious than was anticipated. It will take him some days longer to close the affair altogether, and then we shall bid adieu to this Island of delay and obstruction. You will I am sure be happy to learn, that the cause of honour and justice has been triumphant over that which was in every way the reverse. Every person here rejoices in the result, from regard to the British character, except the

80. Jack's published writings contain only 54 descriptions of Penang plants.

81. Who this Lindsay was, has not been ascertained. Dr. F. G. Gravely, Hon. Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has been so good as to search his records in Calcutta, and does not find his name as a member.

Governor and his two coadjutors. Capt. Coombs,⁸² the 2nd Commissioner, one of these, made every possible effort to frustrate and defeat the objects of the Mission, but though he supported the opposite party with incredible obstinacy, he was no match for Sir Stamford's abilities and perseverance. The weight of evidence was such, that he was obliged to give way at last in every material point, and concur in the final resolution of supporting the old and legitimate Sovereign, with the influence of our alliance. A treaty has accordingly been concluded with him, on the usual terms of defensive alliance, but without pledging ourselves to any interference in the internal affairs of the country. The old King appears to be a very superior character, and to possess a much greater share of information than usual among natives. He speaks and writes English, and has some acquaintance with our literature and science, and what is better still, has a great deal of English honesty and plain dealing, no common qualification in this quarter of the world. The investigation has brought to light a great deal of iniquity upon the side so warmly espoused by this Government, and a sense of piracy and plunder on the coasts of Acheen, that is quite disgusting. This Government will use their utmost endeavours to overturn the arrangements, but I do not think it possible the Bengal Government can be so weak as to yield to their clamour. I should like to know the Calcutta opinion on all the affairs of this quarter. Never were there men whose conduct more deserved reprobation than the members of this Government, but it is not unlikely that their remoteness and the little interest excited by affairs in this quarter, will enable them to escape the odium their conduct would otherwise bring upon them.

I now turn to more pleasing subjects. Capt. Fergusson of the Boyne, has agreed to take charge of a box of growing plants, and a parcel of specimens, which I hope will arrive safe. I am sure

82. Captain John Monckton Coombs was the second commissioner under Governor Bannerman. It seems that he owed the position to the interest of Governor Petrie, Colonel Bannerman's predecessor. He had been sent in 1818 to Acheen to enquire into the real state of affairs, having sailed on January 13th, from Penang and reached Acheen on the 17th. Unfortunately he did not understand the Achinese language, nor did his official interpreter; so he "peacock-ed" about, and thought that he had made an impression. Then he wrote a report which is contradictory in its statements but for the usurper wholly in its conclusions; and he proceeded direct to Bengal to give information there and receive orders. When he arrived, Lord Hastings was up country in Oudh; and it was some months before Coombs could get his ear, during which other reports had come from Acheen, not altogether in accord with the story as told by this "special commissioner"; and moreover Raffles was available for consultation. This fortunate delay led to Raffles and Coombs being sent back to make a new investigation jointly, in the course of which as Jack says Coombs had to give way on every material point. Raffles (*vide Memoir*, p. 397) says in other words that Coombs if opiniated was not dishonest over this affair.

The treaty made with the restored king carries both Raffles' and Coomb's signatures.

he will take the utmost care of them: you will find him a worthy excellent man, and of superior character. I have no doubt if his voyage lies in any direction you are interested in, he will attend to any wishes you may express.

I hope the box of plants will please you: it contains a good many which I have never seen in flower, and can therefore say nothing about. Of those I know, you will be glad to have a healthy plant of *Tacca Rafflesiana*.⁸³ I need not say take care of it: it is the only one I have met with. There are besides two species of *Arum*,⁸⁴ one of *Calla*,⁸⁵ a *Pinus*,⁸⁶ and another nearly allied with distichous leaves,⁸⁷ the *Pancratium amboinense*,⁸⁸ several species of *Amomum*, an *Aerides*,⁸⁹ and several other kinds of air plants, and plants of which the specimens are numbered 183-220-239. These I think are the chief contents, and most are at present vigorous.

I also send a supplement to my last dispatch of specimens, containing many duplicates, and new ones down to 263 as per enclosed list. A few of these are from Acheen, brought by Sir Stamford, which I have not had time to look over. He brought very few, as they were but little on shore, and too busy to attend much to them. The principal known ones from thence are the splendid *Barringtonia speciosa*,⁹⁰ the *Nymphaea cyanea*, Roxb.,⁹¹ at least I take it to be so and several of which I have sent specimens from hence as *Volkameria*, *Culophyllum*, *Cardiospermum*, *Gmelina*.

I send you a few seeds of the Pernambuco cotton, which I have mentioned to you; and a few other seeds. Among the plants lately found, of which the specimens are not dry, are the *Guettarda*

83. *Tacca cristata*, see note No. 39.

84. *Arum*. Unless there is some manuscript record of the fate of this at Calcutta, it is impossible to guess what it was, as botanists in the time of Jack put so many different Aroids under the genus *Arum*.

85. *Calla humilis*, *Calla angustifolia*, and *Calla nitida* were all described by Jack from Penang. The first is *Homalomena humile*, Hook. f., the second *Homalomena angustifolium*, Hook. f., and the third *Aglaiocnema oblongifolium*, Schott. The first two are plentiful in Penang.

86. *Dacrydium clatum*, Wall. See note No. 101 in the next letter.

87. *Podocarpus imbricatus*, Blume (P. eupressina.)

88. In regard to *Pancratium amboinense*, it is not possible to say how Jack used the name.

89. If Jack sent *Aerides snairissima* to Wallich, he had got an orchid which now occurs very rarely in Penang.

90. *Barringtonia speciosa*, Forst. is a shore tree exceeding likely to occur at Acheen.

91. *Nymphaea cyanea*, Roxb., is a variety of *N. stellata*, Willd., quite likely to occur at Acheen.

speciosa,⁹² *Ardisia umbellata*,⁹³ *Scavola Taccada*,⁹⁴ *Nymphaea stellata*,⁹⁵ *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*,⁹⁶ and *Rhizophora mucronata*,⁹⁷ *Barringtonia racemosa*,⁹⁸ &c. &c.

I hope to leave this in a week from this time; I am heartily sick of the place, and most anxious to get to Bencoolen, and receive your letters.

A paper which I saw some little time ago, conveyed to me the first intimation of your late loss,⁹⁹ which I learnt with much concern. I trust ere this reaches you, the time for condolence will have passed, and will therefore forbear the subject, especially as I know how useless are words in those trials which are beyond our control, and for which there is no remedy but resignation.

Present my very best regards to Mrs. Wallich,
and believe me
to be most sincerely yours
William Jack.

P.S. Excuse the haste apparent in the letter.

Penang May 19th, 1819.

My dear Wallich,

I have a favor of a very unusual kind to ask you, of which a little explanation is necessary. I have given you some account of the Acheen affairs, and you know somewhat of its iniquities. The party have spared no means to carry their point; among other things a letter appeared in the Calcutta Journal, the writer of

92. There is considerable interest in this record of *Guettarda speciosa*, if from Penang. It is a common sea-shore tree and is known to occur in Kedah and on the inlands north of Penang, as well as on the coasts well to the south. But Curtis never found it in Penang, nor are there specimens in the Singapore Herbarium thence. Unfortunately there is evidence that Jack visited the Kedah coast, and no evidence here that Jack got the Guettarda on Penang island.

93. *Ardisia umbellata*, Roth, is *A. humilis*, Vahl, known to occur in Penang.

94. *Scavola Taccada* is *S. Koenigii*, Vahl, common on the coast of Penang.

95. *Nymphaea stellata*, Willd. is common in Penang now in ditches about rice fields, etc; but may have been rare in Jack's time.

96. *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, Lamk., is not recorded by Curtis as a plant of Penang, nor by anyone else: but there is one old specimen in the Singapore herbarium.

97. *Rhizophora mucronata*, Lamk., is not recorded by Curtis as a plant of Penang, nor by anyone else: but there is no unlikelihood of its occurrence. However we find it mentioned here along with several plants which may have been brought by Jack from the mainland.

98. *Barringtonia racemosa*, Roxb., is not recorded by Curtis as a plant of Penang; but a specimen from the islet of Pulau Tikus on the north coast is in the Singapore herbarium.

99. Apparently the death of an infant.

which we very well know,¹⁰⁰ giving a most unfair view of the business, and throwing out some shameful insinuations. A wish was expressed that it should be met and answered, and I have undertaken it. I believe that Buckingham will have no objection to inserting a reply, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will undertake the task of getting him to do it. You may with perfect confidence assure him that every word in it may be depended on. Of course I do not wish to be known as the writer of it, but above all it must never be suspected that Sir S. had any knowledge of it. If Buckingham does not like, any of his rivals will be glad of it. Read it and let me know whether you think it intelligible. I do not think it possible that they can answer it. The writer of the letter is to a certainty Capt. Coombs, a man of whom I believe there is but one opinion, and that is such as need not be put on paper. You may easily believe that what I now send you is a job I would never readily undertake, but I believe you participate in the sentiment that has induced me on this occasion to travel so far out of my usual track. In fact, it is not possible to be an indifferent spectator of what is here passing, to refrain from admiration of the one, or for honest indignation at the others. It has hardly been possible for me to convey to you an idea of the contrast, the one is too disagreeable a subject to be dwelt on, and the other it is not easy to express without seeming partial. I know however what your own early impressions were on this subject, and need only say that every day's experience would have strengthened them.

I have very little time for writing at present, so you will excuse a short letter. I expect to leave this in a few days more, which I shall do with less regret than any place I have ever been in.

If an answer to mine should ever appear, approve me.

I dispatched to you a box of growing plants some time ago, by the Boyne, which I hope will have arrived in good condition. I have little to add at present on our own subject. I have however made a discovery of some importance, that what I sent you as a *Pinus*, is not a *Pinus*. I had long sought in vain for the cones, and at length procured some with a small berry, which proves it to be either a *Taxus* or *Juniperus*, I have not determined

^{100.} Anderson in his book on "*Acheen*" already quoted, p. 134, says "The papers in Calcutta now began to take up the subject of Acheen affairs very warmly, and the friends and supporters of both parties had an opportunity of conveying their opinions in the shape of extracts of private letters from Penang. Some of the letters addressed to the Calcutta Journal bear the stamp of having been written by the different organs of each party, if not by the Commissioners themselves. The style of the first so much resembles that of the paper of October, 1817, and the reports of the envoy, that if he did not write it himself, he must have entrusted it to a head and hand fully capable of catching at his precise ideas." Jack here says that Captain Coombs, i.e. the Envoy, "certainly" wrote it; and he reveals the fact that he wrote a reply.

which,¹⁰¹ I enclose a sprig with one of these fruits. The cones I formerly found, belonged to the *Pinus Dammara*, which is abundant.¹⁰²

This goes for the Bishop;¹⁰³ he has been with us once or twice, and has seen all that is going on in the various departments of Natural History, at which, between ourselves, he expressed nothing more than common vulgar wonder, and we certainly did give him enough for that, however as you will probably meet him at the Society, you will probably hear his account of Penang and its wonders. What attracted most his attention was two natives of the Andamans, who were brought here some time ago, whom he pronounced to be in the lowest state of civilization in which he had yet seen human nature, and certainly there could not well be conceived a greater contrast than was exhibited between the portly figure of the Bishop himself, and the two poor wretches he was examining. I should have liked to have asked him whether he really believed himself to have sprung from the same common stock with them; and whether Adam resembled these Aboriginees.

I made a memorandum of the peculiarities of form of these men, which I will send you when I have time to copy it. The most striking peculiarity, is their diminutive stature, the taller of the two being 4 ft. 7 in.

My best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and believe me,

Yours very sincerely

William Jack.

SERIES 2—SINGAPORE LETTERS.

Singapore, June 8th, 1819.

[Received July 27th].

My dear Wallich,

We got clear of Penang on the 22nd ult., and arrived here on the 31st. It is impossible to conceive any thing more beautiful¹⁰⁴ than the approach to this place through the Archipelago of

101. *Dacrydium elatum*, Wall. Jack had mentioned this as a fir and as a *Pinus* in his earlier letters. The finding of the fruit put him on the right track.

102. *Agathis loranthifolia*, Salisb. otherwise known as *Agathis alba*, Foxworthy, or *Dammara alba*, Lamk.

103. The Right Rev. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton (1769-1822), first Bishop of Calcutta under the East India Company, a competent organiser, but narrow towards dissenters. We know that there were several baptist missionaries in association with Raffles, so that the Bishop might not have felt inclined to be very friendly.

Raffles (Memoir of the life of Sir T. S. Raffles, p. 400) mentions Dr. Middleton's visit to Penang, in a long letter there printed.

104. Jack in a letter to his family which is printed in the *Botanical Magazine* (1847) under plate 4285, uses these same words and then goes on to a more detailed description than that above.

Islands that lie at the Eastern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The place itself is advancing rapidly, and will soon become one of the most populous settlements to the Eastwards. The forests that now form my delight will gradually give place to man and his habitations, but they are more interesting to me in the present state. Flora here luxuriates in endless varieties, where she finds soil, climate and everything congenial.

I find many, or most of my Penang acquaintances with others surpassing them in magnificence. Witness two most splendid species of *Nepenthes*,¹⁰⁵ of which I have procured perfect specimens, male and female, and have completed two drawings, to which I flatter myself it will not be easy to bring a parallel. I am sure they will glad your eyes, when they shall be submitted to them.

Quale portentum neque militaris
Napalia in latis alit esculetis,
 Nec Indiae tellus generat, *norarum*
 Stirpium nutrix.

I have found here another specimen of the new *Tacca*,¹⁰⁶ in fruit which I had not before seen. The Gambir, *Uncaria Gambir* is here extremely cultivated; I did not meet with a single plant of it at Penang. Among the new plants I have ascertained are the *Lythrum Memphis*,¹⁰⁷ *Xyris indica*,¹⁰⁸ a *Fagraea* which I think may be new,¹⁰⁹ with large splendid flowers. It has led me to the discovery that No. 131 of your specimens, is the *Fagraea fragrans* of Roxburgh at least as far as I can decide from the abbreviated character, which is all I have. Pray is Roxburgh's *Ardisia umbellata* truly distinct from Swartz's *A. coriacea*?¹¹⁰ I find here that

105. *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*, and *N. ampullaria*,—both described by Jack, and the descriptions put into proof which was reprinted by Sir William Hooker in 1835 (vide note No. 51, p. 163).

106. *Tacca cristata*, see note No. 39, p. 161.

107. *Memphis acidula*, Forst.—a rather rare plant on the coast of Singapore island.

108. *Xyris indica*, Linn. is a weed of such places as rice-fields, and is found in the north of the Malay Peninsula down as far as Malacca. Through the Peninsula southwards to Singapore, occurs *X. uncinata*, Lamk., and it is similar enough to be easily mistaken. Although we have reason to believe that there were rice-fields in Singapore previously, it is more likely that Jack named *X. uncinata* as *X. indica*, than that *X. indica* has been lost through the abandonment of the cultivation for rice.

109. Doubtless *Fagraea auriculata*, Jack, the description of which appeared in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) p. 82.

There are in Wallich's beautiful *Plantea Asiaticæ Rariores*, certain plates, that of *Fagraea auriculata* being one, bearing no artist's name: and in several cases the reason is to be traced to the circumstance that a friend of Wallich had supplied the plate. The plate of *Jackia ornata* is in the same category. It may be suggested from this, but unfortunately without proof, that Jack had supplied the drawings for these two plates, unsigned, so that the published illustrations passed out from the press without a name on them.

110. Apparently distinct. *Ardisia umbellata*, Roth, is *A. humilis* Vahl. See note 93.

the umbels are often disposed in terminal panicles as well as axillary. I have ascertained another point, which it may be worth while to attend to when you come so far in printing Roxb.'s Flora, which is that *Cordia campanulata* R. is the same with *C. subcordata* Lamarck.¹¹¹

I am afraid the Singapore specimens will scarcely be dry enough for transmission: however I shall send a few that I think will bear it, and you shall have further dispatches from Bencoolen, which I am now very anxious to reach. I shall not be surprised if this should in time become our head-quarters, and by all accounts it will be much preferable to Bencoolen, which is sadly out of the way.

I send this by Dr. Smith of the 20th N.I.—and regret that I have not more to send by so good an opportunity. However I shall have another soon after I arrive at Bencoolen, when I will begin to get things in order, which I cannot do in the way we are living here.

June 15th.—I am in hopes we shall not be detained here much longer. I send half a dozen specimens, just to show that I am doing something. There is one very beautiful species of *Loranthus* among them.¹¹² Pray is the tree I sent you from Penang as a *Pinus*, and afterwards discovered not to be so, the *Juniperus elata*, Roxb.?¹¹³ the name and nativity render it highly probable.

The beautiful white-fruited shrub¹¹⁴ No. 183 of your specimens is very abundant here, as also a second and smaller species of the same genus, with red fruit.¹¹⁵ I suspect it to be a new genus, what think you? The generic character will be as follows:—Calyx inferus, 5-phyllo patens. Corolla (alba) 5-petala, petalis reflexopatentibus calyce duplo longioribus. Stamina 5 hypogyna. Filamenta brevissima. Anthere longæ in conum conniventes, apice acuminate poro dehiscentes. Stylus longitudine staminum. Baeca supera, 5-sperma vel 5 pyrena, seminibus arillatis, arillo fibrosa. embryone inverso cylindrico, longitudine seminiis, albumine inclusa. Folia pulcherrima striata nervis transversis parallelis. In some specimens there were five yellow filaments like abortive anthers alternating with the true stamina, but they were not constant.

111. Later botanists have confirmed this.

112. *Loranthus coecineus*, Jack, apparently. It was described by him in the *Malayan Miscellany*, i. (1820) No. 1, p. 8.

113. Yes; it is; and it is now known as *Dacrydium elatum*, Wall.: see note p. 101.

114. *Euthemis leucocarpa*, Jack, which is a plant common locally in Singapore island. The genus *Euthemis* was quite new in Jack's time, and so distinct that later botanists have made of it a distinct tribe of the order Ochnaceæ.

115. *Euthemis minor*, Jack, described by him along with the last in the *Malayan Miscellany*, i. (1820) p. 18. It has only been collected again in the island of Singapore (Choa-Chu-Kang, Ridley) once since Jack's time, and once on the islet of Pulau Battam to the south.

I found a day or two ago, a singular Decandrous Leguminous shrub, of which I can make nothing.¹¹⁶ The marginal scratch¹¹⁷ may give an idea of it. The calyx tubular with a flat 4-parted limb, the two opposite divisions larger; one single petal, erect ungulate with a subrotund lamina. Three long fertile stamens, seven short abortive. Germen pedicellate, pedicel of the length of the calyx and concrete with it. Style as long as stamens. Legume large, flat, few-seeded. Flowers in terminal corymbs Leaves pinnate with two pairs without an odd one. Folioles subrotund marginate.

I have a favor to ask of Mrs. Wallich which I hope she will be able to grant without much trouble. I have promised to procure for Lady Raffles a copy of the music of the Persian air "Tareh ba tareh" I believe Mrs. Wallich plays it. And if she would be so good as to take the trouble to copy it I will be greatly obliged. Perhaps she would increase the favor by adding any other good Hindostanee Airs.

Lady R. is a superlative performer, and I should like to hear some of these tunes with the advantage of her execution.

Both Sir S. and Lady R. frequently desire to be remembered to you, oftener than I remember to record it, so you must always take it for granted to be understood if not expressed in like manner as the affectionate regard with which I am always, My dear Wallich.

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

P.S. I have written up the country to order down some things I left behind me, to your address and care. I will be much obliged if you will take the trouble to receive and forward them.

My dear Wallich.

Singapore, June 18th, 1819.

Since I closed my letter I have got one of Thetis's drinking cups to send you, a huge crateriform Spongoid Zoophyte. They have been brought of various sizes, some larger than the present one. If it should not particularly interest you, perhaps Col. Hardwicke would like it,¹¹⁸ and as I have not yet sent him anything it will just serve to show that I am not quite unmindful. I have found it convenient to occupy myself very little with Zoology, as it seems to be expected that every thing in that department should go to the Frenchmen, and I perceive a kind of jealous feeling on their part. I shall probably be more at liberty when I get to Bencoolen. They have been very industrious, but I shall take another opportunity of telling you more about them. You know them pretty well. They are not deficient in vanity but it does not meet with much consideration among us.

^{116.} *Afzeha retusa*, Kurz, or perhaps the doubtfully distinct *Afzeha bijuga*, A. Gray.

^{117.} Not reproduced.

^{118.} This specimen was described by Colonel Hardwicke in the fourteenth volume of the *Asiatick Researches*, p. 180, under the title A description of a Zoophyte commonly found about the Coasts of Singapore Island.

We have just had a dissection of a Dugong, a very singular herbivorous Cetaceous animal hitherto very imperfectly known. Some account perhaps would be interesting to Col. Hardwicke, which I shall send you when I have another opportunity.

Adieu,

Yours in Haste,

William Jack.

SERIES 3—BENCOOLEN LETTERS.

No. 9.

Bencoolen,

Aug. 19th, 1819.

My dear Wallich,

At length after all my wanderings here I am at the ultima Thule, and indeed it seems to deserve the appellation well enough, for it is grievously out of the way. Of your letters I have received those of the 18th Feb., of the 10th of April, of the 27th and a note of the 14th June, but several alluded to, particularly per "Tagus," and "Isabella Robertson" are yet to make their appearance. I have further received from Mr. Halked the writer's labours down to Polygonum,¹¹⁹ and (mihi gratissima) two vols. of Enc. Botanique¹²⁰ for all which, my best thanks. I am most anxious to receive your other dispatches, which I hope will not be long delayed. As they seem to be a little irregular in their transit, it might be a good plan, and save also a little valuable ink and paper, *to number our letters*, by which means it will be easy to know whether they all arrive safely without constant quotation. To commence therefore I mark this No. 9, which appears by my Dāk Book¹²¹ to be the number already sent from Penang and Singapore, exclusive of parcels etc. I need not trouble you with much account of my voyage which was long and tedious. We left Singapore on the 28th of June, and two days after got aground on a shoal in the Straits of Rhio, where we were obliged to start all our water overboard before we got off again. This obliged us to run into the Dutch Port of Rhio, and gave me an opportunity of landing and seeing it. It is a paltry miserable place since the Dutch took possession of it. The only new thing I found there was the *Hypericum alternifolium*, Vahl.¹²² From there we pro-

119. This remark shows that Jack was employing a writer (clerk) under Wallich's supervision to make for him a copy of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*. See note 37.

120. *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. The botanical part by Lamarek, continued by Poiret, Paris, 1783-1817.

121. Post despatch book. This is the eighth preserved letter.

122. *Aechyptia Vahlii*, Choris. Wallich distributed specimens of this plant collected by Jack labelled Penang, under his number 4806; and because the plant is found at Batu Feringhi in the island of Penang, the locality has never been questioned. But we find Jack stating here that *A. Vahlii* was a new thing to him; and so well did he know his plants that it is impossible to think that he overlooked getting it in Penang if it were so. He got it at Rhio.

ceeded to the Straits of Banca, where our progress was very slow, the monsoon being against us. I had not once an opportunity of landing again till we arrived here, although we were always in sight of and often very near the land. From the Straits of Sunda our passage was good, the same wind which had before opposed us, being then in our favour. The track we pursued was a very unusual one at this season, and one that many people would have pronounced impracticable. I have been as you may suppose, very busy since I arrived, and am hardly yet quite settled and got into regular train. Unfortunately I was far from well during the latter part of the voyage and for a fortnight after my arrival, which rather retarded my labours. I have not yet got through the arrangement of the piles of specimens I brought with me. I am very anxious to have your letters with observations on the specimens sent you. Those I have already received are invaluable, and have given me much new light on several points, on which I shall enter presently. A new field seems to open here, for of all that has yet been brought in, very few indeed are acquaintances. *Optime amice mihi*, what do you think of specimens of the flowers of the Camphor,¹²³ from which I have made an excellent drawing? Is not that an admirable beginning!! It belongs to *Monadelphia polyandria*: calyce 5-partito: cor. 5-petala: ovario triloculare 6-sporo, stylo filiformi stam. longiore: antheræ longæ circa stylum conniventes.

As there is not at present any direct opportunity to Bengal, (this goes via Penang) I cannot send any parcels, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of enclosing a sprig of that great desideratum, which has so long bloomed in vain and "wasted its fragrance on the desert air."

By the bye I should have mentioned that the box of paper and wax cloth is as good as arrived, for though not yet in my possession Capt. Bowman has told me of it, and promises to land it in a day or two. You mention that it is blotting paper, I am sorry therefore, as I prefer the country paper, on a comparative trial of the two: I ought to have mentioned this to you before, and do it now for your information in future. The dry coarse rather stiff paper appears to answer best, such as, what I shall make the cover of this letter of. Allow me to make my acknowledgements for your and Mrs. Wallich's kindness in so readily agreeing to incur the

123. On page 149 of Marsden's *History of Sumatra* (third edition, London, 1811), there is given the then-existing information in regard to the Malayan Camphor-tree. The leaf is described and the habit of the tree; Gartner's figure of the fruit, and an engraving of the foliage made for Lambert are referred to: but the flower had "not yet been brought to England." In the twelfth volume of the *Asiatick Researches* Colebrooke described the fruit, together with an excellent figure of leaves, fruit and seed (1816, p. 539 and appendix p. 3).

With attention directed to the need, in 1819 Mr. Prince, whose name occurs in these letters, sent flowers to Raffles from Tappanouly.

trouble of my commissions, of which I shall now avail myself without mercy.

You will by this have considerably exceeded the amount of my former remittance, therefore I now enclose a draft on the Treasury for Sa R 300. On receiving the cash will you be good enough to desire Messrs. Gibson & Co, Tailors, to send you a small bill which I owe them for a suit of clothes which I had just before leaving Calcutta, and at same time order a genteel blue coat, of no nonsensical *dandy fashion*, but such as a gentleman may put on? Pray send it at convenient opportunity, together with the books and atlas, which you were so good as to take charge of. As I may consider myself fixed here for some time, I may as well collect my rattle traps about me.

Pray is any acknowledgement of the honour necessary to the Asiatic Society to which your good offices have procured me admission. I find from my account "Curr." that Mr. Calder has done the needful in regard to payment which I suppose is the most essential part of the acknowledgement. Now in regard to your wish for a paper, pray tell me when they are likely to bring forth a vol.¹²⁴ Something or other they must have, but *what*, may be regulated by the probable delays. If they are not likely to publish soon, something of minor interest will do, for instance elucidations of some imperfectly known Rumphian or Malay trees and fruits, as the Bachang, Ranbutan, Rambeh, etc. etc. A perfect Clavis Rumphianus is rather a desideratum. Do you know anything of the Rasamala of Rumpf?¹²⁵ His description makes it a Pinus. Here they have a Rasamala, which is different and is more like a Guttifera. There are here a great many kinds of wild nutmegs, which will be interesting and which I must investigate. I think I mentioned to you at Penang my having observed the true Nutmeg to be polygamus. I find the observation confirmed here, in so much that the planters trouble themselves

124. The Asiatic Society produced the thirteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches* in 1820, and the fourteenth in 1822: but Jack was not among the contributors. The fifteenth volume appeared in 1825. In a later letter he writes to Wallich "I think you told me that there were two volumes in hand or in the press." Possibly he thought the manuscript closed, which cannot have been the case as Hardwicke's paper on the Singapore zoophyte went into the fourteenth.

125. Rasamala to Rumpf was a wood—"Caju Rasamala"—which was brought to Amboyna from New Guinea, from a country of barbarians, and its origin was only to be investigated by hearsay. At a much later date, the botanists who worked in Java, e.g. Blume who was Jack's contemporary, Noronha, Hasskarl, and Junghuhn, showed that one kind of Rasamala is the resin of the forest-tree, *Altinaria excelsa*, Noronha,—not one of the Guttiferae as Jack suggests, but of the Hamamelidaceae. However apparently not all rasamala is from this tree. Rasamala in commerce has been much confused with Rosanallas or Liquid storax from the Levant.

very little about preserving male trees, as there are generally a sufficiency of monoecious trees to answer the purpose.¹²⁶

I delivered your letter to Dr. Lumsdaine,¹²⁷ with whom I am very good friends, and out of whom I mean to extract all the information that is in him. He is a peculiar character, as I shall have occasion to explain to you more at length hereafter, suspicious and tenacious, but not difficult to be managed by a little skill. If you see Dr. Smith who carried up my Singapore despatches, he can give you his character at length, having been with him many years. I was not aware that the Dammar would be so interesting or I could have sent larger supplies from Penang; however I doubt not to procure it here also.¹²⁸ The Alpiniae also I expect to find, but did not send them from Penang as from their being in the list of the garden, I supposed they were abundant. I take it there will be found here many new Scitamineae. I have one which appears to belong to *Hellenia*, Br.¹²⁹.

On looking over Roxburgh's Coromandel plants a few days ago, I observed the figure of *Getonia floribunda*¹³⁰ which appears to be my plant Nos. 55 and 92. Smith in Rees' Cyc. refers it to *Elaeagni*, can this be correct? I considered it *Combretaceous*; it wants however the corolla. The figure in the same work of *Sympodium involucrata* resembles in habit my No. 233,¹³¹ but cannot be the same as it has serrate leaves. Can No. 232 be a *Fagraea*? I yesterday got a fruit of it, which is a superior berry of two cells and many seeds. If so *Anne nora*? I found the *Uncaria Gambir* at Singapore and different from all the Penang ones. Is my *Bauhinia* Nos. 230 and 244 Roxb.'s *integriifolia*?¹³² A memorandum that has fallen in my way makes me think it may. I began a few days ago an examination of the genus *Memecylon*, which appears to be in a sad confusion, beyond my power to unravel. Are not *Memecylon edule*, Roxb. and *M. capitellatum* one

126. Confer Ridley, Spices, (London, 1912), p. 109 where the custom of Chinese owners of uprooting male trees is referred to.

127. Dr. James Lumsdaine was Assistant Surgeon of Beneoolen. We find his name in the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, and as a contributor on the Healthiness of Fort Marlborough. We find him with Raffles in Singapore after Jack's death, as a member of a Committee appointed to consider the suitability of the south bank of the Singapore River for occupation (vide this Journal, No. 65, p. 41), and on a Land-Allotment Committee in 1823 (vide Buckley's *Antedotal History*, i. p. 79). He retired from Government Service in 1825. What is of most interest in connection with him is that he was one of the first "natives of India" to be admitted to the service (vide Crawford, *History of the Indian Medical Service*, 1914, i. p. 502).

128. *Anathis loranthifolia*; see note No. 102, p. 177.

129. i.e., Alpinia.

130. *Getonia floribunda*, Roxb., is *Calycopetis floribunda*, Lamk., of the Combretaceae. Its number suggests that Jack had obtained it in Penang, where it occurs.

131. Jack's 233 might be *Sphenodesme pentandra*, Jack.

132. Probably.

and the same?¹³³ *M. grande, cordatum*, Lam. and *amplexicaule*, Roxb. are very badly defined, and not one of them agrees well with my amplexicaul species, sent from Penang No. 223.¹³⁴ The other No. 240, subagrees with *capitellatum, edule, oratum* and another of Smith's in Rees. Non nostra tantas compondere lites.

I must now close this long rambling letter, I hope to have ere long some direct opportunity and to be able to send you some things. I shall have now means, more than I had, of sending hence plants, seeds, and everything for the increase for the garden.

My very best and kindest regards to Mrs. Wallich and believe me.

My dear Wallich,

Thine ever,

William Jack.

No. 10.

Bencoolen,

Aug. 26th, 1819.

[Received 29th, October,
per Geo. Cruttenden].

My dear Wallich,

A second opportunity offers of writing to you via Madras, of which I avail myself to forward the duplicate of the Draft contained in my last. I also sent you a few flowers of the Camphor tree of Sumatra, which I am sure will delight you. I have found means to send to Tappanooy for further and ample supplies, together with whatever other interesting plants can be procured. This month has been the feast of *Puassir* among the natives during which no business of any kind is done. In a few days more it will be at an end, and all the chiefs come in a body to pay their compliments to the Govr., after which business returns to its old train. We have formed extensive plans for obtaining the productions of all parts of the country which will then be commenced, and mean to have occasionally councils of the chiefs for the purpose of inquiries into all subjects of Natural History, on which information can be obtained from them.

I have taken a look over Sir Stamford's specimens of plants found on the Menang Kaboo trip,¹³⁵ almost all of which are new to me, and they have very much of an Alpine character. I observed among them, a *Rhopala*, perhaps the *serrata*,¹³⁶ and two

^{133.} Yes

^{134.} Certainly *Memecylon coriulum*, which Jack described in the *Malayan Miscellany*, i. (1820) No. 5 p. 26.

^{135.} Raffles had left Bencoolen early in July, 1818, for Padang; and from there had marched into the interior, starting on September 16th. The naturalist Thomas Horsfield was of the party and went ahead carried on the shoulders of four men in order that by arriving at the camping places early he might gain time for botanising. The journey lasted fourteen days, and covered 250 miles (vide *Memor of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* first edition, pp. 314-368, or second edition, i. pp. 388-434).

^{136.} *Helia serrata*, Blume, which may occur in the mountains behind Bencoolen.

new *Sonerila*.¹³⁷ I find here a species of *Nepenthes* different from all the Singapore ones, and evidently the *N. phyllamphora*, Lour.,¹³⁸ which is also the *cantharifera*, Rumph., differing from the *N. distillatoria* in having petiolate leaves, urns ventricose at the lower part, and the striated margin depressed or flattened. Sir Stamford proposes that we should send the *Nepenthes* with a few more of the most interesting of our discoveries home to be published in a small fascicle, in the most splendid style that they can be executed in, colored figures of the full natural size. I think it would be a good thing to attract attention to the subject. It may or may not be continued, according to circumstances. Give me your idea on the subject. You know that Sir S. has brought a printing press with him; he proposes keeping it constantly employed in printing papers on Natural History, and on a variety of other subjects of local information. He has himself a mass of papers on the Eastern Islands, which in their present MSS. form, are but little available, and of course liable to accidents and destruction; these he proposes printing, in order to preserve them and to afford the means of distributing them to a certain extent. He proposes to go on for some time printing without publishing, but after a little to make selections from among the materials thus collected, of which to form a volume which may be published quarterly or as matter sufficient may accumulate. In this way a great deal will be preserved of considerable interest; but perhaps not finished enough for the established channels of information as the Asiatic Researches &c.¹³⁹ For instance we think of printing descriptions of plants, whether new or not, which can then be distributed to a few, better than in MSS. I would send to you, Mr. Brown &c. for your observations, after which what was really valuable might be made public or not, and in such way or channel as would appear afterwards eligible. By the bye, in what state are the vols. of the Asiatic Society, is there any likely soon to appear?¹⁴⁰ Sir S.

137. These Sonerilas were not described by Jack.

138. *Nepenthes phyllamphora*, Willd., was described in print by Jack in proofsheets for the Malayan Miscellanies which were reprinted in Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine i. (1835) p. 271 with the remark "abundant in moist places and ravines in the neighbourhood of Benecoolen." Later botanists have collected it on the same coasts.

139. Rajendra Lala Mitra in his part of the *Centennial Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (1883) p. 50, referring to the *Asiatic Researches* says "a heavy quarto volume necessarily suggested elaborate and finished essays, and in the selection of papers for it, short notes describing new discoveries or new ideas, however interesting were frequently rejected." And he continues by recording that many members of the Society were dissatisfied at the slowness of publication and its insufficiency. A motion was even brought forward for improvement but though it passed, it effected little.

Possibly, had the Society felt itself able to provide the outlet, its prestige being so great, Wilson's *Quarterly Oriental Journal*, the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*, and the *Malayan Miscellanies* would not have sprung up as small octavos for notes rather than essays, and for early publication.

140. See note 124 on p. 183.

says he would wish to go hand in hand with it, if the delays are not too great. I think you told me there were two vols. in hand or in the press: are they filled up, and when is another likely to come forth? There are descriptions of some animals, for instance the Dugong, which would be worthy of a place there. Diard told Sir S. that he heard that a description of the Tapir of Malacca from Major Farquhar was to appear in one of the present vols.¹⁴¹ That description is not only imperfect but inaccurate, and as we have a better account of the same animal belonging to Sumatra, it would be a pity that a less accurate paper should occupy the pages of the Asiatic Researches. Sir S. I believe would be glad to know how the case actually stands, and whether the Secretary would like to insert his account in preference. He will probably write on this subject to you or Mr. Wilson.¹⁴²

It is intended also to have all the Frenchmen's descriptions of animals &c. printed, in order to prevent being inundated with flummery. I believe, they are to be engaged to put them all into Latin, by which they will become, not only more concise, but more generally available. I have said very little to you, I believe, about the Frenchmen, and as they are good friends of yours, you will perhaps wish to know something about them, the estimation in which they stand, and what they are doing *Between ourselves then*, I believe they are estimated "a peu près a leur propre valeur" and you know pretty well what that amounts to. They have been the source of not a little amusement to us during our voyages, when there was not much to occupy us.....

You may easily conceive how they fared against a long head like Sir S., and a hard one like Crossly, who to good abilities joins a bluntness more than usual even among Englishmen. I must however give them a great deal of credit of having preserved a good deal of temper throughout, probably they knew well enough that the contrary would be to no purpose. In regard to their labours, they have unquestionably been very industrious in making their collections, nor do they spare their personal fatigue. The number of birds and animals that they have prepared is very great.—I must let you know the footing on which Sir S. supports them, which will explain to you the reasons for my taking no part in the Zoological affairs.

I believe his plan is to employ them in making the collections on the public account, that is to say, that they engage to give the whole fruits of their labours without reservation to be at Sir S.'s disposal, in return for which he is to defray their expenses. They are glad to make this bargain, as their own funds

141. This appeared in the *Asiatic Researches*, XIII, 1820, p. 417.

142. Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson (1784-1860), Secretary of the Asiatic Society 1815-1832, the Sanskrit Scholar, and historian.

were nearly exhausted in Bengal without having done much, and the credit of the collection they now make, will of course be theirs, though the property of it be British. This I believe from some private conversation I had with Sir S. on the subject of deriving the most advantage from their labours, to be nearly his plan, and certainly they may be very useful, as the subjects are by no means such as are generally cultivated, particularly in this country. They also regard less than most people the trifling inconveniences of bad smells, putrescence &c. &c. and are therefore well fitted for anatomists. What I have now mentioned, as I have not heard Sir S. speak openly on the subject, is of course private between us. It will explain however, why I do not like to make any private collection for myself, or to do anything that could look like interfering, especially as they might feel a kind of jealousy, and I do not suppose they entertain any affection for me; that of course I care very little about, and they are liberal enough of politesses, but as Sir S. evidently endeavours to keep them in good humour by little attentions, I do the same, or at least nothing to the contrary. If I wished anything, particularly anything of that description, I would ask Sir S. for it. You see therefore it will be very little in my power to send to Col. Hardwicke, as he is himself a correspondent of Sir S. who will probably send from himself. If I should ever be separate, the case would alter.

A species of *Quercus* was brought in to me a day or two ago, Nat. name *Punning*,¹⁴³ Roxb. I see has several Penangian. I have been thinking how it would do to employ a man with you to sketch off rapidly on thin paper, the outlines of such of Roxb.'s drawn species as I am likely to meet with here, which would be of considerable use to me and would there be any objection to such copies being taken? yes, one suggests itself this moment, the putting the vols. in the hands of natives to finger, by which they have already suffered; however you will judge, and whether it would be worth the trouble. I have found also the *Casalpinia?* *sumatrana* Roxb.,¹⁴⁴ and the *Brucea sumatrana*,¹⁴⁵ the latter figured in Rumph.

143. Apparently *Quercus racemosa*, Jack, in *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. (1822), No. 7, p. 86, which is found to be the same as *Quercus sprata*, Smith (*Parana sprata*, Oerst.) a widely distributed species.

144. Roxburgh had described in MS. *Casalpinia sumatrana* from a plant introduced into the Calcutta gardens from Senatra. It is found to be a *Mesoneuron* and becomes *M. sumatranum*, W. & A. It has been collected since Jack's time on the Bencoolen coast.

145. *Brucea sumatrana*, Roxb., had been introduced into the Calcutta Gardens similarly and described by Roxburgh, in the manuscript of his *Flora indica*. It is a common Malayan plant recorded for the Bencoolen coast in other places than this. One interest which attaches to it, is that Wallich collected it in Singapore island, where it had ceased to grow towards the end of the last century, probably in consequence of clearing (vide Ridley in the *Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay States*, i, 1902, p. 343).

I have met with a great misfortune, in losing the services of my watch; it got a fall which has I believe dislocated the balance wheel. I am the more annoyed as it cannot be repaired here, and I have a value for it. I will send it up to you, and will you have the kindness to send it to the best watch-maker in Calcutta to be repaired. I know not whether I shall be able to send you anything by this occasion, but will if I can, and if not per next.

My best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and Believe me,

My dear Wallich,

Thine ever,

William Jack.

No. 11.

Bencoolen.

Sept. 1st, 1819.

[Received Oct. 23rd].

My dear Wallich.

The vessel has not sailed so soon as was expected, which gives me the opportunity of giving you a supplement to my last, and adding a small sample of Sumatran novelties. I have not yet got into the thick of them, to use a vulgar phrase, not however from idleness, for I have been bringing up a good deal of arrears; among these there are some things worth giving you. The specimen No. 5 I have now ascertained to be as I supposed Roxb.'s *Grewia paniculata*,¹⁴⁶ which however is superseded by *Microcos tomentosa* of Sir J. E. Smith. Rees' *Cyclop. in loco*, which agrees most exactly. It is singular to find it so well described from a specimen, which he says was imperfect and without even an indication of its native country. I perceive that Sir J. E. has availed himself of specimens brought home by Mr. C. Smith,¹⁴⁷ who will have anticipated me in many things. I have further been investigating the *Kamooning*,¹⁴⁸ concerning which there has been sad confusion which I think I can now clear up, being acquainted now with the three of Rumph.

^{146.} Jack's No. 5 would probably be a Penang plant. *Grewia paniculata*, Roxb., occurs there.

^{147.} Christopher Smith was sent to Tahiti in H. M. S. Providence in 1791, then as botanist to the Honourable East India Company to the Moluccas (see note No. 1), and about 1805 was made Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens there; but he died in Penang either in the next year, or immediately afterwards. His drawings and specimens may be found in the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington.

^{148.} Jack wrote in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. (1820) p. 31, an account of the Kamuning. Rumph as Jack says had figured three plants, first what he calls Camnumm or Camnuneg, which is the *Chaleas paniculata* of Loureiro, and the *Murraya paniculata* of Jack, and *Murraya crotica* (2) the camnumm sinense, which is *Aralia odorata* of Loureiro, and (3) the camnumm japonense which is again *Murraya crotica*. Jack here explains to Wallich that the first is the true Kamuning; and in his note he calls it *Murraya paniculata*; the second is *Aralia odorata*, and the third is to be distinguished from the first as *Murraya crotica*. Unfortunately for Jack's conclusions we have come back to Lamareck's position that the Camnumm of Rumph and his Camnumm japonense are both *Murraya crotica*.

The two figured in plate 18 vol. 5, are plain enough and well known, fig. 1, the *Catunium Chinense*, Roxb. quite distinct from the others, fig. 2, the *Murraya croatica*. All the confusion has been with reference to the true Kamooning, t. 15, which has most unaccountably by Lamarek and others been supposed the same with *Murraya*, in the face of Rumphius's figure and of Loureiro's description, who distinguishes the two very well. I am not pleased with any of the names they have borne. *Murraya croatica* is an absurd appellation, and *Chaleas paniculata* is a false name as it happens not to be panicled, which is abundantly evident from the fig. of Rumphius. They belong to the same genus, and are distinguished by the one being a tree, furnishing the wood most highly valued by the Malays for making the handles of Kreeses, having ovate acuminate leaves, and the flowers 1-3 from the axils of the superior leaves. The other the *croatica* having blunt thick leaves and panicled flowers (*in fallor*) and not exceeding a shrub. I suspect Loureiro's other distinction of *Baccar* 2 and 1-sperme will not be found sufficiently constant.

What is known about the two species of *Sagus* put down in the garden, viz. *inermis* and *spinosa*?¹⁴⁹ Had Roxb. any description of them, and what is the *S. Rumphii* in the appendix? Sir J. E. Smith does not attempt to clear up the matter. Do you know what Rottboll says of them? he is quoted in the *Act. Dan.* I think I have two of Rumph's species, the one armed the other unarmed. I have the fruit only of the latter but both are planted here. The specimen 213 is I find, the *Aegiceras fragrans* Komig. Am. Bot., and figured in Rheede vol. 6.¹⁵⁰ How could it possibly have ever been placed under *Rhizophora*? I see Roxburgh calls *Volkameria inermis* Linn. *Clerodendron littorum*; is that sanctioned by any other authority? it is a much better name than *inermis*, and I feel much inclined to adopt it; I think two species have been confounded under it, specimens of which have been sent you, one, 204, *tol. ovatis. pedunc. avillar. trichotomis.* The other *fol. lanceolatis. ped. avill. trifloris.*¹⁵¹

Mr. Nicolson, a gentleman who has purchased a nutmeg plantation here, goes up by this opportunity. I have therefore requested him to take charge of the few specimens I have ready, and

— 149. It is thought that Roxburgh had only got names or conditions of the common Sago palm which he distinguished under these two names, *S. Rumphii* which is named next is according to some the Sago palm of Eastern Malaya; but others do not distinguish it from the Western or common Sago palm.

150. *Aegiceras fragrans* is *A. majus*, Gaertn., a common coast plant of Malaya. The number indicates that it was obtained by Jack in Penang, where it is common.

151. Some regard these as varieties of *Clerodendron inermis*, Benth. whereunder is then included *C. nerifolium*, Wall.; others separate them. Rumpf had *C. nerifolium* as *Jasminum littorum*, whence Roxburgh's *Clerodendron littorum*.

also send by him my watch, about which I spoke in my last; will you do the needful concerning it? Mr. Nicolson will return here soon again, and will probably take charge of anything you may wish to send. He brings down his family to settle on his estate, which he purchased for a mere song. I thought at first he would be rather an acquisition to the place, but he has shown a bad litigious spirit, which has made me less satisfied with him. He has a pushing insinuating manner; should you see him and he tell you any long stories about Bencoolen and the favor he stands in, you will know the degree of credit to attach to them. I mention this that you may know the sort of man, in the event of his seeking your acquaintance, which is not improbable.

I have purchased *Rheed*,¹⁵² and *Rees Cyclop*,¹⁵³ cum aliis. The latter comes down to *Fol. Fum.* Part 71; have you got any later? ..

What steps have you taken for procuring the last volumes as they appear, that I may adopt the same.

I am going tomorrow for a week to Rat Island¹⁵⁴ so must close this letter, which I wish you may be able to read. My best compts. to Mrs. Wallich. And believe me yours very truly,

William Jack.

P.S. I wish it were possible to procure in Calcutta such paper for specimens, as that which forms the cover of those now sent nothing ever injures it.

If you can, procure some pairs of hyper-robust shoes, size within a trifle of 10½ inches.

No. 12.

Bencoolen, Sept. 28th, 1819.

My dear Wallich,

A vessel has just called with dispatches, and is off again for Calcutta immediately. I shall only be able to send you a few lines. The intelligence she has brought is most unexpected and important. An extraordinary mortality¹⁵⁵ at Penang has swept

152. *Rheede tot Draakenstein, Hortus malabaricus*, 12 vols. 1686-1703.

153. *Rees' Cyclopaedia, or universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Literature*, in 39 vols., 1802-1820.

154. Rat island is opposite Bencoolen.

155. Cholera broke out widely throughout the East in this year, and very severely in Penang, (vide *Memoir of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* p. 431 in a letter dated Feb. 27, 1820), 1131 deaths occurring (vide Crawford's *Journal of an embassy to Siam* (London, 1828, p. 20)).

away the Governor,¹⁵⁶ Mr. Phillips¹⁵⁷ and another;¹⁵⁸ the Government thus becoming vacant by the disappearance of both the heads of it, it will of course rest with the Bengal Govt. to make the necessary provisional arrangements. We shall of course be anxious to hear what these are; and the most probable is that it will be united with this under Sir Stamford. The plan has already been recommended by Lord Hastings to the Court of Directors, for adoption on the retirement of Col. Bannerman, so that I think that there can be little doubt of his embracing this unlooked for opportunity of carrying it into effect;¹⁵⁹ I shall rejoice at it on Sir Stamford's account, though I confess after so much moving about as we have had lately, I would rather remain quietly here for some time, especially as I have so much in hand. Sir S. himself would like to remain here too for some time; however we must take things as they come.

I am extremely busy at present. I was in hopes ere this to have had some printed sheets of descriptions to send you, but Mr. Ward¹⁶⁰ is so slow and dilatory, that I fear he will be of little use to us. A first paper (not mine) which was given him on trial, has not been got out of his hands yet. My botanical time is a

156 Colonel Bannerman

157. The Honourable W. E. Phillips for a long time a servant of the East India Company in Penang, acted as Governor thrice before Colonel Bannerman came out, and became confirmed as Governor in 1819. He lived in great state having a park full of deer round his residence, and was most hospitable. He did not die of cholera in this year; so, either Jack's information was wrong, or we must look for another Phillips. The first alternative is more than probable.

Succeeding to the Governorship, W. E. Phillips by his prompt and firm action in the end of 1819 snuffed out a renewed attempt on the part of Saif-ul-alam to disturb the peace, at the time when Raffles was in Calcutta, on his very mission for the subordination of the Penang Governorship; and which it seems, he undertook thinking this apparently capable officer dead.

158. Whoever was dead, it further was not Captain Coombs for he remained in Penang after this date, and died much later in Scotland.

159. After the receipt of this news Raffles proceeded to Calcutta to urge personally the amalgamation of the Straits Settlements into one government as already half-promised (*Vide Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles*, p. 396). He arrived there on or about November 12th, 1819, taking Jack with him, and Jack taking his collections. In Calcutta, Raffles became ill; and the stay was prolonged, giving Jack facilities for working over his plants with Wallieh. Because of this interruption of the correspondence by personal contact, it has been thought best to divide the Beneooleen letters at this break into two series.

160. The Rev. N. M. Ward, one of Raffles' missionaries, doubtless the one mentioned by him in his letter to the Duchess of Somerset already quoted p. 117. He subsequently penetrated into the interior of Sumatra. Was it not he who in 1815 was with Carey and Marsden at Serampore? (*Vide Private Journal of the Marquess of Hastings*, London 1858, ii. p. 93). Jack did not think much of him.

little diminished at present, by Sir S. having put me on a committee¹⁶¹ to inquire into the state of society among the natives under this establishment; a tremendous subject, and unfortunately the greater part of the burden of it falls on me.

The marine plant¹⁶² No. 271 which I sent you in my last dispatch, I again found on the Coral Reefs at Rat Island, and having got better specimens, discover that is the *Stratiotes acoroides*, figured in one of the last vols. of Rumphius. Have you any idea what the plant is that is figured in Rumph. vol. 3, t. 26, and very well described at page 47, by the name of *Lignum Emanum*? I do not find it quoted anywhere, and am extremely puzzled what to make of it; can it have any relationship to *Taxus*? I found the plant at Singapore, and am not sure whether you have had specimens of it; in case you should not I enclose one in this.¹⁶³ If it has separate male flowers, I have never met with them, and Rumph. seems to have been equally ignorant of them.

I have again met with the Sa2o, in still more perfect condition, and hope soon to be able to give you a full account of it. I find that it is absolutely hermaphrodite; it seems to be Rumphius's *Sagis liris*. There is also here a spinous species, whose fruit I have not yet procured.¹⁶⁴

The *Morinda* with umbellate flowers (spec. 78)¹⁶⁵ which you in one of your letters observe to be new, seems to agree very exactly with the Pada-vara, Phœd. H. Mal. 7 p. 51, t. 25, and as it does not appear that the said figure has ever been quoted, I think there can be little question of its novelty. If it is to remain a *Morinda*, it may be called *M. tetrandra* "pe hunculis umbellatis terminalibus, corollis 4-fidis, intus hirsutis, foliis lanceolatis."

161. Raffles thus writes to William Wberfere under the date of September 1819. "In our chaplain, the Rev. Charles Winter, I found every disposition to extend the sphere of usefulness, and by associating him in a Committee of gentlemen... . I found the means of effective superintendence. The enclosed printed copy of the proceedings of this committee will place you in full possession of the principles in which we have proceeded, and of the particulars of what has been done towards the establishment of schools at Beneolen. In the last report of the Committee with which this paper concludes, you will perceive some interesting observation on the condition of society, the character and usages of the people, and the facilities generally extending the plan of educating the whole of the native population" (*Memoir of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles*, p. 47). And again (on p. 49), "I am in a particular manner indebted to a member of my family, Mr. Jack, for the ardour and ability which he has infused into the researches of the Committee."

162. *Enhalus Koenigii*, Rich. Miquel in his "*Sumatra, zime Plantenwereld*," Amsterdam, 1862, only records this for Tapanuli; but it must be common all down the coast.

163. *Podocarpus Rumphii*, Blume, differing in small points from *P. nemophila*, Don, which Jack had found in Singapore. See note No. 172.

164. Probably not a distinct species.

165. A Penang specimen. It was *Morinda tetrandra*, described by Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, i. (1820, p. 13), now united to *M. umbellata*, Linn.; and Wallich distributed specimens collected by Jack.

At Singapore I got a still more extraordinary species of the same genus, to all the peculiarities of the former adding the singularity of polyspermous berries!! It may be called *M. polysperma*¹⁶⁶ and characterised as follows, "tetrandra, pedunculis axillaris et terminalibus, corollis 4-fidis intus hirsutis, foliis ovatis acuminatis, baccis bilocularibus polyspermis!". Both these species are very like each other in appearance and general habit; their flowers agree, but the fruit is quite inexplicable. They must I think come into one genus, the alliance is so close, but whether they can unite with *Morinda* is another question, what think you? My spec. of this last have almost gone to wreck, and I only got one or two; I must however send you a leaf and fruit, that your eyes may be convinced.

I look very impatiently for the letters of yours still due, which have not made their appearance. I am at this moment plagued with a sharp attack of rheumatism, consequent on a slight touch of fever I got by a trip in the sun. It comes very mal a propos, for I really have not time to attend to it, although it actually lames me, and utterly banishes Mr. Somnus. What I would give for full and perfect health just now!

Give my best regards to Mrs. Wallich and believe me,

My dear Wallich,

Ever thine,

William Jack.

Series 4—Bencoolen Letters

After the Visit to Caleutta in 1819.

On board the Indiana off

Tappanooly

Feb. 27th, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

There is a small vessel in company with us which goes soon to Madras, I shall therefore commence an account of our proceedings to go by her; we had a delightful breeze and a most excellent passage down the bay till we approached the coast of Sumatra. There and particularly about Hog Island, we were delayed by calms. We reached Tappanooly on the 23rd and left it again

166. *Lucina Morinda*, DC, which Jack described as *Morinda polysperma* in the Malayan Miscellany, i. part 5, (1820) p. 14.

yesterday.¹⁶⁷ If I had anticipated so long a passage, during which I have had very little to do, I would have carried down with me a part of the specimens to work at on the way. One mischance befel me, the box which contained my description book happened to be in a cabin below, which was set afloat one night by a sea through an open port, and it got most thoroughly and completely soaked: I have been obliged to make a copy of the greater part of it, but one good effect has resulted, that in doing so I have perfected the descriptions and put them in shape to be immediately printed, and shall commence thereon as soon as I arrive at Bencoolen.¹⁶⁸ I hope when I arrive there I shall receive letters from you by the Coromandel, which will probably arrive almost as soon as we ourselves; and also by Watson. I hope in dispatching the specimens, you have taken care to preserve for yourself a complete set. We may wish to refer to some of them. I wish we had not done away with the arrangement, of those of which there were duplicates from those which are the only specimens, which is the case with a great many, and certainly with all of which you had not previously received specimens. There were several of these that I should have liked to have ascertained and made descriptions of along with you. You will however distinguish in going over them, as well as I could, such as are of interest, and when necessary we can refer to them afterwards. I shall be anxious to hear what discoveries you make among them. There are several particular points and queries I want from you: the best way will be to put them down in order, that you may have them before you at once, and comply with them when convenient and at leisure. In the first place I wish to have copies of the descriptions you made of several plants, some before, and some as we went along. These are principally your descriptions of:—

1 *Fagraea obovata*, Sylhet etiam Singapore.¹⁶⁹

2 *Strophanthus*, Penang.¹⁷⁰

167. Raffles wrote to the Duchess of Somerset under date "off Sumatra, Feb. 12th, 1820" saying that he had just left Tappanooly. On the 27th, he was off Natal, and in a letter to Marsden states that Jack was with him. Thus we get two dates for visits to Tappanooly, one just previous to Feb. 12th, and Jack's i.e. 23rd to 26th. As there are many slight printing errors in the *Memoir of the life of Raffles* suspicion falls less on Jack's than on Raffles' dates.

168. This is a reference to the first series of descriptions of Malayan Plants, *Malayan Miscellanies*, vol. i., 1820. Naturally the greater number of the plants described came from Penang.

169. Wallich described this plant in his and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, ii, p. 33. It seems that it was familiar to him from Sylhet before Jack found it in Singapore. Specimens were distributed by Wallich under his No. 1595 which Jack had communicated to him.

170. *Strophanthus Jackianus*, Wallich in his Catalogue No. 1643, being specimens which Jack had sent to him. But the plant is now transferred from *Strophanthus* and becomes *Wrightia dubia*, Spreng. It grows near the coast of Penang.

- 3 *Celtis attenuata*. Frequent at Tappanooly.¹⁷¹
- 4 *Taxus*—*Myrica nerifolia?* Wall. Rumph.: 3, t. 26. Nepaul and Singapore.¹⁷²
- 5 *Uncaria lanosa*.¹⁷³
- 6 *Posoquera amisophylla*, described during examination.¹⁷⁴
- 7 of the two *Patissae*.¹⁷⁵
- 8 of *Ardisia paniculatae affinis*.¹⁷⁶
- 9 of your *Myrica Kayphul*.¹⁷⁷
- 10 My description of *Limonia leptostachya*,¹⁷⁸ accompanying the specimens: I have no other.

Roxb.'s short character of *Urtica naudiflora*, numero staminum.¹⁷⁹

What species was that which grew from seed from Penang C. folium? also its spec. char.:-

171. It is impossible to ascertain what this may have been, except by search for a species c. penon at Tappunooly.

172. *Peduncipus recurvata*, Don.

173. *Uncaria lanosa*, Wallich in his and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, in p. 131, is described from these specimens of Jack's.

174. *Posoquera amisophylla* must be a synonym for *Riodia amisophylla*, Jack, described in Wallich and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, in p. 561. It is a common Penang tree, and Jack's specimens were distributed by Wallich when breaking up the East India Company's herbarium, as No. S399.

175. The genus *Patissa* was never published. The only genus which it can have been is *Urophylleum*. Wallich had Jack's descriptions for publication at his discretion, and appears to have substituted this name of his own for Jack's. That is why, in publishing *Urophylleum*, Wallich wrote his own name after the genus, but Jack's after the two species. Griffith (*Calcutta Journal of Natural History* iv, 1844, p. 17) pointing this out thought that Wallich had inadvertently written his own for Jack's name. The two species are *U. colossum* and *U. alabrum*.

176. *Ardisia discolor* was described in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* ii, p. 275, and is placed by Wallich next after *A. paniculata*, Roxb. in his Catalogue No. 2269. Jack's association with the species being recorded by the citation of "punctata" as a synonym. The species seems to have been unknown to Roxburgh, as it does not appear in the 1832 edition of the Flora which was printed from the original manuscript.

177. *Myrica descentia*, Buch-Ham., a common plant on the coasts of Malaya, and very widely distributed in Asia.

178. *Limonia leptostachya*, Jack, MS., is *Galearia Jackiana*, R. Br., and remote from *Limonia*. It is to be noted that in this letter Jack questions the genus, and as the only specimen which he had gathered was not in his hands, but had been left with Wallich, probably it is not exactly accurate to assert that Jack called it a *Limonia*, as it seems to have been Wallich who dropped the query.

179. Roxburgh's *Urtica naudiflora* is *Conocephalus snellenii*. This enquiry shows that Jack's clerk in Calcutta, was yet far from getting to the end of the work of copying the *Flora Indica*.

If Roxburgh has a figure of *Uvaria pilosa*, R. what the color of its flowers. I think I have it described with 'red.' It is also among the specs.¹⁸⁰

Query are the berries of *Uvaria grandiflora*¹⁸¹ angled, as in the fig. in your Tentamen, or round as described by Roxb.

Pray send me a pencil outline of *Ternstroemia trilocularis* R.¹⁸² if there is a fig. Can No. 235 of your specimens be a *Ternstroemia*?

What is Brown's remark on Memecylon in Tuckey's Congo. Also what his char. of Amyridea in Do.?

I found at Tappanooly the flowers of what from the fruit alone we called *Cnestis longitolia* (Singapore);¹⁸³ but what say you, it is only pentandrous; there are two little villous processes between each of the stamens. I found also two more species of Connarus,¹⁸⁴ the examined 5—all new. One from Penang C. ferrugineus, of which I have the description, three from Singapore¹⁸⁵ of which I have none, and I fear no duplicate specimens. If you have made any memoranda of them let me have them, for these Connaroideæ must be attended to. I have been looking over Roemer.¹⁸⁶ That and Le Candolle¹⁸⁷ (try to get it for me) will be invaluable when completed. What does Roemer mean by saying that Mangitera Indica has fol. venenatissima. True? I happened also to have observed that he gives *Helicia Cochinchinensis* in one place, and then in the next under *Rhopala Cochinchinensis* quotes it; somewhat tautological?

When do you begin on Roxburgh's Flora Indica vol. II, and in the event of your proceeding to Nepaul what will be the arrangement? I hope it will not stop. I forgot to ask whether you have got a genus yet under your patronage, if not, how would you like that your critical acumen should be commemorated by

180. *Uvaria pilosa*, one of the species described by Roxburgh as from "the Moluccas" is Jack's *Uvaria hirsuta*, from Penang.

181. *Uvaria grandiflora* of Roxburgh is *Uvaria purpurea*, Blume; but *Uvaria grandiflora*, Wallich is *Uvaria Hamiltonii*, Hook. f. Wallich had made a mistake, and Jack was apparently upon the track of it.

182. *Ternstroemia trilocularis*, Roxburgh, is *Saurauja tristyla*, DC.

183. *Cnestis longitolia* cannot be identified.

184. *Connarus ferrugineus* was described by Jack from Penang in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, ii. (1828) p. 372.

185. Wallich's catalogue shows that two of these were *Agelata vestita* Hook. f., No. 8555, and *Connarus semidecandrus*, Jack, which Wallich called *C. gibbosus*, No. 8541.

186. Roemer and Schultes, *Systema vegetabilium*, 1817-1830.

187. A. P. de Candolle's *Reani vegetabilis systema naturale*, Paris 1818-1821, two volumes.

taking those acuminate gentry the Patisnae under your wing,¹⁸⁸ Wallichia? glabra is a Tappanoidian. I am not however decided that it shall be so. I shall perhaps have something more splendid to name, only I should like it to be Pentandrian that it may come out soon.

During the two days we stayed at Tappanooy, I scrambled over not a few hill and forest tracts, but the season is not the best. The night we came in, we had a narrow escape. We went ashore on Mansilar Island in the evening, the vessel continuing under sail, night came on, the ship outsailed us, we lost sight of her, and had to row about 20 miles in the dark without compass and no stars visible. Ten minutes after we did get on board, (which was at one o'clock at night) there came on a most furious squall which nearly drove us from our anchors, and would have sent us and the boat, had we been out in it, to the D-l in double quick time. However we were born under lucky stars. On Mansilar, we found what I take to be *Schrebera Swietenioides Roxb.*,¹⁸⁹ a delightfully fragrant tree. The Camphor trees were not in flower,¹⁹⁰ but we cut down one and got some Camphor out of it a piece of good fortune, as one in a hundred is only found to contain it. They are indeed the monarchs of the forest. The one cut down measured 90 ft. to the first branch, diameter in proportion, and perfectly straight. I have got young plants, and also of the *Styrax Benzoin*.¹⁹¹ Dryobalanops is a confounded herbaceous name, and is nonsensiae nimis affinis! What think you of a fourth species of *Didymocarpus*,¹⁹² which I have a great mind to call *D. ornithopus*, for the capsules are arranged in such a way as to look very like crow's feet. I am almost at a loss how to

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188. Jack proposed Wallichia as an alternative for his Patisna—but Wallich called it *Urophyllum*, see note No. 175. However Blume in his catalogue of the Buitenzorg gardens published Wallichia as Reinwardt's name for the genus. Now Reinwardt was in charge of these famous Gardens when Jack went to Java in the hope of recuperating his health; (See p. 239 toward) so that it is probable that Reinwardt got the name Wallichia from Jack then, used it there, and when Blume succeeded Reinwardt, Note the connection of the name *Urophyllum*, or tail-leaf, with Jack's expression "acuminate gentry."

189. This plant is not recorded as Sumatran by Miquel in his account of the Flora of Sumatra.

190. See note No. 123.

191. *Styrax Benzoin*, Dryand., was considerably cultivated in Sumatra at this time, but rather in the interior, and the plant was scarcely familiar to botanists.

192. *Didymocarpus corniculata*, Jack in *Malayan Miscellanies*, 1. part 5, p. 4 (1820).

describe the inflorescence; the scrawl on the margin will give an

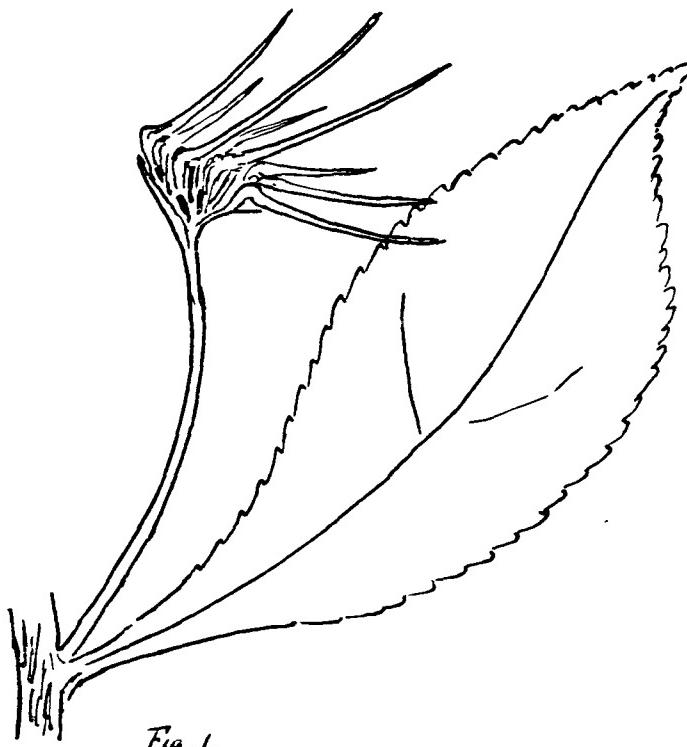


Fig. 1.

idea. The pedicels are irregularly fascicled on the summit of the peduncle, and all the flowers turn one way and are bent at an angle to the pedicel. Would "pedunc: axillaribus floribus cristato fasciculatis secundis" do? Are your *Didymocarpi* alternifolious or oppositifolious? I have species both ways. I have a great mind to bring this genus into my grand fascicle, with a drawing of *D. frutescens*¹⁹³ and characters of the others. *Fagraea racemosa* would also deserve a place.

The people in the interior of Tappanooy are Battus, and we were curious to ascertain whether they were really cannibals as has been represented; our inquiries have placed the fact beyond a doubt, and the circumstances attending the practice are such as I am almost afraid to mention, as they are scarcely to be credited. It appears that by the Battu laws, the capital punishment ordained for certain crimes is to be eaten, and the execution of the sentence is the occasion of a grand feast. But the most horrible part of the story is, that the prisoner is actually eaten alive, and has the

193. Described in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, i. part 5 (1820) p. 5.

pleasure of seeing his own flesh devoured before his eyes. Cutting off his head is the conclusion of the ceremony. Will you give credit to this tale? however incredible, I fear it is a fact. However it is our intention sometime or other to pay them a visit, and have the evidence of our eyes to the matter. We are resolved to witness a human feast. Shall I send you a tit bit preserved in pyro-ligneous acid? The palms of the hands are epicurean morsels, or will you have a great toe? More of this however at another time.

I enclose to you two letters for Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Lambert,¹⁹⁴ which pray forward. Read them and tell me if you approve; I wrote them in hopes of being able to send them per Carnatic, but was too late; I wrote Brown¹⁹⁵ by her. Pray how goes on the report, has it gone in? I wish we could have finished it together, but it will be just as good otherwise. I shall be anxious to hear what it produces. We must keep in view the bringing about a connection between us in the Dept.

I shall also enclose letters for Calder¹⁹⁶ and Lindsay¹⁹⁷ you see I do not spare you in any way. There are enough of requests and commissions in this for one letter at least.

Sir Stamford has completely recovered on the way down, and is now as well as ever. By the bye, he wishes to ask you some day that you happen to be in Calcutta, to take a look at the specimen of the Bintooron,¹⁹⁸ an animal sent up from Malacca by Major Farquhar to the Asiatic Society and in the Museum, and ascertain the number of its teeth: is a desideratum; also if you can, whether it is what Cuvier calls a plantigrade, i.e., whether the whole length of the foot is applied to the ground.

^{194.} Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), a great collector of plants. He inherited a considerable patrimony which he used freely for the furtherance of science, chiefly by getting together large collections which were at the service of savants. David Don was his curator, the author of the *Predromus flora nepalensis*, which was based on material obtained by Lambert from Wallich, Raffles and Jack sent to him Sumatran plants. And at his sale in 1842 lot No. 111 was catalogued as probably from Jack and lot 255 as from Raffles, and others. According to information most kindly supplied by Sir David Prain, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the first was bought by the dealer William Pamplin for £1, the second by someone named Rich for £3; their subsequent fate is not known to the writer. Lambert was one of the original members of the Linnean Society and for nearly fifty years a Vice-President.

^{195.} Robert Brown, see note No. 73 p. 168.

^{196.} See note No. 38 p. 161.

^{197.} See note No. 81 p. 172.

^{198.} *Artictis Binturong*—the Cat-bear which occurs from Assam to Java; and the habits of which are still but incompletely known. The word missed out is illegible.

Sir Stamford desires to be remembered.

My very best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and believe me ever,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very sincerely,

William Jack.

No. 2 Bencoolen,

March 15th, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

An event has just taken place which you may have in some measure anticipated. Our Frenchmen¹⁹⁹ you know were taken up and brought forward by Sir S. Raffles in Calcutta, at a time when their means were exhausted, and they despaired of being able to effect anything: and you know with what kindness they have been treated, the important aid that has been afforded them, the opportunities that have been opened to them, in short the manner in which they have been patronised by that princely man, as never men were patronised before. They have been allowed 1000 rupees a month ever since they have been with him, to defray all their expenses of establishments &c. &c.—besides being provided with passage, table, and here with a house free of all expence. In return for all this, the only stipulation made was, that their collections should be on account of the Company, and that the account of the discoveries they might make, should not appear in France until they had been noticed in England. It was Sir S's intention, and indeed still is, to have ultimately presented to them a complete set of duplicates in further acknowledgement of their services. To those conditions they gave their full agreement in writing, and in words professed the utmost gratitude for the liberal terms allowed them, and their extreme desire to give everything into the absolute disposal of Sir S. At the same time they were given to understand, that the arrangement was made subject to the approbation of the Supreme Govt., and that the period of their employment would be regulated by that authority. The reply of the supreme Govt. was received in Calcutta, disapproving of the arrangement, sanctioning the expence already incurred, but directing it to cease for the future. On our arrival here we found that they had been very industrious, and had got a considerable number of animals of one kind and another. As therefore they had exerted themselves, Sir Stamford, with all the reason which you know he had to be discontented with them before, felt unwilling to disappoint them in any way, and resolved to make an exertion in their favor rather than at once put a stop to their labours. He accordingly offered them an allowance of 600 rupees a month out of his own pocket, on the chance of its eventually being approved by the Company;

199. Dnard and Duvauel.

explaining to them at the same time, that as a sufficient number of the principal specimens had already been obtained, the expense might easily be kept within the limits by avoiding an unnecessary number of duplicates. Now what do you think was the reply to this noble proposal?—no words but those of the letter itself can convey to you the full idea, or measure of the ingratitude of it; I shall ask Sir S. to let you have a copy of the correspondence. The fact is they think they have nearly exhausted Sumatra; and now meditate their retreat with as much as they can carry off, They say they were solicited to come here, and in compliance therewith abandoned the researches they had so successfully commenced in Bengal, with many similar lies.

As they seemed determined not to recede in their pretensions, it became necessary to appoint a committee to take charge of the whole of the collections, which has accordingly been done. They express themselves very indignant, and talk of going to Bengal to protest: Let Gen. Hardwicke (to whom I beg my compliments on his late accession of honors) know the story, and see the correspondence. It possible prevent Lord Hastings from being humbugged by them, humbug, (I like the word and so do you) not being one of the things that his Lordship is quite proof against. There is a vessel here at present that will take a great part of the collections at once to England, which will be so much secured. Our return perhaps was fortunate, as it appears that they had actually been preparing to steal a march and to be off with the whole. So much was this expected that the acting Resident had actually his eye upon them, to place a guard over the house and property, if they should make the attempt.

Enough however of such a subject: I have commenced with it as being the uppermost at the moment, before even acquainting you with our safe arrival here. I wrote you by a vessel that parted with us at Padang, and was proceeding from thence to Madras.

In that I gave you some account of Tappanooly, and the discoveries in that quarter. We arrived here^{2nd} on the 3rd of March, but the weather was so bad, and the surf so great in consequence, that we were unable to land till next day. Rather tantalising thus, particularly to Sir S. However we are now once more quietly settled and beginning to resume our old routine. This business of the Frenchmen will give me some additional occupation and disturbances, as all their collections come in here, and there will be the plague of stowing and arranging them, cum stinkibus, et filthibus, et ceteris et ceteris.

I found here some of your former dispatches which had not appeared on my leaving this, particularly the valuable one by Mr. Stuart. Only one of the series appears to be totally missing, that of March 1819, per Brig Tagus, of which not a trace, and what is provoking, it probably contained a portion of Roxburgh's miss, as I find the part from "*Polygonum lanatum*" to "*Cassia inermis*" wanting.²⁰¹ Pray make some inquiry respecting its probable fate, and if lost—the writer may as well supply it. I wanted to have referred to it lately in examining a species of *Laurus*, called by the Malays Kavu Gadis, or the virgin tree,²⁰² which name I find subjoined in the catalogue to Roxb.'s *L. porrecta*. Why the devil did you give it that specific name? I can hardly think of letting it stand, when a much more elegant one might be given in allusion to the native appellation. Let it henceforth be called *Laurus virgo*, or *Laurus Parthenoxylon*, alias the Virgin Laurel. Which do you approve? It yields an oil much valued by the natives, and having a balsamic smell somewhat resembling Capivi.

Watson arrived not long after us, but, prop. dolor! brought nothing from you. I hear however that another vessel is to follow, by which I may have your dispatches.

Now I have a grand affair to inform you of, nothing less than specimens of the gigantic flower of Sumatra. *Rafflesia Titan*?²⁰³ Quid dicas? Marsden²⁰⁴ in a letter to Sir Stamford, proposes *Rafflesia elephantina*, Query, which? I must send you a pencil outline of its tructification, in which respect it appears to be as singular and unique as in size. It is no Asclepiad, as was at first guessed; nor does it appear to belong to any known Natural family. It is Polyandrous or rather Gynandrous. The anthers are large spherical bodies, sessile and lodged in hollows under and covered by the lower and projecting edge of the stigma. They are of a

201. See notes No. 37 and 119.

202. *Cinnamomum Parthenoxylon*, Meissn. The wood at all stages has a strong smell as of citronella oil, not of Camphor, though Kurz called it Martaban Camphor-wood. The seed yields an oil used for rheumatism. Marsden, History of Sumatra, at p. 162 of the third edition, mentions it as having wood swelling of Sassafras. The tree is found in the Malay islands and Peninsula and as far north as the Yang-tze-Kiang valley in China.

203. *Rafflesia Arnoldi*. Flowers of this strange parasite were obtained in 1818, and a figure from one of them may be seen in the Memoir of Sir T. S. Raffles, opposite p. 316. In a letter later (vide p. 208) Jack says that it had proved to be not uncommon. He described it in detail for publication in the Malayan Miscellanies, under the name of *Rafflesia Titan*, but held up his description pending news from Europe. Sir William Hooker in 1835 published that description.

204. William Marsden (1754-1836), for eight years (1771-1779) resident in Bencoolen; after which in 1783 he published his History of Sumatra, wherein the care and fidelity exhibited made his reputation. The History went through editions in 1784 (second), and 1811 (third), each of which received the author's careful attention.

Marsden and Raffles had been in correspondence from 1805.

spongy porous texture internally, and having on the summit, an umbilicate spot of a lighter color, in the centre of which is a pore or foramen. The specimen I examined was a yet unopened bud, of the size of a good cabbage. I have information of others, and as soon as I hear of their being blown, mean to take a journey to see them in their native spot.

March 22nd.—The business with the Frenchmen is drawing to a close. The correspondence has become so long, and Sir S. is anxious to send a copy home by the ship which sails tomorrow, that I fear that I shall not be able to enclose it in this, but it shall follow.²⁰⁵ The committee have done their duty in taking charge of all the specimens, in the course of which the Frenchmen showed further their mean jealous spirit in refusing to give specific names to the subjects, and taking off all the distinguishing tickets that they had previously appended to them. The specimens being received, the committee were directed to inform them, that by the terms of their agreement, they were bound to deliver up the observations, and that if they assented to this, and gave their word of honor that the whole of the collector's were made over without reservation, they were authorised to make them an offer which was, that if they would agree not to publish in France till the expiration of a year, their descriptions should all be returned to them, and a complete set of duplicates still given to France.

Duvauzel I understand is going to Batavia, thence to Bengal; and Diard talks of going to Padang to prosecute further researches. The sooner they go the better and a good riddance. Let me know what they say or do in Calcutta.

I send by this ship, the "Mary,"²⁰⁶ Indian ink drawings of the two *Nepenthes*, the gigantic flower,²⁰⁷ the Camphor, and of that beautiful pentandrian with finely veined and serrated leaves and white fruit. I have named it *Euthemis*,²⁰⁸ ab. "euthémón" — *conicus*, quid dicas? The two species are *E. leucarpa* and *E. minor*. I have also sent descriptions of these and of the true Sago. They go to Mr. Marsden with instructions to take such notice of them as may prevent anticipation, at the same time that he is apprised of the intention of publishing them afterwards in a fascicle. It would not I think be easy to select other five as interesting. I must soon send you a copy of my account of these. I shall ere long have lots of descriptions for you.

205. Jack succeeded in sending to Wallich by the same boat copies of that part of the correspondence which is in English, but not that in French; Raffles, however sent the whole to London. It is useless to reproduce here the part, not only because it is imperfect, but because the whole, reprinted from Raffles' despatch, may be read in the *Memor of his Life*, 1st Edition pp. 702-723.

206. The same boat was to take to Marsden the whole of Raffles' geological collections, as stated in a letter contained in the *Memor* of Sir T. S. Raffles, 2nd edition, n. p. 103.

207. *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, R. Br.

208. *Euthemis* was defined by Jack in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, 4, (1820) part 5, p. 15, with two species. See note No. 114 on p. 179.

The singular *Combretacea*²⁰⁹ with crimson flowers and thick fleshy leaves, I found here on the banks of the Sillibar River mounted to the size of a good tree. The native name is Api Api, (fire) I propose therefore in allusion to that to call it *Pyrrhanthus phthimera*²¹⁰

I have now intelligence of the great flower within thirty miles, not yet blown, but will be within a month, and then!!! If once these ships and Frenchmen were off, I shall set to tooth and nail, and you shall see. I found among the convicts a fellow who was employed (he says) in your seed house Engl. Here is a tremendous letter, and yet if I could settle myself to work, I have fifty hundred more things to say. A harum scarum chap of artillery, Lieut. Hele, is going up to Calcutta to get married and returns here with his wife. He asked to take any commissions for me, and I told him to let you know when he was coming down, and take charge of anything you might have.

I trouble you with a letter for our friend Mr. Gillman, as I know not whether to address it to Calcutta or Monghyr.

I am anxious to hear your plans in relation to Nepaul &c. &c. Have you any accounts of George²¹⁰ since the "Nepal" sailed. My very best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and believe me ever,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very sincerely,

William Jack.

P.S. Sir S. and Lady Raffles always desire to be remembered to you both. The sweet briar arrived in excellent condition, and was most acceptable, as also the other things in the two boxes.

W. J.

No. 3 Bencoolen 29th March, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

I avail myself of a vessel proceeding to Batavia, to send you the conclusion of the correspondence, of which part was forwarded by the Coromandel. When I wrote you last the Committee had just closed their proceedings, and the Frenchmen had given their word of honor that they had given up everything. On that Sir S. wrote to them, that as they had concluded everything with the committee, the question of right being no longer in dispute, he was enabled to offer them the same consideration that he always intended; and to do this in the most gratifying manner, desired them to send in a list of such duplicates as they esteemed most valuable, which he would be happy to present to them. They sent in a list accordingly which was complied with The day the Committee concluded the business of receiving charge of the collections, Diard

209. *Limnitzera coccinea*, W. & A.

210. George, Wallich's son. See notes 72 and 221.

and Duvauzel reported that a robbery had taken place the night before, by which they had lost all their papers. A robbery of nothing but papers looked a little suspicious, but no comment was made. Yesterday however a man came in and reported that a box had been seen among the grass near the house where the Frenchmen had been living, but that he was afraid to touch it for fear of being accused of having stolen it. It was then sent for and brought in to Sir S., while in Court, where he happened to be sitting that day. It was a box securely nailed up, and well tarred outside and at the joints. On opening it there appeared first a quantity of tow, and then a quantity of papers rolled up and laid in as if hastily packed; these proved to be the Frenchmen's papers, who were informed of the circumstance, and were somewhat surprised at the coming to light of the precious deposit. The box was handed over to the Committee, to receive from the Frenchmen such part of the contents as related to Natural History. They gave a few scraps, and sketches, and gave their word of honor that all the rest were private papers. Unfortunately for the value of their word, some of the rolls of paper had been looked at, and known to be descriptions and sketches, but these were not delivered up, so that they have given their word of honor to what the whole court know to be untrue. So much for that part of it. As to the finding of the box, from the place where it lay, untouched and unopened, the way in which the papers were stowed, not laid in order as if it had been their usual depositary, but rolled up hastily as they came to hand; the way in which the box itself was secured with nails and hammer, and further the box having been recognised to have been made only the very day before it was said to be missing, there seems little doubt that it was lost where it could readily be found, and that its discovery was a disappointment to those who had been bewailing its loss. But I am sick of the subject: thank Heaven, Sir S. is done with them. Diard I understand is going to Batavia; and Duvauzel talks of going to Padang, to make, he says, in three months, a better collection than that of Sir S. in a year. Diard says he goes from Batavia to Calcutta. I think there is little to apprehend from anything two such (what shall I call them) can do. I have already told you to be prepared to meet any mis-statements they may spread, for which purpose I have wasted so many words on them.

They having given over the collection without names or observations, or at least with very few, it becomes necessary to supply the deficiency and prepare an account of it for England. This task of course falls on me, and is no trifling one. As the object is to have it out soon, I am obliged to devote myself to it, and must therefore let my own pursuits stand still for a little.

I have been at work for some days, and have got pretty well through the Mammalia. It is a devil of a job, but there is no help-

ing it, it must be got through. I have not time for more at present, so I conclude, with best regards to you and Mrs. W.

And I am ever,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

Bencoolen,

1st June, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

I have been much disappointed at not having a single opportunity of writing you for a long period, and now I have nothing better than the circuitous route of Batavia. I must therefore content myself with a few lines, and trust that ere long I shall have some direct opportunity. I am very anxious to hear from you and learn your plans for the ensuing season. The time of your purposed voyage²¹¹ is fast approaching, and I am desirous of learning your arrangements regarding it. I do hope on your own account that you will put it in execution, it will relieve you from a great deal of tiresome worrying business; and a year passed in amusement and pleasure in an alpine region like Nepaul, will be as good as a voyage to Europe, and be an epoch from which to date the commencement of a new lease of life. If you could have made a voyage here in place of the Nepaul trip, it would have been to me still more delightful, but we are seldom fated to have all we wish in this world, and happy is he who looks at the brightest side of the present, whatever it be, and takes the honey of every flower he finds, without repining that it is not the wished for rose. I think there are few people who have more the means of being independent of circumstances than ourselves, and such as like us can turn from any prospect, however dark to that of nature which is always the same, fresh and bright. But stop, good Mr. pen, not so fast, as Fielding says, we have got on the top of a hill, how we are to get down again is the question. I believe he does it, by ringing the bell for breakfast, and though I have not that resource at hand just now, I must somehow contrive to descend to matters of fact.

And first for domestic news; I have a new character to introduce on the stage in the person of Lady Raffles' second son, who made his debut about a week ago with great applause. Captain Watson's lady also presented him with a girl a few days before. In short, increase of the population is the order of the day in more ways than one. Sir Stamford's indefatigable mind is now turned to the improvement of this place, and to drawing forth its

^{211.} Journey to Nepal. Wallich resided at or near Khatmandu from 21st Dec., 1820 to November 8th or 9th, 1821.

resources whatever they may be. It would be too long to give you here a detail of all he has done, and all he is doing, suffice it to say the very aspect of the place is changed, and in spite of all its natural disadvantages, there are good hopes of its rising. Natives and Europeans all seem to awake to the new impulse they receive, and I really think the former more readily and fully than the latter. It is hardly possible to conceive the apathy and *cis mortu* of the Europeans who have been trained up and imbued the spirit of the old school of this place.

The last twenty years of Bencoolen have been its age of Gotu darkness. It was far better before in the time of its old government, but has declined ever since it fell under Bengal. *Numerit ad pristinam dignitatem, yea, it revives in more than pristine splendour.*

I have just concluded the second and longest part of the Zoological Paper—The Birds.²¹² The remainder will not be given so much in detail, and will I hope be soon finished; then for Botany anew. It has been almost suspended by these and other occupations. I have got numbers of the great flowers²¹³ and have at length satisfied myself upon every point, and have corrected many of the first ideas of it. I mean to send you a few specimens. How to send it lying is more puzzling. I find it is parasitic on a species of *Cissus* with quinate and ternate leaves, which I cannot ascertain as yet²¹⁴ for want of Roxb.—these leaves are serrate and smooth. From the stems of this woody *Cissus* which run either on, or under the ground, spring these gigantic flowers. At first a round knob, enclosed in a number of calycine or bracteal leaves which open as the flower enlarges, and mostly drop off as it gets ripe. The flowers are unisexual? ergo Dioecious. The male has the globular anthers disposed round the margin of the central column, as I have already described. The female wants them, but is otherwise similar; and the centre of the column is occupied by the minute seeds which are not exactly nidalant but disposed on the surfaces of a number of fissures, which traverse the substance of the column without any order or regularity. We get them [the flowers] in numbers from all parts of the country, so that they do not appear to be rare. Strange that they never before should have been heard of. They are called by the natives *Pelimum Sekuddi*, or the devil's sribox, or as you would call it in Bengal *Pau box*. I like the name—*Poculum Jovis* preoc; dub:

I had a story to tell you of the Frenchmen, but will let it alone just now. Here break we off at that unhallowed name like lards of old when words ill omened came.

Believe me my dear Wallich, thine in secula saeculorum.

William Jack.

212. Editing of the work of Diard and Duvancé.

213. *Rafflesia Arnoldii*, R. Br.

214. *Vitis angustifolia*, Wall. (*Cissus angustifolia*, Roxb.), according to Jack in the *Malayan Miscellanies*.

Bencoolen.

28th June, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

We are still without any arrivals from Bengal, and consequently not a line of advice from you. The time must be approaching for your trip up the country, and I am not even certain whether this will find you in Calcutta. The London, a large China ship, arrived here some time ago direct for England, and we have taken advantage of that opportunity to send home the greater part of the Zoological collections.²¹⁵ The second part of the description of them is finished and goes home now via Bengal. Sir S. is very desirous to get the drawings home at the same time, as it will give the people at home the means of examining and comparing the whole, and making any corrections in the paper that may be necessary before publication. As there is no likelihood of any direct opportunities from home, we have determined to send them via Bengal. They are put in charge of young O'Brien, one of the officers of Watson's corps, who is going up on duty, and his directions *are* to take them direct to you, if you are in Calcutta; and if you should have left it, to entrust them to Calder. They will be put up ready and fit for transmission to England, and it is therefore an object to avoid their being opened at the Custom House, or in any way overhauled until they arrive at their destination. We were thinking at first of addressing them to you, in case you might wish to look at them, but considering the chance of your being away, and moreover that they are not of main interest to you, and that your time is too fully occupied otherwise, we thought it best to save you all trouble but that of despatching them. This I am sure you will readily undertake to do, and get them off by the very first opportunity. It is of great consequence their arriving early, as if they are much delayed the paper will be out without the advantage of reference, the "pieces justificatives" as the French would say. They ought to go I think regularly manifested, and with a letter of advice to enable Sir Jos.²¹⁶ to get a Treasury order for their landing. There is lots of trouble for you, and I cannot think of giving you so much without taking example in some degree by the native custom, of not making solicitations empty handed. As they conclude their letters with, "I have nothing to offer my friend but—which I request him to accept," so I shall conclude the above request with specimens in spirits, of our gigantic flower.

Quale portentum neque militaris

India in latis alit esculetis

Nec Jubae tellus generat leonum

Arida nutrix.

215. Arrived safely.

216. Sir Joseph Banks.

I have dispatched a cask of them to England, and here are some for you. You cannot imagine what abundance we have procured of them, and I have thereby been enabled to ascertain every point respecting them. I think I gave you in my last the particulars, that it is parasitic on a species of *Cissus*, that it is dioecious, and that the seeds are minute and nidalant in the centre of the column of fructification.

Botany I am sorry to say, has been most grievously at a stand, but I hope soon to resume it and make up for leeway.

Among our other plans and schemes here, is an agricultural Society which we have established, and of which I am Secretary. Our objects are more practical than to make a figure on paper, and the people will feel the benefits of it most. It however I frame any report on the subject, which I have some idea of doing on the state of the country generally with reference to it, you shall see our lucubrations.

We have no intelligence from home on the points of immediate interest to ourselves, and there is so much else to occupy people at home, that I do not think anything will be speedily decided. Perhaps it is all the better, the longer they are about it, the better it probably will be done.

As the vessel will be soon off, and I have a good deal to do to get everything ready, I must make this a short letter. I hope to hear soon from you, and then you shall have more.

Remember me to Mrs. Wallich.

And believe me always, my dear Wallich,

Yours most sincerely,

William Jack.

P.S. The box of drawings will be addressed to Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. Marsden jointly. A letter containing a list of the contents will be written to them, and sent to Calder to forward. You can therefore communicate with him.

By the bye, a late letter from Sir Joseph to Sir Stamford acknowledges the receipt of seeds of my *Nepenthes* through you.

The specimens of the Titan, are large buds, the opened flowers are difficult to preserve, and buds exhibit everything essential. I advise you to prepare your largest microscope against the arrival of these diminutive fellows.

Bencoolen,

19th Aug., 1820

My dear Wallich,

It is not long since I received your letter No. 2, from Mr. Hath, but No. 1 has not yet made its appearance. I hope it will soon, for I am anxious to have replies from you on many points.

Jon. Straits Branch

I rejoice to hear that the Nepal expedition has been so happily brought about; both as regards yourself and as regards science it is most glorious. You will spend a year or more most delightfully in a Hyperborean climate, with no vile Calcutta cares and vexations to disturb you, restore your health "to its pristine dignity" (that phrase is a favorite of yours and mine) and descend again into the plains like a new fledged eagle from his mountain eyrie. But what is this to the harvest before you, to the glorious discoveries that await you, you are about to revel among the living sweets, whose dead anatomies have been exciting our admiration during past years.²¹⁷ Agreeably as I am situated here, I could wish to transport myself in a twinkling to your side in a ramble over some pine covered hill, or enormous snow crowned mountains. What exclamations, what triple marks of admiration!!! verily and truly, friend of mine, we lose a positive pleasure in surveying all our wonders with solitary eyes.

I wish in place of your present trip, we could have carried you with us to this island of wonders. But we cannot have everything we wish.

I enclose for your edification, two copies²¹⁸ of the firstfruits from our Sumatran Press, it is my part of the first volume of the Malayan Miscellanies, (so we have entitled our collections). The first volume is not particularly interesting, consisting chiefly of papers that Sir S. left to keep the press at work during our absence, and taken at random out of a mass of materials, without undergoing examination or revision. As however when we returned we found enough to make a small volume, forth they come, as they are, and to help it out I have given a few descriptions of minor interest. We have also put one or two of the Frenchmen's papers, which will show what they really are, and enable us if they attempt anything, to judge them out of their own mouths. Let me have the benefit of any remarks that suggest themselves to you upon the plants here mentioned.

Our second volume will be more interesting, it is proposed to contain the proceedings of the Agricultural Society,²¹⁹ the first Report of which I have just completed. It is in fact rather a statistical than Agricultural paper, and forms a kind of supplement to my former Report on the State of Society. I am now cogitating on my projected fascicle, and plan a considerable extension of the original idea. It strikes me, that such splendid plates as they are intended to be, ought to be accompanied with more than the few sheets of letter press that the mere scientific

^{217.} E. Gardner, the Resident in Nepal has been sending down specimens dried.

^{218.} Not one copy of part No. 1 and one of part No. 5 of volume I, but two copies of part No. 1; for part No. 5 was not printed at this date.

^{219.} It did not. The *Proceedings* were printed under their own title, and made a volume of about 200 pages.

descriptions would occupy. I am therefore thinking of a general view of the Natural History of the Eastern Islands, to which the descriptions will be an appendix. It will take me some time to execute this up to the plan I have in view, but I think I shall be able to get sufficient materials, and it will be a pity not to make use of them. I am very glad you had an opportunity of mentioning the circumstances about the Frenchmen to Lord Hastings. I have heard very little about them lately; they will probably sink into merited insignificance and there let them rest.

I read your letter on the subject of timber plantations with much interest. I wish however, to have from you some of the collateral history of it, that is to say, of the circumstances which called for it etc.

The teak forests in Java were a very important object of attention, and I believe there were some able Reports made on them. I mean to see if I can rummage them out among Sir Stamford's papers, and if I find anything in them likely to be interesting to you, I will let you know.

I send this up by Capt. MacKenzie, a brother of Holt MacKenzie:²²⁰ he is appointed resident of Singapore, and goes up to Calcutta previous to taking charge. I imagine he has no chance of seeing you in Calcutta, but if it should so happen, I should wish you to see him, and he is equally desirous of paying you a visit.

This vessel goes round by the Straits of Sunda, and we expect another here soon on its way to Calcutta direct, so I shall write again and more at length by that occasion, and may perhaps in the interim receive some more of your letters.

Lady Hastings has requested me to send a *Hortus Siccus* for the Edinburgh Museum, which of course I must do, and I shall take care that at least the things be neatly put up and in good paper, which perhaps are points that are better understood than the value of the specimens. Were it not that it would be as well on Sir Stamford's account to keep her in good humour, I should hardly be induced to take even that trouble for any attention I have ever received, or good I am ever likely to get from her.

I shall conclude with best regards to Mrs. Wallich and yourself and am always,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

^{220.} Buckley says (*Anecdotal History*, i. p. 64) that in September, 1820, there was sent to Calcutta "by the hand of Captain Holt M'Kenzie, the Secretary to Government at Benooleen, then on his way to Bengal" a petition against the dreaded abandonment of Singapore. Jack's statement above is divergent in showing that it was the Captain MacKenzie—a brother of the Secretary to Government in Calcutta Mr. Holt MacKenzie—who proceeded to Bengal.

Bencoolen,

9th September, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

I have just received your letter of the 7th of June No. 3, but have no tidings of No. 1. I begin to fear it may be lost in some of the dreadful gales that occurred in March and April. As your two last letters have been brief, I conclude that it must have been long and full; if so, it will be most melancholy to find that it has gone to the bottom where "All its hidden treasures" sleep known but to the genii of the deep who (d-n their eyes) will be none the wiser. Pray recapitulate the contents thereof, and mention whether it had any accompaniments. I am without information from you on a number of interesting points, such as the particulars of your arrangements for your trip, and during your absence, your notes and observations on the specimens & multis etceteris.—I see you have been able to make some use of them in the second vol. of Roxburgh. I will presently give you a few remarks on some of these and as you are going on so briskly, I must make haste to send you such further remarks, as may eventually be useful to you in this chapter.

I sent you a few printed descriptions by the "Folie," which left this some time ago.

The concluding paragraph of your letter respecting George,²²¹ depend upon it shall be fully complied with. I am glad you have written yourself to my father, and be assured I shall follow it up.

I am sadly out of spirits with some late news from home, the most grievous however of which I, as yet, have only from the public papers, I mean, the death of my valued friend Sir Vicary Gibbs,²²² I have at this moment on my table a letter from Lady Gibbs which I must answer; hers is long antecedent to this event, and in what terms to reply I know not. It is terrible to think how my circle of friends has been narrowed in the short time that has elapsed since I left home, and the fatality has fallen more among those which my personal connection was the most intimate with, than among relations, whom from less personal intercourse, I cannot be warmly attached to.

221. George Charles Wallich, born in 1816, Jack's "romping young friend" of the letter printed on p. 167. He was now being sent to school. It is evident from a later letter that Wallich, through Jack, sought the advice of Jack's father, in regard to the boy's schooling. He was educated in Scotland, taking an M.D. in Edinburgh.

222. Sir Vicary Gibbs, (1751-1820), who in a large measure obtained for Jack his appointment under the East India Company. Sir Vicary was a judge of the most solid eminence, a native of Devon, and not attached to Jack by other ties than friendship. His life may be gathered from the Dictionary of National Biography vol. xxi.

It is not fair however to vent on you my lamentations, but I know not how it is when a subject is uppermost in my mind, it must come out before I can go on, and I mention it to account for a disjointed letter, as I foresee this will be.

In a late advertisement respecting the Edinburgh Journal, I think I saw an article announced under your name, "Progress of Botany in India" I think. Is it correct?

I am glad to find the Patons²²³ favorites of yours; they are very much so of mine. I received by young Hule the first volume of Roxburgh²²⁴ and duly presented the copy to Sir Stamford. I returned to Dr. Carey the portion of a copy still remaining here, which had previously been received.²²⁵

By the bye, I hope you do not mean to make my copy a gift, in place of being my subscription to the work. Between you and me such is by no means necessary. I wish further, that you would order on my account a copy to be sent to my father. I think he would like to see it and Calder will forward it.

Did I ever tell you of an idea that we started here some time ago regarding your discovery of the *Baphne cannabina*?²²⁶ A gentleman whose name I forget, but who seems to be a scheming sort of character wrote to Sir S. making a variety of requests, such as, for the different kinds of gram, pulse etc. of this country, and among other things, whether there was any material for paper peculiar to the East, as an idea had been started, that if bank notes could be made on paper of some foreign and difficultly procurable material possessed of qualities different from the common Europe paper, that the difficulty of forging them would be materially increased. I suggested the Nepal paper as answering the required conditions, and further being capable of being monopolised and Sir S. sent in consequence a copy of your account in the Asiatic Researches and the specimens of the paper which I gave him out of the same. The idea seems to me feasible enough, and who knows but your name may soon figure in the annals of the Bank of England, not in their books I fear, which would be much better, but as a contributor to their securities. If they adopt it, I think they should make you a present of the amount of their former losses by forgery, or at least make you their contractor for the supply of paper, which would perhaps be better. At all events the discovery may be the means of saving a considerable number of lives.

223. A Paton from 1814 to 1817 was district judge at Krishnagar, Bengal, one day's journey by water from Calcutta. But there is nothing in these letters by which these Patons can be identified.

224. Wallich and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica.

225. Apparently advanced proofs of volume i. of the Flora Indica.

226. The material from which paper is made in Nepal and South-western China.

In one of my late letters from Lindsay, he communicates a request from the Marchioness, that I would send her a *Hortus Siccus* for her Edinburgh Museum;²²⁷ I comply with it by this occasion, but mean to humbug her in the matter. My best specimens have all gone home, as you know, I have therefore put up a parcel of second rate ones, with plenty of good paper, which is of more consequence (Kaleidoscopically!) and sent her such a flaming list, as will make her think she has the most precious and learned collection ever sent from India. I trust to her indolence never to look into them; indeed if she did, I don't suppose she would know a Mangosteen from an apple, and then as for the *most learned* body to which they are to go, the name of the Marchioness will humbug them, and I daresay the sapient Professor of Botany will in reply, extol her Ladyship's skill and discernment in the selection, and sound the praises of that of which he knows nothing about.

Now for remarks on sheets A to H. *Fagraea fragrans*, I think Roxburgh is wrong in saying it was brought from China. I found it also in the same garden alluded to, where nobody knew where it had come from,²²⁸ but afterwards got abundance of it from the Kedah shore, where it is a timber tree and well known to the natives.

F. auriculata,²²⁹ I ought to have given you my mems on this. It is arborescent; I had also very fine fruits as large as an egg, of which the following is my note. *Fructus baccatus ovoideus, glaber, parte styli persistente acuminatus, bilocularis, seminibus pumetosis, pulpa nidulantibus.*

I have great doubts as to diversity of *F. racemosa*²³⁰ and *velutina*. In the first place I question the latter being volatile; it is straggling and often with twisted branches, but I think I have seen it grow to a stout but small tree. I always considered them the same; however I will make a more vigorous examination and report to you accordingly.

227. Sir T. Carlaw Martin, Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, has been so good as to turn up his records seeking information upon this *Hortus Siccus*; but he is unable to find any, and adds that no specimens are in the Museum.

228. The tembusu,—*Fagraea fragrans*, Roxb., is not common in Penang doubtless because suitable sandy land does not exist in quantity; and this is perhaps the reason why those in correspondence with Roxburgh who visited Penang had not told him that the tree is Malayan. It is to be noted that Jack records it also for Kedah. This mention of the Kedah shore is most important as it is the only indication that Jack landed on the mainland, and makes it possible that some of his "Penang" plants, thought to be extinct now, were not actually obtained by him in the island.

229. *Fagraea auriculata*, Jack, had been obtained from Singapore, and later at Tappanonly.

230. *Fagraea racemosa*, Jack, had been obtained in Sumatra and described in Wallich and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora*. As hinted here *F. velutina*, which was described at the same time, does not differ.

Your name of *Neuropteltis*²¹ I like much, and prefer it to the one I was thinking of *Neuropteris*, which is too like the name of *Insecta*. My account of the fruit is as follows:— *Capsula ex valvis, monosperma, semen globosum, albumine parce mucilaginoso cotyledonibus contortuplicatis, radicula "umbilico obversa" infera.*

I believe I mentioned to you having found what I took to be a new *Macrolobium*.²² I happened afterwards accidentally to refer to Jonesia and Rheedea's Asiogram, when the similarity with my *Macrolobium* struck me, and on further comparison I was convinced of their identity in genus, not in species, more being tetrandrous. On analysing however Roxburgh's description, which is ineffably bad, for who would call the bracts a diphyllous calyx, and give a leguminous plant a tubular morotetalous corolla, bearing not only the stamens but the pistillum, a thing *bachus inauditus*, I have arrived at the conclusion that Jonesia is nothing else than *Macrolobium* disguised under a blundering description. The only single point of difference is that Jonesia wants the petal which *Macrolobium* has. They are both equally variable in the No. of stamens, and I think it questionable whether the want of petal is a difference of generic value. Both ought certainly to be placed in Decandria in place of their present absurd situations, and with as good right as Bauhnia and many other genera.

As I hence, so far, altered my plan of a fascicle, that it will be a work of some time to complete it, I begin to think of getting out all my plants of any consequence in other ways, which I may at any time resume again in the fascicle, with the addition of figures. You shall have whatever I can give in Pentandrias and the other classes as you go on, and in the mean time I think of giving some to the Linnean or other Societies at home. Do the Asiatic deserve any *i.e.* will they bring them out in any decent time? I think for home, the best way will be to group them; for instance, I think of making one paper on the Leguminosae that I may have, in which the *Macrolobia* may come. I thought of another on the Mangiferae, but my materials are not yet complete. I shall send you what I have as it comes into print: I have lately got two new ones besides my former *M. quadrifida*, and have information of several others. One of these I have described as *M. casta*²³ (at least I think that shall be the name) which is a very remarkable species.

231. *Neuropteltis* is one of the Convolvulaceæ, and it seems probable that Jack had found *N. racemosa* in Penang, whence Wallich also brought it a few years later. But it seems extinct on the island now.

232. *Sarcocapra latifolia*, Mba. (*Jonesia declinata*, Jack in Malay Mus., ii. (1820) No. 7, p. 74). Miquel gives no other locality for it than Benoolen.

233. The description of *Manantia caesia* was sent to Wallich and inserted by him in his and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, ii. p. 411.

I perceive you quote Roemer, *Systema Vegetabilium* vol. IV.²³⁴ I hope you have taken measures to have a copy of that work for me. DeCandolle²³⁵ is another desideratum. We are busy making a final clearing of all zoological subjects, when I think all arrears may be considered brought up, and we may make a fresh start. I have been long intending a trip into the interior, but the number of things that have occurred to keep me employed, has prevented it as yet, and the season is now so far advanced, that a very short one will be all that can be attempted. However, I am in no want of materials, so it does not signify. Let me know how your letters had best be addressed.

My best regards to Mrs. Wallich; Sir S. and Lady Raffles join in the same to you both,

Thine ever,

William Jack.

P.S. Lady Gibbs tells me that they have made a discovery in England that all tropical bulbs will thrive in the open air if sunk in a pond, near the surface in summer, and deeper in winter, so as to be out of the reach of the frost, and with greater luxuriance than in hot houses. She therefore begs me to send her bulbs and handy seeds; may I request you to remember her in this way at the dispatching season. The bulbs of course, dry in a box. I am glad we sent her some last year, they will be acceptable.

The stones you mention may remain with you.

There are some large Mangosteen plants going up to Lady Hastings, who I hope will send them to the garden, as I think they are large enough to thrive. I mean also to send to the garden, a few plants of our noble *Datura arborea*.²³⁶

W. J.

No. 9 Beneoolen.

19th September, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

My last two letters went by the Venus; I now send the remainder of my Pentandrian descriptions. Since I wrote them I have somewhat altered my plan in regard to my descriptions, and have determined on forthwith printing here everything that I have worth it. That once done, it is secured and the number of copies being very small I can make use of any of them again when neces-

234. J. J. Roemer and J. A. Schultes, *Systema vegetabilium*, Stuttgart, 1817-1830, seven volumes.

235. A. P. De Candolle, *Regni vegetabilis systema naturale*, Paris, 1818-1821, two volumes.

236. *Datura arborea*, Linn., is a native of the Andes; but it has long been in cultivation in the East.

sary in any other work. They can also be circulated and I can better have the advantage of remarks upon them. In a country like this where new things, and new subjects are perpetually occurring, the old ones lose their interest unless taken at the moment, and what is once printed may be considered as finished and disposed of, whereas if you go on accumulating, the mass becomes too great and you are prevented by arrears from advancing. We are now at leisure to attend to these things with the means at hand; how can we promise that we shall have the same a year hence? On all these accounts I have determined to print. Some that I now send you will be contained in mine too, but that is of no consequence; if mine is first out, you can quote, and if not, your bringing it out is no prejudice to the other. The *Mangiferae*, *Rauwolfia sumatrana*, *Euthemis*, *Styphelia*, *Celastrus bivalvis*, and *Morinda* will probably be in this number.²³⁷ Some I shall not for fear of cross purposes about names. *Patisna*²³⁸ not in case you should adopt *Wallichia* which I left at your option. I have not found another *Peutandrous* genus to which to give that worthy name. *Euthemis* unluckily has gone home and may come out under that appellation, and I cannot here adopt it to any plant of another class till I know whether you have approved the *Patisnae* or not. I once thought *Rauwolfia* new, and had fixed on it, but it turned out otherwise. What sayest thou to *Strophanthus plicata* from the plaited, not squamous faux?²³⁹ Mind, not your original proposal of my name, which I do not wish to see figure in that way at all at all.²⁴⁰ It is no object of my ambition, and the cacophony must not be suffered by such admirers of the classical graces of *Euphony* as you and I. To memory, put down that!! My *Didymocarpi* and *Sonerilae* are now in the press. Do you recollect a Singapore *tetrandrus Rubiaceae* which we examined together

237. There is a postscript to this letter which is to be read in conjunction with the paragraph above. The postscript shows that before the letter left Jack's hands, the mission press had actually sent to him proof (some of it revised proof) towards the contemplated number. This proof Jack sent on to Wallich asking for criticism, and waited. In a later letter Jack says that he had had no letter from Wallich since a date previous to this; and so it is evident that the looked for criticism never came. Meanwhile the time for publication came, and Jack issued the number as No. 5 of volume 1 of the Malayan Miscellanies having withdrawn from it a part *e.g.* the *Mangiferas*. It would be most interesting if the unpublished proof could be traced among the records of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta,

238. *Patisna* of Jack med., otherwise *Wallichia* of Jack in these letters and of Reinwardt in the Buitenzorg Gardens, published by Blume in his catalogue, is *Urophyllum* of Wallich, vide note No. 188 on p. 198.

239. It is evident that this is Wallich's *Strophanthus Jackianus* published in the Catalogue, No. 1643, which is *Briertia dubia* Spreng. Jack collected it in Penang where it grows.

240. What Jack collected and sent to Wallich, became No. 1643 in Wallich's Catalogue.

and determined to be a new genus. I have called it Epithinia (*i.e.* littorea from its habitat).²⁴¹ How often when making a name when you think you have hit on a highly classical one, which you flatter yourself is unoccupied, turn to Brown and lo! you are anticipated. For this I thought I had made a capital innovation of Aegialites, but on turning to the Prodromus²⁴² behold it gracing the shores of New Holland, instead of Singapore. So I must reduce to a vile Epithinia. Of the enclosed descriptions the Euthemides²⁴³ have gone home. The Euchelia²⁴⁴ and Ardisia²⁴⁵ are copies of our common Mems. Styphelia²⁴⁶ you will see I have completed, we were interrupted in the middle of it. I have ascertained in other specimens that the anthers do burst in the middle, so as to be only one celled as so admirably described by Brown; we did not find any anthers spontaneously burst, and therefore put a "vix non ut in Brown Prod. H." which need not now be so ceremoniously stated.

For the three valved capsular plant which follows Patisna,²⁴⁷ I have not thought of a name yet. It comes near to Varea, but is valved not baccate. You have had specimens of it. What may it be, or what shall it be called. On second thought it must belong to Pittosporae, Br., vix opinor ejusdem generis, the seeds having no pitch on them!

What do you make of my Hypsogyne²⁴⁸ sent in my last? I think it is new. It is a great bore the huge distance that separates us. One is so long of getting an answer to a question, and I have hundreds that I would ask if we were nearer. Recollect the list of queries and descriptions that I gave you in one of my early letters. The fair Monsoon is approaching for vessels to come here, so fail not to write fully, now that you have fewer vexations and interruptions. Let me know all your arrangements, how the editing of Roxburgh is to go on. How do you manage for books for reference? you cannot carry all with you.

241. Described in the Malayan Miscellanies, i. 1820, part 5, p. 12. Jack however was forestalled by Gaertner who had called it *Syphyphora hydrophyllacea*. It is common round the coasts of Malaya.

242. Robert Brown's Prodromus Flora Nova-Hollandiae.

243. See notes No. 114 and 115.

244. Euchelia is not to be identified.

245. *Ardisia punctata*, Jack, possibly. No description of this appeared in the Malayan Miscellanies and it would appear as if it had been withdrawn along with those of the Mangiferas for publication by Carey and Wallich. *A. punctata*, Jack, is *A. diversius*, Roxb.

246. A reference to *Lecopogon malayanum*, Jack in Malayan Miscellanies, i. (1820) part 5, p. 20.

247. *Alsedia* perhaps.

248. *Hypsogyne* is *Salacia*. See note No. 257 forward.

I find Roxburgh's *Murraya sumatrana* is nothing more than Loureiro's *Chaleas paniculata*, Rumphius's *Canumium*,²⁴⁹ unjustly degraded from the rank of a species and confounded with *Murraya exotica*: I mean to restore it as *M. paniculata*, a bad name by the bye, because *not* panicled. I think you would do well to alter Roxburgh's *Canumium*, which is improperly applied. The *Murraya* is the true *Canumium* (I find it is *Aglaja* of Loureiro, so pray adopt that name, which is good. I mean to do so in the present number of my descriptions).

What is Roxburgh's *Petaloma* in reality, it has nothing to do with *Petaloma*, and I suspect it of being congener of a coccineous Combretaceae which I was thinking of calling *Pyrhanthus*.²⁵⁰ An affinis *Lagunculariae*, Gaertn.?

Pray is *Avicennia resinifera*, distinct from *A. tomentosa*.²⁵¹ The former is [perha]s Rumphius's *Mangium album* which I have here, and is a good figure. I do not precisely remember the *Avicennia* of the Sunderbunds, but I think this is different. The fruit of mine is much smaller, being less than an inch long. The leaves are lanceolate, pointed, white but not tomentose below.

My very best regards to Mrs. Wallich, and believe me always

Thine Affectionately,

William Jack.

P.S. The press has been more active than I expected, and enables me to send you the 3 first sheets of my second paper, the last are uncorrected proofs. They include all *Pentandria* and I therefore withdraw²⁵² the MSS. of those that appear in it. Pray give me what remarks occur to you.

I think you have now all the Pens²⁵³ that I have made descriptions of. You have some which on that account I did not take up myself, such as *Posoquena?* *ansophylla* &c.²⁵⁴

Thine in haste,

W. Jack.

249. See note No. 148 p. 189.

250. Yes; Jack is right.

251. Jack evidently asks if the *Avicennia resinifera* described by Forster, and the *Avicennia tomentosa*, ascribed by Robert Brown in his *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae* to Jacquin, differ. Under *Pyrhanthus* in the Makyan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 57, he records the finding in Sumatra of what he took to be the first.

252. What Jack withdrew can only be ascertained from such proof as he sent to Wallich if still preserved in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

253. *Pentandria*. The *Pentandria* of the *Flora Indica* were under revision by Wallich at the time.

254. *Randia ansophylla*. See note No. 174, on p. 196.

On board the Natal Choonean off Padang,

11th October, 1820.

My dear Wallich,

When I last wrote you I little thought to be so soon on the move; but so it is. Sir S. and I had some conversation one morning at breakfast about Pulo Nias²⁵⁵ which ended in his proposing to me to go there on a special mission, and so in two days thereafter, I put myself on board a native vessel for Natal the point of appui for Nias, and am thus far on my way. Of the objects &c. of this trip I shall hereafter write more fully. I only sit down at present to be prepared for any chance opportunity that may occur to give you a few of my botanical discoveries that may be in time for Roxburgh's second vol. It is more than doubtful whether I shall be able to send this before my return to Bencoolen, so it would be idle to say much on other subjects. For the last few days I have been bothered with calms, but (to speak in that case like an Irishman) "its an ill wind that blows nobody good," so instead of fretting for a wind that would not come, I ordered out the boat, and proceeded to ransack the hundred beautiful little islands that stud this part of the Sumatran coast. Pulo Kumbang, Pulo Bintangor, Pulo Pegang, Pulo Shytan! &c. &c. have thus been explored, and their plants rescued from oblivion. You can hardly imagine anything more beautiful than these little islands, rising in little hills out of the blue waters, and covered either with forests, or planted with cocoanut trees. The access to them is not however always easy, their shores being generally guarded by coral reefs, on which the heavy surf is always beating.—a good roll in which is often the price of landing.

I am now up with you in Didymocarpus, having found my fifth in one of these excursions, a didynamous species, which I mean to call *D. elongata*, from having the lower lip of the corolla and its tube unusually elongated, also long secund spikes.²⁵⁶

I found also fresh specimens of what in my last despatches I called Hypsagyne, and on referring to Roxb. (which I had not with me when I first found it at Tappanooly) find that it is neither more nor less than his *Johnia*, but a new species,—*Sumatrana* (*si velis, mthi*).²⁵⁷ With all due deference, I think it is a great pity Roxburgh discovered it first, for I like my own name best. I found at the same time a Hippocratea, which agrees with Roxb. *H. obtusifolia* in having 4-seeded capsules, but has serrated leaves, ergo I think new.²⁵⁸ Have you not often remarked what singular

255. A large island off the west coast of Sumatra.

256. *Didymocarpus elongata*, Jack in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, xiv. (1825) p. 37. = *Didissandra elongata*, C. B. Clarke.

257. *Salacia* sp. Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 92, reduced *Johnia* to *Salacia*, and remarked that he had found two species in Sumatra, but he did not give them names.

258. This *Hippocratea* was not described.

want of precision is in all Roxb's. descriptions, and particularly in his specific characters? He does not seem to have understood the true intention of them, and generally is very much out in the selection of essentialities. Compare in this respect that wonderful man Brown. I must send you herewith a Pentandrian species of his, which perhaps you would not expect from hence, and which if in time, may enter into Roxburgh; it is *Sersalsia obovata*, Br. Prodr. N. H. p. 530²⁵⁹ and would be a *Sideroxylon* of Linnean nomenclature.

I have one other very interesting pentandrian for you. *Hoya grandiflora*, Br.²⁶⁰ a most splendid personage; flowers 2 inches in diameter, red shading into white, corolla thick and polished like a Japan tea tray. The whole plant hirsute!! *Hoya viridiflora*²⁶¹ I have also found in considerable abundance.

I have also found a new Begonia. Do you remember a Myrtoidea from Acheen among the specimens we examined together, with 3-nerved leaves? I have again found it, and another nearly related species,²⁶² which I think I must make a genus of, as it has a 1-celled ovary, many ovula attached to parietal receptacles. Berry few seeded. Now if the general character of the Myrtoideæ are more dependent on their ovaries than fruit, this will not come under any of the present genera.

Pray what are the affinities of Hippocratea and Johnia? Their flowers are so exactly alike, that without the fruit they would pass for the same genus, and a 3-celled berry and a 3-capsuled fruit are not incompatible with a junction. I doubt however their affinity to Aceres. Their resemblance is strong to Rhamneæ in habit, but an exalbuminous fruit is against an Hippocratea vere exalbuminosa? They seem to be somewhat intermediate betwixt Terebinthaceæ and Rhamneæ, at least as much as between Aceres and Malpighiae. I confess I do not very well understand the distinction between a calycine nectarial disk and a hypogynous one.

Nattal, 15 Oct. 1820. I arrived here last night and find a boat going off for Padang, of which I avail myself, as it is the most likely way of this reaching you. I intended to have put up a

259. *Sersalsia obovata*, R. Br. is *Sideroxylon Brownii*, F. Muell., a plant of Queensland. It is probable that Jack had not this very plant before him, but some ally.

260. This *Hoya grandiflora* cannot be *Tulophora grandiflora* which is Brown's *H. grandiflora*, as Jack thought it.

261. *Hoya viridiflora*, R. Br. is *Dicella rotundifolia*, Benth.

262. *Rhodtenia tenuissima*, Blume, would be the first—the second *R. cuneata*, Jack, but really is a variety of the first.

specimen of *Sersalisia*, but my traps have not come ashore, and the boat is going off, so I must content myself with the description.

My best regards to Mrs. Wallich.

And believe me always,

Yours very sincerely in haste,

William Jack.

On board the Sophia,

Jan. 2nd, 1821.

My dear Wallich,

I know not whether any of the letters I have fired off at you since leaving Bencoolen have reached their destination,²⁶³ but I will suppose so, and think you know that I have been on my peripatetic journeys to Pulo Nias &c. I am now on my return and as there will probably be lots of business awaiting me at my head quarters, I shall take the opportunity of ship leisure to give you some account of my operations.—I learn from Sir S. that there is a huge despatch of yours waiting my return on which I long to feast, and after the long privation of all such food it will be doubly delightful. What would I not have given for you to have been with me on this trip, what exclamations, what treble marks of admiration, how many of those evanescent figuries and freaks of the imagination which constitute the very essence of the pleasure of such exploration, alas! all lost for want of a congenial spirit. Only imagine my situation, condemned to the solitary enjoyment of all these wonders in company with a freezing mass of ice,²⁶⁴ out of which all my fire failed to elicit one single spark, on whom all the wonders of nature were as much thrown to waste as the flies and insects were on Pharaoh and who could see more beauties in a well kept ledger and Day book, than in all that ever occupied the thoughts and heads of a Linnaeus or a Brown.

Verily there is a benumbing influence surrounding such inert masses of vitality, and it will require a little time of more genial intercourse and more enlivening atmosphere to restore to me the caloric I have wasted without effect.

I believe I told you that I was sent to form a settlement on Pulo Nias and for this purpose joined in a commission with Mr. Prince of Nattal. After several delays and difficulties I reached

263. As there is only one in the correspondence preserved, it appears as if some have been lost.

264. Mr. John Prince, a precise automaton, who was of not a little service to the botanists of India at this time, see for instance p. 182. He furnished to Roxburgh information from Sumatra as well as living plants; and he furnished later plants from Sumatra and Singapore to Wallich. He is mentioned by Raffles as a witness to his assertions regarding the cannibalism of the Bataks (*Memoirs of the Life of Raffles*, 1st edition, p. 432, or 2nd Edition, ii. (1835) p. 90).

Nias on the 14th of Nov, and commenced the business. The object was to get the cession of the whole island to the Company in full sovereignty, and as it is held by a great number of independent chiefs, the necessary negotiations occupied a long time. We visited every port on the Eastern and Southern sides of the Island, and succeeded in effecting almost every point. Tello Dalam, a fine harbour to the Southward has been selected as our station, and the whole Island is a British possession. It is altogether one of the richest, finest countries I have ever seen, cultivated almost too highly for a botanist, and populous as many parts of India. It has long been a great mart of slaves, furnishing not less than 1500 a year. The abolition of this trade formed one of our great objects, and it too is in the best train possible. The people are pagans, and a very original race differing from all their neighbours, and display a mixture of barbarism and civilization that makes them very interesting. On seeing a parcel of half naked savages, armed with spears and wooden shields, their physiognomies rendered horrible by helmets and artificial beards of long black Ijau,²⁶⁵ striking up a war dance, with violent howling and gesticulations, you could fancy yourself transported to the Otaheiti, or some such South sea Island, while on the other hand on seeing their villages, their houses, the style of comfort, and I might say elegance in which they live, one is tempted to give them a superiority over almost every other Eastern race. Their houses are so substantial and well constructed, that a European might live in them with comfort; their villages are built in most picturesque situations upon the pinnacles of the hills for defence, but the ascent is facilitated by noble flights of stone steps, and paved roads are sometimes carried on to the distance of some miles, shaded too on each side by rows of fruit trees. The surface of the country is very uneven, but this only makes it more beautiful to the eye, as the sides of the hills are cultivated up to the very summits and there is a sufficiency of wood to give a picturesque variety, without passing into the dull uniformity which unbroken and primeval forests always produce.

The principal export of the country is rice, an article of which there is a woeful deficiency in all our Sumatran territories, and which makes the possession of a granary like Pulo Nias an object of importance. Notwithstanding all these advantages and temptations to an intercourse with this island, I believe it is less known in all respects than Otaheiti. Its Geography is almost a blank further than that an island called Pulo Nias exists in such a latitude, and the people have only been known by the great value set upon them as slaves, in which capacity they are highly esteemed throughout the Archipelago. But as to the population, the nature and resources of the island, nothing is known; Marsden devotes, I think, a page to it.—I have as you may suppose, besides the official

265. Ijau is Ijok = fibre of *Arenaria saccharifera*.

business, been busy collecting all the information respecting it that was to be procured, and as we continued visiting the different parts of the island till the 31st Dec., a month and a half, it is pretty complete upon all points. It is not improbable that Sir Stamford may wish me to draw up some account of it for our Miscellanies, so I need not trouble you with much of its history now, as I may have that opportunity of sending you the whole in shape, if you feel any curiosity on the subject.

In the botanical department, although its over cultivation was greatly to be abused, it has been by no means unproductive. The first thing I met with was a new *Alpinia*²⁶⁶ of the division with radical inflorescence, but which threw up its spikes to the height of two feet hactenus, I think, inauditum. I have roots of it which are thriving, and which shall go up to you by the first good opportunity. In what possible way can you make a specific name of Nias, Niasana or Niasensis, in no way can I arrive at euphony? I believe it cannot be admitted into the Botanical temple of fame. *Alpinia longisapa* will perhaps answer.—I found also a very extraordinary *Zingiber* of which the fellow neglected to bring the roots. The spike was larger than a pineapple, and the edges of the bracts involute in such a manner as to give the whole the appearance of a carved capital of the Corinthian or some nondescript order. The *Callicarpa arborea* Roxb.²⁶⁷ is very abundant; you mention having it from Nepal; here we come again in contact. I sent you in one of my late letters the description of my *Hoya grandiflora*, I have now discovered what I take to be another species on Pulo Nias. It has in every respect the habit and character of *Hoya*, except that the column and nectaries are not so flat, but are more conical than in the other. The position of the masses is the same and the inner angle of the nectarial leaflets is acute and incumbent on the membrane of the anther. Can you understand this?—the other species are depressed in the centre, this rises. It is a delicate slender species and may be called *H. gracilis*,²⁶⁸ the leaves about the size and shape of this:—



Fig 2.

the margin thick and fleshy. I shall send you my description when I get to Benecoolen, if I think it is likely to be in time for Roxburgh's Flora.

266. *Alpinia elatior*, Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, n. (1822) No. 7, p. 2.

BFG *Callicarpa arborea*, Roxb., is a widely distributed plant, not at all unlikely to be Sumattan.

268. *Hoya gracilis* was never described under this name.

Another curious gentleman that I found at Tello Dalam is a Hypericum with dark purple flowers triadelpha stamina, alternating with a very curious set of large yellow saccate nectaries.²⁶⁹ I have here and on other parts of the coast, found a great number of Orchideans, which I have described a la Brown, but they are such a plaguy race, that I have not even attempted their discovery, indeed I have not the requisite books. However I shal perhaps come back upon them someday, and yet experience shows that that arrears are bad things, the day of bringing them up never arrives: it is so much pleasanter to go forward than go back. I have two species of Rhopala²⁷⁰ that I take to be new, both with large sessile leaves, the one entire, the other strongly serrated. Of the latter I have the ripe fruit. At Tappanooly I found Fagraea auriculata with flower not quite expanded, it must when open be a flos giganteus.²⁷¹ Fagraea racemosa²⁷² on P. Nias grows to a small tree with a straight trunk and round bushy head. F. volubilis is certainly only a twisted specimen of F. racemosa.

Nattal Jan. 5th.—I find here a vessel which after remaining sometime on this coast, goes up to Calcutta, and as other opportunities are uncertain, I shall close this and let it take its chance. I hope to start in a few days for Beneoolen and to have a good run. I shall be very glad to get back, and I find that Sir S. is impatient for my return, which he expected before this, and truly so did I, but there is no calculating on time where winds, waves, and Nias people are concerned.—I shall only at present add my best regards to Mrs. Wallich and yourself, and assure you that

I am always,
My dear Wallich,
Yours Affectionately William Jack.

Beneoolen, May 1st, 1821.

My dear Wallich,

Were I not an extreme philosopher I believe I should be for sending Beneoolen to the D—l. It is four months since we have had any arrival from Bengal, and I have no letter later than the 1st of July last from you. I fear there must have been some losses, which will be very provoking. The only letters I have from you since I left Bengal are No. 2 May 27th 1820.

No. 4 July 1st 1820. } extra brief!
No. 3 June 7th 1820. }

^{269.} Obviously a *Cratoxylon*, and that described by Jack as *Elodea sumatrana* in the Malay. Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 22, = *Cratoxylon sumatranum*, Blume.

^{270.} *Rhopala* as Jack used it = *Heleia*. Jack's *R. attenuata* and *R. moluccana* are species of *Heleia* from Penang. His *R. mata* is *Heleia orata*, Benn., from Tappanooly. These two are additional and were never described in print.

^{271.} *Fagraea auriculata* has flowers about six inches long.

^{272.} *Fagraea racemosa*, Jack in Wallich's and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, iii. (1824) p. 35, = *Fagraea volubilis*.

No. 1 must I fear have fed the fishes. I know not whether my letters have been more fortunate; those from P. Nias &c. have probably made a very circuitous passage.

I now send you No. 2 and 3 of Malayan plants,²⁷ and I am

273. Just as part 2 of Jack's *Descriptions of Malayan Plants* was put into print and held up for revision on criticism from Wallich (vide note No. 237 on p. 218) so this above-named "No. 3" was prepared and held up. Under the date of May 1st, 1821 the part was sent to Wallich. But there is an earlier letter printed in the *Memoir of the Life of Sir Stamford Raffles*, at p. of the first edition, under which Raffles sent this "No. three" to Marsden with the following lines "I have now the pleasure to send you the third paper on our Malayan plants. These are only to be considered notices of the moment, where we have not the advantage of reference to late publications, or communications with scientific friends. The paper contains an account of the nepenthes, sago, camphor, several new mangifera, many ligna-vita, the melastomas, etc." The letter continues "You will recognise many of your old friends particularly the kayu gadis, or virgin tree. Under Styphelia you will find an interesting observation respecting Singapore."

The date at the head of this letter in Lady Raffles' Memoir of her husband is October 9th, 1820. Now on September 19th, 1820, Jack wrote to Wallich that he had decided to put everything into print for preservation and was making up a "number" containing *Styphelia*. This he actually did; and it is the second of his papers instead of the third. Moreover this second paper contains the description of the *kayu gadis*. So that we have in Raffles' letter to Marsden two plants mentioned as if described in the "third paper" which we know were described in the second. The date of the letter i.e., October 9th, 1820, is certainly a reasonable one for the forwarding to Marsden of the second paper; and fortunately it is easy also to explain how Raffles could have had then the third paper also, whereas Jack only sent it to Wallich under date of May 1st, 1821, for we must recollect that immediately after September 19th, 1820, Raffles sent Jack with Princee to effect an agreement with the chiefs of Pulau Nias, and that it was January 1821 before he returned, whereafter, as he explains himself, four months passed without any communication with Bengal.

Jack would take the very first opportunity of sending these descriptions to Wallich which the scant shipping afforded. And he sent at the same time a clean copy of the second paper which was not out of the press at the time of his departure for Pulau Nias. Raffles' allusion of *Styphelia* and *Kayu Gadis* is to be explained by his sending also part 2 along with "No. 3."

The so-called "No. three" bore as a title *Appendix to the Malayan Miscellanies*. We find that it was printed in 1820, and we have the testimony of Raffles and Jack that there was no intention of publication at the actual time of printing. It is therefore correctly quoted as "ined." in our dictionaries of plant-names, but the date should be 1820 and not 1823. A copy fell into the hands of Sir William Hooker who printed from it in his *Companion to the Botanical Magazine*, vol. 1, in 1835. As Sir William was able to draw on private letters from Jack to his family, it appears probable that he got the copy from which he printed also from the family.

This *Appendix to the Malayan Miscellanies* is quite distinct from Jack's third series of descriptions of Malayan Plants, which appeared as part 7 of the second volume of the *Malayan Miscellanies*; but in Singapore there are not the books wherfrom to ascertain how much Jack may have taken out of the Appendix for this other paper. He sent the descriptions of the Melastomas from the appendix to Lambert in a paper which was published after his death in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, and in that same periodical by the help of Jack's friends another series of his descriptions appeared.

in hopes before this vessel sails of being able to send you a volume of Agricultural proceedings from the Sumatran press. I do not know that you will find much to interest you in it, but it will give you an idea of what we are about here, and will show you the flourishing condition of our spice cultivation, which we find to be now equal to the supply of Great Britain. There is a paper on it by Lumsdaine²⁷⁴ where you will find some curious remarks on the "rapturous impulses" of these hot blooded trees! Lumsdaine generally writes very much to the point, but is often very quaint in his expressions.—The first Report is perhaps the most readable part of the Vol. but you will perhaps wonder what the D—l it has to do with Agriculture. In fact our Agricultural Society allows itself great latitude, and it has need, for the agriculture (strictly speaking) of Bencoolen might be discussed in a few words.

At the cascade No. 2. I sent you the first three sheets before my departure for Nias; I now send the whole corrected and with additions from further observation. The part printed after my departure is full of errors.

Of Didymocarpus I have since discovered three additional species D. racemosa, D. elongata, and D. barbata.²⁷⁵ I thought I had other two, but on lately finding their fruit I find it *baccata*, they must therefore belong to Cyrtandra. In D. barbata I have fully ascertained the seeds to be pendulotes.

I have also discovered here Incarvillea parasitica Roxb.,²⁷⁶ but without the fully ripe fruit. The seeds however do not seem to be winged and Roxb. does not say that they are. An ergo Nicarvillea?²⁷⁷ It differs too much in habit to be a true Didymocarpus; what then is it to be, an novum genus ob stamina subs-exserta?

To Ixora pendula, I have now to add Ixora nemophila, a very marked species.²⁷⁸

I have very lately found a new and very distinct Tacca with palmate leaves.²⁷⁹

I found Acrotrema which you may recollect pronouncing a Saxifragoidester,²⁸⁰ at Tappanooy with fruit further advanced

274. James Lumsdaine, See note No. 127 on p. 184.

275. All these were described by Jack in his paper published posthumously, in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*. The first stands; the second is now transferred to the genus *Didessandia* as *D. elongata* (vide note No. 256 p. 224 above), and the third is transferred to the genus *Chirita* becoming *C. Horsfieldii*, R. Br.

276. *Aeschuanthus arandina*, Spreng. But Jack probably mis-identified his plant.

277. *Ixora microfolia* was described by Jack in the *Malayan Miscellany*, n. (1822) No. 7, p. 82. *I. pendula*, from Penang, had been described in vol. i. (1821), No. 5, p. 11.

278. This *Tacca* was never described.

279. Poetaster—a poor sort of poet; Saxifragoidester—a poor Saxifrage-like thing. Jack evidently found it first in Penang.

but not ripe. The seeds are enveloped in an umbilical aril, and the capsules burst internally, but are not quite distinct. An affinior Rutaceis? I also found the stamens twenty in number.

Of *Ternstroemia* I have two more species.²⁸⁰ Roxburgh's *T. trilocularis* might be any or all of them and must I think be dropped. Query might not the trilocular *Ternstroemia* be separated from those with two cells and few seeds? They appear to me to differ very widely, see a figure of the fruit in Mirbel's *Elementa de Bot.*

In *Tetracera arborescens*,²⁸¹ I fell into a mistake; the only one I had then seen was an old sturdy individual that had choked its support, and was then standing alone as an independent tree, whereupon I called it "arborescens," but on seeing a greater number since, I find it to be a real climber, though a very strong one. Ought therefore the specific name "arborescens" to be retained, or should it be changed? Had I known its real character at first, I certainly would not have so called it. It comes near to *T. euyandra*: the corolla is really three-petalled and the calyx five-sepalled! for the calyx is persistent and has ciliate leaflets, which is not the case with the corolla.

No. 3, will I think please you, but you must observe that though called an appendix to the Malayan Miscellanies it has been kept back till we hear what is done at home about the great flower. If it is brought forward in England, then this is to be suppressed and not published; if not, then this may be used in the event of the French getting hold of it, as a proof of priority of publication. So you understand that it is at present "inedita."²⁸² dost thou comprehend.

Rafflesia, *Dryobalanops*, *Sagus*, and *Nepenthes* are subjects of no small interest. Tell me what you think of *Stagmaria*?²⁸³

280. These *Ternstroemias* would be *T. serrata* from Pulau Nias, and *T. driminata* from Tappanooy.

281. *Tetracera arborescens*, Jack in Malayan Miscellanies, i. (1820) part 5, p. 244.

282. The appendix to the Malayan Miscellanies never became a publication.

283. Jack wrote a very full account of his *Stagmaria verniciflora* and put it into print, for the third part of his Descriptions of Malayan Plants. Then apparently he withdrew it; for as he tells us after the description had been printed in 1821 and when he was sending to Wallich a copy in what we must recognise as proof, a suspicion crossed his mind that *Stagmaria* instead of being new, was but *Gluta Benthas*; and it is quite evident that he had no intention of publishing unless he could make sure that *Stagmaria* and *Gluta* are distinct. With one or more copies out in print the description was reprinted in Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, i. (1835) p. 267, and so stands in books as it is held by Jack. Wallich later mis-identified *Melanorrhiza Wallichii*, which he had collected in Singapore, as this *Stagmaria* of Jack. It is now accepted that *Stagmaria verniciflora* is *Gluta Benthas*, the well-known Renghas tree of Malaya.

The date of this pamphlet of Jack's cited as Descriptions of Malayan Plants, iii, has not been known with certainty; and now it appears that we must consider the date of the publication of *Stagmaria* not as 1823 but as 1835, and the place Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine.

being a Pentandria Trigyna vel Monogyna it will be of use to you in Roxburgh, and you can introduce it either from Mal. Misc. generally or as my communication direct to you. Since printing it an idea has come into my head whether this may not be Linnaeus's *Gluta Benghas*, erroneously for *Renghas*, which has been discovered by no one since Linnaeus, see Lin. Rees, Cyc. The point can only be ascertained by a comparison with the specimen in the Linnean Herbarium, and I have a great mind to send a specimen to Sir J. E. Smith for the purpose.

From the character of our Sago which must be admitted to be a true one I am inclined to suspect that *S. Ruffia* is not a true *Sagus*,²⁸⁴ though its fruit is similarly imbricated. I observe in the catalogue that Roxb. has two species of *Sagus*, but I have not his description. Does he give a full account or had he ever their fructification?

I am at present at a country residence of Sir Stamford's in the midst of forests and jungles, from which I am daily receiving treasures. Materials are accumulating so fast upon me that I should like to clear off arrears by getting out descriptions. When a thing is printed, it is in a manner done with, and you go on unnumbered. I have prepared a Monograph on East Insular Melastomace containing 15 species, all new except two, one of which is Roxburgh's?—*M. decentia*, which is as good as new. I am thinking of sending it home for the Linnean or some such periodical publication,²⁸⁵ but I wish first to hear something from the folks in England, particularly Brown. Has the Asiatic Society adopted the plan of printing their papers as they come in; if they have, I would not care to give them one. Do they deserve it?

I am anxious to learn how Roxb. Vol. II comes on, that I may know what to send you for it.

I am making an abstract of Rumphius, for the purpose of inquiring for his plants by their native names, and in the course of it, have ascertained several of his hitherto unnamed species, such as his

Machetus medius, iii. t. 41. = *Laurus incrassata* mihi;

Arbor specularum, iii. t. 106, que Euphorbiaceae?²⁸⁶

Clypearia rubra, iii. t. 112?²⁸⁷

284. *Sagus Ruffia* is not a *Sagus*. See note No. 149 on p. 190.

285. This paper on Melastomace appeared posthumously in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. xiv. (1823).

286. Jack published his *Laurus incrassata* in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 33. It is referred to *Dehaasia microcarpa*, Blume, with a query, on the authority of Wallich in his Catalogue under No. 2589.

287. Described by Jack as *Euchidium verticillatum* in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 89, and now identified with *Trigonostemon indicus*, Muell. Ay.

288. Described by Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 78 as *Inula Clypearia*; and now called *Pithecellobium Clypearia*, Benth.

Nidus germinans formicarum rubr. vi. t. 55. f. 2. quæ Rubiaceæ tetrandra.²⁸⁹

I look anxiously for the first arrival from Bengal, that I may know what you have been able to do for me towards procuring my Librarial desiderata,²⁹⁰ particularly Roemer, Decandolle and the last of the Encyclopædia Smith; supp: I am not sure that I could not get some of these foreign works but by the way of Batavia, but I do not care to send the commission till I hear from you. I have advice of the dispatch from England of the later vols. of Rees Cyc., but they are not yet arrived. I see by some English advertisements that the work is brought to a close.

Have you heard yet of George's arrival in Copenhagen,²⁹¹ and received an answer from my father? I have not yet heard, none of my letters coming down so late. My best compliments to Mrs. Wallich and believe me always,

Yours sincerely,

William Jack.

Bencoolen, July 3rd, 1821.

My dear Wallich,

The Robarts and John Bull arrived here some time ago, but neither of them brought a line from you. Since that the Repulse has arrived direct from England and brought me a letter from Lambert in answer to mine forwarded by you. Strange that I should have later accounts by six months from home than from you in Bengal. He says, he looks for the specimens which you had promised to send, by which I infer that you had not been able to send them early. I fear that in leaving them for you to arrange and dispatch, I threw a greater labour on you than either of us reckoned on,²⁹² and I shall not be sorry to learn that they are still in your possession, without your having been able to command time to arrange them. I reckon that this letter is not unlikely to find you in Calcutta, and if my supposition in regard to the specimens is correct, I would, (when you have leisure, to look over them) wish to make an alteration in the original plan of dispatch, and put you in mind of a few former requests. I must in the first place tell you of some of my new plants and ideas. I believe you know that I had some idea of bringing out a fascicle of plants &c. at home with observations on Malayan Botany: in considering the subject, however I have greatly changed and enlarged my original plan until it has swelled to the design of a work for which I shall go on collecting materials in this country and not publish

289. Described by Jack in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London xiv. (1823) p. 123 as *Myrmecodia tuberosa*.

290. See notes No. 234 and 235 p. 217.

291. Wallich's son, who was being sent to school. Apparently he was sent first to see Wallich's family in Denmark.

292. See note 194 recording that plants from Jack were in Lambert's sale. As there stated these plants passed from Lambert's executors to the dealer Pamphil. Whither they went from Pamphil's shop is unknown: and it is quite impossible to tell if they were specimens sent direct by Jack or specimens left with Wallich for forwarding.

till I go home. Such is the present whim, whether ever to be executed is another question; but the result of the change of plan is, that I shall confine myself at present to detached papers as opportunities of printing them occur, and make my botanical collections and observations as extensive as I can, with the ultimate view of combining the whole into a Catalogue Raisonné of Malayan Flora secundum ordines naturales with stupendous elucidations and illustrations!! I have gone through all my collections here, and arranged them in the most beautiful order, and mean to go through the whole again genus by genus, putting together all I know and have upon each, by which means every future acquisition will at once find its proper place. Now I find that I carried up and left with you many specimens of which I have no duplicates, and that several genera are in consequence less complete than they might have been. What I would therefore propose, in the event of your still having my collection, would be, instead of sending the whole home, to make the first and most perfect set for me, with all your own annotations and remarks, and to send home only duplicates. Thus I shall be enabled to complete my arrangement of all I ever collected, have the advantage of your observations, and in the case of those of which I may have kept duplicates, they can form part of the first dispatch I send from hence, and there is every probability of some direct occasions. It will also enable me to name a great many that I have since described or ascertained, before sending them away.

I hope you have not forgotten a request I formerly made for the Menang Kabau specimens²⁹³ to be all returned; they were put up separately in a different kind of paper from the rest. I have held my tongue to Sir S. about their being left behind.

Let me also refer you to a list of desiderata given you in my letter of Feb. 1820, from on board ship.

There is another thing I must mention, I received the work of the writer²⁹⁴ to Gymandria, but you must know that he did the whole of Gymandria for me before I left Calcutta, therefore when you set him to work again he must not begin where he left off, but at Ficus (*F. comosa* is the last written), where his previous copy stops. I could wish however that he would copy first Brown's remarks in the appendix to Tuckey's Narrative, which I am anxious to have. You see there is no end of my requests, but I must let you breathe before I come with more.

By the Repulse I also received a very kind letter from Mr. Colebrooke in which he says he has proposed me a member of the Geological Society, and given them something about Malay geology

293. Raffles' own collecting. See note 135 on p. 185.

294. Writer = clerk

out of my letter. I do not recollect exactly what I wrote, but it must have been very short and slight. I wrote some time ago by a vessel that went home direct from Mr. Colebrooke and sent him a copy of the Agricultural Volume and of the two Botanical fascicles. In replying to his present letter I mean to make up a selection of Sumatran rocks, and shall give him some notes on Sumatran Geology, which if he likes he may give to the Society.

I see there is a paper of his in the Linnean Society, on what I think of demonstrating the Cyrtandraceæ. In my last I think I told of my suspicion of the affinity of *Cyrtandra* and *Didymocarpus*; since that I have made an expedition to the top of the Sugar loaf,²⁹⁵ a remarkable mountain in the interior of Bencoolen, in the course of which I found no less than 8 species of *Cyrtandra* in addition to those I had before, and two species of a new genus, of the same family which I call *Loxonia*. With these materials I have ventured to construct a new order²⁹⁶ (Cyrtandraceæ from the oldest genus) an account of which I shall send to Lambert and get him to submit to Brown before presenting it, to see if it will stand muster. The order stands thus, *Cyrtandra* 11 species, *Didymocarpus*, 7, and *Loxonia* 2, exclusive of your *Didymi*. I shall send you (if I can get it copied) my characters of the order and genera, on which let me have your opinion. Note, Forster's figure of the fruit of *Cyrtandra* is utterly wrong.

I have huge suspicions concerning *Incarvillea*, but I cannot find its carpology any where. I have not yet got the fruit of Roxb.'s *Incarvillea parasitica*,²⁹⁷ but as far as I can make out from the dried ovaries the septum appears to be complete and to separate at the sides from the valves, a character which would make it agree with *Bignoniae*, but not with *Didymocarpus*.

In the course of my excursion to Sugar loaf, I made several interesting discoveries. Two new species of *Melastoma* which I shall send home²⁹⁸ to be added to my former paper as *M. erimia*²⁹⁹

295. Jack's journey to the Sugar Leaf Mountain was described in the Malayan Miscellany, n. (1822) No. 1, pp. 1-22 and was reprinted in the Society's Papers relating to Indo-China, series 2, vol. ii, pp. 57-69. Raffles in a letter to Mairson under date July 12th, 1821, says "Dr. Jack and a few friends have just ascended the Sugar-loaf and were the first Europeans who reached the summit."

296. The paper containing Jack's account of the Cyrtandraceæ is to be found in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, vol. xiv. (1825). The number of species there described is exactly as given here.

297. *Incarvillea parasitica*, Wall, is *Aeschynanthus grandiflora*, Spreng. But see note No. 276.

298. The Melastomaceæ were also published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, xiv. (1823).

299. *Melastoma erimium*, Jack, is *Medinilla erimia*, Blume.

and *M. alpestre*,³⁰⁰ being from the very summit. I believe I told you of my having sent Brown a Monograph on E. Insular Melastomae with an attempt at a new subdivision founded on the similitude or dissimilitude of the alternate anthers It contains now 17 species all new except *M. malabathrica* and *M. decemfida* of Roxb., and *Osbeckia tetrandra* Roxb.,³⁰¹ which is my *Melastoma glauca* (certissime no. *Osbeckia*). My other Alpine discoveries are a species of *Rhododendron*,³⁰² one of *Vaccinium*,³⁰³ lots of *Begoniae*,³⁰⁴ an *Impatiens*,³⁰⁵ a *Lobelia*,³⁰⁶ a new *Alpinia*,³⁰⁷ and a second species of a pentandrous genus I sent you with 3-valved, 1-celled capsules, related to the *Pittosporeae*.³⁰⁸ I am anxious to know what progress you are making in Roxburgh's Flora: the second volume ought to be nearly complete. I hope the next arrival will bring me the remaining part of it, or a copy complete.

You will probably ere this have received an answer from my father to your letter. Some fatality seems to have lately attended my correspondence, for I have not a line from home by any of thiate opportunities. I am utterly at a loss to account for having none by the way of Bengal, tho' I suspect it to be some mistake of Calder's as to the sailing of the vessel.

My best regards to Mrs. Wallich and believe me always,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

July 18—Since I began this letter distresses have accumulated upon us and thrown a gloom over everything. The first visitation was the death of Sir S.'s eldest boy, one of the finest and loveliest children I ever saw. Scarcely had Sir S. and Lady R. begun to recover some degree of composure after such an affliction, than Capt. Auber fell ill, and was carried off after a few days by an apoplectic stroke. This has been a severe blow, not merely from

³⁰⁰ *Melastoma alpestre*, Jack is *Medinilla alpestris*, Blume.

³⁰¹ *Osbeckia tetrandra*, Roxb. is no *Melastoma*; but in the subdivision of that genus it has become *Ampelium glaucum*, Triana.

³⁰² *Rhododendron malanum*, Jack in Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 17.

³⁰³ *Vaccinium sumatranum*, Jack in Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 18.

³⁰⁴ *Begonia*. Eight species of *Begonia* are described together by Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822); and one among them is said to come from the foot of Gunong Bengkoh, the Sugar Loaf Mountain. Some others are said to have come from the interior of Beneoolen and were possibly got on this journey.

³⁰⁵ The *Impatiens* was not described by Jack.

³⁰⁶ The *Lobelia* was not described by Jack.

³⁰⁷ An *Alpinia capitellata*, was described by Jack in the Malayan Miscellanies, ii. (1822) No. 7, p. 4 from the interior of Beneoolen, which is probably this.

³⁰⁸ *Celastrus paniciflorus*, Wall. For this plant see p. 246.

his relationship to Lady R., but from the great regard and esteem in which he was personally held. He was a man of most engaging manners and superior mind, and had embarked on an extensive speculation with every prospect of success, which is now destroyed by his premature death. He had been my companion on the trip to the Sugar loaf, and bore the fatigues of it much better than I did. It was a singular circumstance that the natives strongly dissuaded us from attempting the ascent as they said it would provoke the anger of the Dewas whose sanctum is on the summit. We of course laughed at such a reason, but they tried everything at the difficult parts of the ascent to induce us to turn back by representing it was impossible to get further. Our party consisted of four, three of us persevered in reaching the summit and one gave up half way. On our return the people declared one of the three, Auber, Salmond³⁰⁹ and myself would be sure to die for having profaned the sacred spot; and now they are of course firmly persuaded of the special interposition of the offended spirit of the Mountain. The coincidence is certainly singular and the more so as Auber to all appearance was the least likely to have suffered of any of us. His death however does not appear to have had any connection with the trip or exposure in the course of it.

These unfortunate events have depressed all our spirits: Sir Stamford himself has not been well, and the fatigue and anxiety of looking after so many invalids has almost knocked me up. I wish all was quiet again that I might take my ease for a few days and get well by indulging the luxury of doing nothing. Sir S. as you may recollect in Calcutta, is a very bad patient, for there is no keeping up his spirits when he is ill.

I have employed some odd hours in overhauling my Hexandrous plants for you, and send you herewith for entry in Roxburgh, three species of *Tradescantia*,³¹⁰ three of *Circuligo*, four of *Loranthus*,³¹¹ and a new genus, which pray tell me what you think of. If I find time before this vessel sails, I shall add some more, but I am much at a loss how far back or forward to go until I learn something of your progress in Roxburgh.

21st July—Another arrival from Calcutta, and not a line from you, or from Calder to whom I look for my Europe dispatches. This is very inexplicable and very provoking; other letters that I care not for three straws, arrive with perfect regularity, while the

309. Captain Francis Salmond was harbour master of Bencoolen and afterwards in Singapore (vide this Journal No. 65, 1913 p. 43). On one occasion having been sent to Palembang by Raffles, the Dutch carried him a prisoner to Batavia (Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles, p. 394).

310. Wallich apparently was unable to make use of Jack's descriptions of *Tradescantia* and *Circuligo*.

311. *Loranthus cylindricus*, *L. patulus*, and perhaps *L. ferrugineus*, all of which Wallich inserted into his and Carey's revision of Roxburgh's Flora, together with another which cannot be identified even approximately.

only ones that can be of real interest come *not*. There is still one chance, that Mackenzie may bring some, though they might as well have been put under a wild goose wing as given to him. I begin to abominate this place very grievously, however it is a nasty gloomy day, I am out of humour on many accounts, and there is no saying how I may alter my mind when the weather clears up and matters begin to go smoother. A man should never sit down to write a letter in the temperament I am now in, so I will have mercy on you, and spare you a jeremiad.

I add descriptions of three more *Aralia*¹² and my new genus of the same family.

W. Jack.

Bencoolen,

October 6th, 1821.

My dear Wallich,

I wrote you pretty fully in August by my cousin Andrew Henderson, but I cannot allow this opportunity which may be the last for some time to pass without sending you a few lines. I am still without any account from you, nor do I know whether this will find you in Calcutta, though I think it most probable it will. Mackenzie arrived here some time ago but brought no letters at all, so that I cannot help thinking there must be some strange mistake which prevents my hearing by the direct arrivals from Bengal. The monsoon is now about to change, and I hope abundance of communications this season will recompense the disappointments of the last. Mr. Palmer¹³ is here on his way up from Java, with which he seems to be highly delighted. We are going on in our usual quiet way: plants and stones, the order of the day. I have drawn up a short paper for Mr. Colebrooke on the Geology of Sumatra, giving him an outline of our present information on the subject. This may serve as an inaugural dissertation to the Society as they have dubbed me a Member. By the bye, will you

312 These cannot be identified.

313 Mr. John Palmer, a merchant of Calcutta, called "the prince of merchants" (vide MacDonald's "Narrative" p. 128) of the firm of Palmer and Co., active in many enterprises. Mr. Palmer's firm were agents to Sir Stamford Raffles, and to Said Husein, father of the pretender to the throne of Acehneen, as well as to the Dutch and therefore came into opposition with Raffles. Mr. Palmer was influential enough to get for the Acehneen pretender a pension after the trouble had been dispersed; he was also influential enough to get a merchant sent as the Company's agent to Siam, whereby the Company was put to great expense and there possible trade diverted to the agent. In partnership with Sir William Rumbold he was in those unscrupulous banking transactions in the Nizam's dominions which brought down the Court of Directors upon the government in India and drove Lord Hastings into retirement. In 1828 the firm unable to reap in the exorbitant interest that they had counted on, went bankrupt. (Vide Anderson's Acehneen, London, 1840 p. 78 and Marshman's History of India London, 1871, i. p. 371).

undertake a trifling commission for me, which is, to find out the amount of subscription to the Geological Society, and get a remittance for the sum from Calder, which you can forward to Mr. Colebrooke on my account the first time you write him. I believe it is usual for Members of these societies abroad to pay at once a certain sum in lieu of all future payments, which is far the best mode for us in India, and saves all after trouble. So pray let the remittance be to that amount and effect. I would sooner have been proposed for the Linnean, as being more in my way, but that may come in good time. I told you of my having sent Lambert a paper on the Cyrtandraceæ, I have since found a new plant of that family which will form a new genus sub nomine, *Aeschynanthus*,³¹⁴ and to which I think *Incarvillea parasitica*, Roxb. will be properly referable. Mine has axillary crimson flowers, exert stamens, four with the rudiment of a fifth. Capsule strictly pseudo 4 locular *more* Didymocarpi, but the seeds with an arista or long hair at each end, and having something like an apophysis above. I shall send the account of this additional gentleman to Lambert to complete his paper.³¹⁵ I am putting together some of the most interesting of my new genera, and I think I shall send them to Mr. Colebrooke through you, so that they may have the benefit of your corrections and remarks. They cannot be ready in time for this occasion, but I shall try and have them ready in case of another offering. Proposals are circulating here for a second volume of the Malayan Miscellanies to be published by the missionaries if they get a sufficiency of subscriptions; if they do, I shall give them some plants to help them out. When it will be finished is a matter of great doubt in Mr. Ward's³¹⁶ hands, for he is the laziest animal I ever met with, and one of the stupidest. If such are the people we are to meet in heaven, Lord help me out of it. Did you know our junior surgeon here Lancaster, who died lately; he was an odd and in some things not a very agreeable man, but is a great loss to the settlement. A good for nothing chap (a friend of Calder's by the bye) Mr. MacCalman has been put in temporarily but there is no wish to keep him here for good. If you know any person, a married man in particular, who would like a quiet settled situation of 650 rupees a month it might be worth applying for. I should wish him to be junior to me. MacCalman is a true highlander, with all the captious jealousy and tenaciousness of his countrymen, among whom such qualities are sometimes to be found, and has not contrived to make himself agreeable here. He brought a letter to me from Calder, in conse-

^{314.} *Aeschynanthus* was described by Jack with two species—*A. radicans* and *A. volubilis*. It would be the second to which he refers here.

^{315.} Lambert did as desired: after incorporating the new genus, he communicated Jack's paper on Cyrtandraceæ to the Linnean Society. Brown had that on Melastomaceæ; and Jack sent as he here proposes the third paper to Colebrooke.

^{316.} See note No. 160, p. 192.

quence of which I shewed such attention as was in my power, but it does not appear to have come up to his expectations. I wonder whether Calder is particularly interested about him, or whether he is merely a Scotch consignment to the house. I mention this that you may not accidentally commit me with Calder, in case the subject happens to come between you.

I have not time for more so shall only add my best regards to Mrs. Wallich and ever my dear Wallich.

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

P.S. Don't forget the remittance to Mr. Colebrooke.

Bencoolen,

October 26th, 1821.

My dear Wallich.

I write a few lines by this opportunity, which is a very circuitous one, merely to say that there will be no occasion for you troubling yourself further about the request I made in my last as to the subscription for the Geological Society, to be remitted to Mr. Colebrooke. I have since received a letter from the secretary of the Society announcing my election and requiring the payment of ten guineas admission fee, and have in consequence written to my father to settle the account. A remittance from Bengal will therefore be unnecessary. So if you have spoken to Calder on the subject, countermand it. Two vessels have arrived from Bengal without bringing a line from you, but Hardwicke mentions that you are not expected down³¹⁷ till December.

He has been making some sad piece of humbug to the Asiatic Society³¹⁸ on presenting the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, which would have been better spared, tho' no doubt well intended. Writing and eloge are not his forte.

At present I am literally doing nothing, being neither very well³¹⁹ nor in very good spirits, so excuse a brief scrawl.

And believe me always,

My dear Wallich,

Yours very truly,

William Jack.

317. From Nepal. Wallich left the Nepal valley on November 7th, 1821, and reached Patna on the 22nd.

318. Asiatic Society in Calcutta, later Asiatic Society of Bengal.

319. The Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Bencoolen, see note No. 219 p. 211.

Jack's letters to Wallich thus end eight months before his death with an admission that he was ill. He apparently had not complained before to Wallich, but in a letter home dated April 8th, 1821, he told his parents that he had recovered from another attack of lung trouble. His illnesses added to the sadness of that year when Raffles' three children died. Jack himself seems to have been ill from this date continuously, the lung trouble recurring; but according to Raffles acute Malaria carried him off which was contracted on a trip to Mocomoco. He took a voyage to Java in the hope that it might place him on the road to recovery; but it did not; and he returned to Bencoolen worse. As a last resort he was put on board another vessel for the Cape. From what Raffles wrote it appears that he was landed again dying, and was buried in the Settlement.

This is how Raffles wrote (i.) on September 4th, 1822, "My inestimable friend, Jack, still remains in a very dangerous state, and is obliged to embark in the Layton for the Cape. In him I lose my right hand," and again (ii.) September 14th, "I have very little hope for him; I shall feel his loss most severely, both as a private friend and as an able assistant," and yet again (iii.) September 15th. "We were to have embarked this morning for Singapore, but the wind has proved foul; and it was ordained that we should remain another day, to bury our dear and invaluable friend, William Jack. Poor fellow! a finer head or heart there never was; and whether as a bosom friend, or as a scientific assistant, he was to me invaluable; he had been long ill and returned from Java about a fortnight ago, after an unsuccessful visit for change of air: we embarked him yesterday in the Layton for the Cape; and he died this morning before the ship weighed her anchor."

In a letter to Wallich telling him of the loss Raffles says that he died at Government House: if so he was landed again to die. He was but twenty-seven.

He was unmarried; and Buckley's one-time speculation that Jack's was among the children taken home in 1824 by Sir Stamford, is without foundation (*vide Anecdotal History* i. p. 10).

Wallich received the news of his death at Singapore on October 10th, 1822, where he had arrived on a voyage for his health. His letter of condolence to the parents is reprinted in the companions to the Botanical Magazine. It appears that he had had no premonition of the approaching end: and that Jack's last letter to Wallich here printed was in reality the last written.

The following lines written by Raffles under the date of February 4th, 1824, give rather histrionically the fate of Jack's collections:—

"We (that is Sir Stamford's party) embarked on the 2nd instant in the Fame, and sailed at daylight for England with a fair wind, and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage.

The ship was everything that we could wish; and having closed my charge here (Bencoolen) much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life. We were, perhaps, too happy; for in the evening came a sad reverse. Sophia (Lady Raffles) had just gone to bed and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of fire! fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames. I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin. Down with the boats. Where is Sophia? Here. A rope to the side. Lower Lady Raffles. Give her to me, says one. I'll take her, says the Captain. Throw the gunpowder overboard. It cannot be got at; it is in the magazine close to the fire. Stand clear of the powder. Skuttle the water casks. Water! water! Where's Sir Stamford? Come into the boat. Nilson! Nilson, come into the boat. Push off push off. Stand clear of the after part of the ship.

All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we pushed off, and as we did so the flames burst out of our cabin-window, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames: the masts and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion: but the flames were now coming out of the main hatchway; and seeing the rest of the crew, with the Captain, still on board we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be more distant from the powder. As we approached we perceived that the people on board were getting into a boat on the opposite side. She pushed off; we hailed her: Have you all on board? Yes, all, save one. Who is he? Johnson sick in his cot. Can we save him?—No, impossible. The flames were issuing from the hatchway: at this moment the poor fellow, scorched, I imagine, by the flames, roared out most lustily, having run upon the deck. I will go for him, says the Captain he then pulled under the bowsprit of the ship and picked the poor fellow up. The Captain fortunately had a compass and to make the best of our misfortune we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerably good course towards the shore. She continued to burn till about midnight, when the saltpetre which she had on board (the powder had blown up towards nine o'clock) took fire, illuminating the horizon in every direction to the extent of not less than fifty miles. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke. At daylight we recognised the coast and Rat Island. About eight or nine we saw a ship standing to us from the Roads: they had seen the flames on shore, and sent out vessels to our relief. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the Captain on board as a pilot. The wind however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship where we got some refreshment and shelter from the sun. About two o'clock we landed safe and sound.

The loss, I have to regret, beyond all, is my papers and drawings,—all my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections, sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo and almost every other island of note in these seas;—my intended account of the establishment of Singapore, the history of my own administration; eastern grammars, dictionaries and vocabularies;—and last, not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my arrival here This however was not all; all my collections in natural history—all my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of two thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends, Arnold and Jack; and to conclude I will merely notice, that there was scarce an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board: a living tapir, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, etc., domesticated for the voyage: we were in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's Ark. All, all has perished; but thank God, our lives have been spared.

The fire had its origin in the store room, and was occasioned by the shameful carelessness of the steward going with a naked light to draw off brandy from a cask which took fire.²

JACK'S HERBARIUM, as far as recorded in various places.

Sources of information:—

- i. the above letters to Wallich;
- ii. Descriptions of Malayan plants, in the Malayan Miscellanies, Vol. 1 (1820), number, 1, pp. 1-26,* reprinted in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine, 1 (1835),* and again with rearrangement by Griffith in the Calcutta Journal of Natural History, Vol. IV pp. 1-62, 159-231, 305-374, and without rearrangement in the Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China and the Indian Archipelago, Second series Vol. 2 (1887) pp. 269-222. See letters dated 27th Feb., 1820 (p. 195) and 19th Aug., 1820 (p. 211).
- iii. Descriptions of Malayan Plants, in the Malayan Miscellanies, Vol. 1 (1820) No. 5 pp. 1-48: reprinted in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine and the Calcutta Journal of Natural History; and also without rearrangement in the Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China and the Indian Archipelago, pp. 223-228. See letters dated 19th Sept. 1820 and 1st May, 1821 (pp. 220 and 227).

* Not available for consultation in Singapore.

- iv. Descriptions of Malayan Plants, in the Malayan Miscellanies, Vol. 2, (1822) number 7, pp. 1-96, with four supplementary pages affixed in front: reprinted along with the above two in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine and the Calcutta Journal of Natural History: and without rearrangement in the Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China and the Indian Archipelago pp. 246-295. See letter dated 1st May, 1821 (p. 227).
 - v. Descriptions of plants communicated to Wallich for his and Carey's Revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, published 1820-1824. Jack seems to have had proof sheets of part submitted or lent to him (letter dated 9th Sept. 1820). The descriptions were extracted by Griffith and printed in the Calcutta Journal of Natural History along with the above.
 - vi. Suppressed or unpublished descriptions, recovered by Sir William Hooker from printed advanced sheets entitled like the three above, Descriptions of Malayan Plants, Appendix to the Malayan Miscellanies, and reprinted in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine, Vol. (1835).
 - vii. Wallich's Catalogue of the Plants in the Honourable East India Company's Herbarium, lithographed from 1828 to 1832 and Sir Joseph Hooker's Flora of British India (1872-1897) containing the elaboration of these.
 - viii.-x. Jack's three papers published by the Linnean Society of London in the fourteenth volume of their Transactions, (1823), viz.
- On the Malayan Species of Melastoma, pp. 1-22.
- On Cyrtandraceæ, a new Natural Order of Plants, pp. 23-45.
- Account of Lansium and some other Genera of Malayan Plants, pp. 114-130.

DILLENIACEAE.

Acrotrema costatum, Jack. A common plant in the Waterfall Valley, Penang, where Jack found it. He described it in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 36. Later it was found by him at Tapanuli, Sumatra (letters p. 228). Acrotrema was at the time a new genus,—a herb in an otherwise woody order; and Jack did not recognise its affinity. After consulting Wallich, he left it open.

Tetracera arborescens, Jack, was found near the shores of the Bay of Tapanuli, Sumatra, and described in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 145. It seems (letters p. 229) to have been obtained again, probably at Tapanuli.

Wormia pulchella, Jack, found at Natal, Sumatra, and described in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 76.

Wormia excelsa, Jack, found at Bencoolen, Sumatra, and described in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 69.

ANONACEAE.

Uvaria purpurea, Blume, was collected by Jack in Penang, whence he sent specimens to Wallich (Wall. Cat., No. 6485). It is a coast plant of Penang.

Uvaria hirsuta, Jack, was found in Penang, and described in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 46. We find (letters p. 197) an enquiry addressed to Wallich for the characters of *U. pilosa*. Roxb., which proves to be the same species.

NYMPHAEACEAE.

Nymphaea stellata, Willd., the common water-lily of Penang was obtained by Jack there in April or May, 1819, and its variety *cyanea* was recognised by him among a few (letters p. 175); and its variety *cyanea* was recognised by him among a few plants brought from Acheen by Raffles (letters p. 174).

Nelumbium speciosum, Willd., was found by Jack in Penang (letters p. 152).

VIOLACEAE.

Alsodeia sp. may perhaps be what Jack refers to in a letter of 19th Sept. 1820 (letters p. 219) as a Penang plant.

BIXACEAE.

Flacourtia inermis, Roxb., (*F. Rukam*, Zoll. & Moritz), was described by Jack from Penang, where it is cultivated, and also from Sumatra in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 25.

HYPERICACEAE.

Cratoxylon formosum, Benth. and Hook. f., was described by Jack from Sumatra as *Elodea formosa* (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 24).

Cratoxylon sumatrana, Blume, was described by Jack from Telok Dalam in Pulau Nias as *Elodea sumatrana* (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 22). He mentions it in a letter to Wallich (letters p. 226).

GUTTIFERAE.

Garcinia Mangostana, Linn., is mentioned in Jack's letters as cultivated in Penang (letters p. 152) and was sent by him alive to Calcutta from Bencoolen (letters p. 217).

Calophyllum sp. from Acheen, brought thence by Raffles (letters p. 174).

TERNSTROEMIACEAE.

Adinandra dumosa, Jack, was described from Sumatra as "abundant in thickets" and in various parts of the Malay Islands (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 50).

Adinandra sylvestris, Jack is named in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, affixed sheet iii) as having been obtained in Moco-moco, Sumatra.

Saurauja tristyla, DC., was described by Jack from Penang as *Ternstroemia pentapetala* (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 40).

***Saurauja* sp.** was described from Salumah, Sumatra, as *Ternstroemia cuspidata* (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 28).

Ternstroemia serrata, Jack, was obtained on Pulau Nias and described in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 27. It would seem to be one of the Ternstroemias referred to in his letters (p. 229).

Ternstroemia acuminata, Jack, was described from Tapanuli in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 26, and would seem to be referred to in his letters (p. 229).

Cleyera rubiginosa, was described by Jack from Sumatra as *Ternstroemia rubiginosa* (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 39).

Archytacea Vahlii, Choisy, was collected by Jack at Rio (letters p. 181); but Wallich distributed specimens as Jack's from Penang, possibly erroneously (Wall. Cat. No. 4866).

DIPTEROCARPACEAE.

Dryobalanops Camphora, Gaertn., grows freely near Tapanuli, Sumatra, and thence Mr. Prince, the Resident, had supplied information about it to Roxburgh, together with the foliage. Living plants and seeds from the same source were sent to Colebrooke, and served for a description with a plate published by the Asiatic Society in 1816 (Asiatick Researches xii., p. 538). In 1819 Mr. Prince got the flowers and sent them to Raffles, who put them in Jack's hands (letters p. 182). Jack there-upon drew up a description which went into print in the suppressed part of his Descriptions (see above, item No. vi. of the sources).

MALVACEAE.

Gossypium brasiliense, Macf., the Pernambuco cotton, is reported as cultivated experimentally in Penang in a letter (p. 169).

STERCULIACEAE.

Sterculia laevis, Wall., is recorded by Jack as having been found in Penang, but under the wrong name of *S. coccinea*, Roxb. (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 20).

Sterculia rubiginosa, Vent., is recorded by Jack as having been found in Penang, but under the wrong name of *S. angustifolia*, Roxb. (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 21). It is not a common tree in Penang; and Curtis' only locality is Penara Bukit.

Pterospermum Jackianum, Wall., is founded on specimens collected by Jack in Penang (Wall. Cat. No. 1164).

TILIACEAE.

Grewia paniculata, Roxb., was found by Jack in Penang, who adhering to Smith's name of *Microcos tomentosa* described it under this in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 13. He refers to the plant in his letters (p. 189).

Grewia Microcos, Linn., was obtained by Jack from Car Nicobar, and briefly diagnosed as a new species under the name of *Microcos glabra* in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 14.

Elaeocarpus nitidus, Jack, which occurs in the Waterfall valley, Penang, was found and described by Jack (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 41). Under one of his early letters he sent specimens of an Elaeocarp to Wallich (p. 165) but it is impossible to say which.

Elaeocarpus Jackianus, Wall., is a not-uncommon Singapore plant, of which Jack sent specimens to Wallich (Wall. Cat. No. 2679), and which Jack described as *Monocera ferruginea* (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 44).

Elaeocarpus petiolatus, Wall., is described by Jack from Penang as *Monocera petiolata* in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 43.

LINACEAE.

Ixonanthes icosandra, Jack, was found in the interior of Sumatra behind Bencoolen, and described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 53. Writing of it in 1872, Sir Joseph Hooker pointed out that there are differences between Jack's description and the tree as we know it in Malaya (Flora of British India i. p. 416). It is therefore desirable that someone should search in the region from which Jack got his plant for something which would explain the divergence.

Ixonanthes reticulata, Jack, was found at Tapanuli, Sumatra, and described in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 51.

GERANIACEAE.

Impatiens sp. An Impatiens was found by Jack on his journey to Gunung Bengkok, behind Bencoolen, (letters p. 234).

RUTACEAE.

Glycosmis pentaphylla, Correa, var. **macrophylla**, was found by Jack in Penang and described under the name of *Chionotria rigida* in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 54.

Micromelum hirsutum, Oliv., was sent to Wallich from Penang, and distributed by him without a name in Wall. Cat. No. 8516.

Murraya exotica, Linn., type, and the variety ***paniculata*** were both described by Jack, who held them specifically distinct; he wrote as if he had found the type himself, but not quite definitely about the variety, though familiar with its usefulness to the kris-maker (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 31). In his letters (p. 189) he refers to the species without adding to what he published later. At a later date (letters p. 220) he explains that ***Murraya sumatrana***, Roxb., is the same as the variety *paniculata*.

Clausena excavata, Burm., appears to be the plant which Jack names in his letters (p. 162) as having been found in Penang. It is common near the coast there.

SIMARUBACEAE.

Brucea sumatrana, Roxb., is mentioned in Jack's letters as having been found at Bencoolen (p. 188).

Eurycoma longifolia, Jack, was found in Singapore and in Sumatra at Tapanuli and Bencoolen. It was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 45. Jack placed it in Connaraceae.

OCHNACEAE.

Gomphia sumatrana, Jack, was described from Sumatra no locality being named (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 29).

Euthemis leucocarpa, Jack, a shrub common on the sandy parts of the Singapore coast, was found by Jack and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 16. In his letters to Wallich (pp. 179 and 204) he mentions it. And his recognition of it at once as belonging to a new genus shows his great perspicacity.

Euthemis minor, Jack, was found along with the last in Singapore, and described with it (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 18). Though common on Pulau Battam, south of Singapore, it has only once been found in recent years on Singapore island.

MELIACEAE.

Melia excelsa, Jack, was obtained in Penang (letters p. 165) and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 12. Wallich received specimens which became No. 1253 in his Catalogue. No Melia answering the description has been found recently; and everything considered, it is impossible that Jack's plant belonged to the genus.

Sandoricum indicum, Cav., was got by Jack in Penang, and distributed by Wallich as No. 1249 of his Catalogue. It is the cultivated Sentol.

Aglaia odorata, Lour., is a common tree of cultivation in Malaya, as Jack records (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 32).

Aglaia sp. is the *Lansium montanum* of Jack found in the forests near Bencoolen (Trans. Linn. Soc., xiv. p. 117). Rumpf had used the combination; and Jack believed that he had got Rumpf's plant. The name *Lansium montanum* is sometimes referred to Steudel.

Lansium domesticum, Jack, is the cultivated Langsat which Jack described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 115. He defined a variety *aqueum* (L. *aqueum*), a superior race. In his letters (p. 158) he names it as the "Dookoo."

CELASTRACEAE.

Paracelastrus bivalvis, Miq. (*Microtropis bivalvis*, Wall.), was obtained by Jack in Penang and described as *Celastrus bivalvis* (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 19). He mentions it in his letters (pp. 165 and 218), first as related to *Celastrus* and then as *Celastrus bivalvis*.

Celastrus pauciflora, Wall., is the Pittosporea? serrulata of Jack from Penang which Griffith named *Pittosporum?* *serrulatum* in the Calcutta Journal of Natural History, iv., 1844, p. 195.

Celastrus lucida, Wall., is a plant, not a *Celastrus*, collected by Jack in Penang and distributed under this name by Wallich (Cat. No. 4318).

Hippocratea, sp. near *H. obtusifolia*, Roxb. is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 221) as having been found in Pulau Nias.

Salacia sp. Jack found on Pulau Nias a *Salacia* which in his letters is called *Johnia sumatrana*, and would be one of the two species referred to, without name, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 92.

Salacia sp. Jack had sent to Wallich a species of *Salacia* under the name of *Hypsagyne* (letters 219 and 221) which was obtained at Tapanuli earlier than the *Salacia* just named. It may have been the second *Salacia* mentioned in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 92. Of these two species the one, he wrote, agrees very well both with *S. chinensis* and with *Johnia salacioides* (which is *Salacia Roxburghii*, Wall.) ; and the other is nearly related to *Johnia coromandeliana*, Roxb. (which is *Salacia prinoides*, DC.)

AMPELIDACEAE.

Vitis racemifera, Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 94.

Vitis angustifolia, Wall. is recorded by Jack from Bencoolen (letters p. 208) under Roxburgh's name of *Cissus angustifolia*.

SAPINDACEAE.

Cardiospermum sp. is mentioned as occurring at Acheen (letters p. 154).

Erioglossum edule, Blume, is the *Sapindus rubiginosus* of Roxburgh under which name Jack records its cultivation in Penang (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 11).

Lepidopetalum Jackianum, Radlk. (*Cupania Jackiana*, Hiern in Flora Brit. India, i. p. 678) is a Car Nicobar plant which Wallich distributed as *Connarus? Jackianus* (Wall. Cat., No. 8552).

Nephelium lappaceum, Linn., the Rambutan, was described by Jack from Penang and elsewhere (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 16). He mentions it in his letters (p. 154).

ANACARDIACEAE.

Mangifera quadrifida, Jack, was found in Penang, and diagnosed in a letter to Wallich (p. 152). Afterwards it was described from Jack's MS. in Carey and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 440.

Mangifera foetida, Lour., was found by Jack in Penang (letters p. 152) and described along with the last from Penang and Sumatra, etc. Specimens collected by Jack were distributed by Wallich (Cat. No. 8488).

Mangifera caesia, Jack, was found by Jack in Sumatra, perhaps at Bencoolen (letters p. 216), and described along with the above two (p. 441).

Gluta Benghas, Linn., was found by Jack at Natal and Moco-moco in Sumatra, etc. He described it in print as *Stagmaria verniciflua*, but withdrew the description from publication, for as pointed out in his letters (p. 229) he found out the identity. Sir William Hooker published Jack's name—*Stagmaria*—and the description in the Companion to the Botanical magazine, i. (1835) p. 261.

SABIACEAE.

Meliosma nitida, Blume, is the *Millingtonia sumatrana* described by Jack from Pulau Nias (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 36).

CONNARACEAE.

Agelaea vestita, Hook. f. Wallich distributed this plant from Jack's collecting in Singapore as No. 8535; and on p. 197 of his letters he mentions having got three species of its order,—the Connaraceae,—calling them Connarus, in Singapore, the specimens of which were left with Wallich.

Rourea concolor, Blume, is thought to be the *Cnestis mimosoides* described by Jack from Tapanuli, Sumatra, (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 44).

Connarus ferrugineus, Jack, was found in Penang. It was to it probably that Jack applied the name *Connarus paniculata*, Roxb., in his letters (p. 163). But after visiting Calcutta in 1826 he used the name *Connarus ferrugineus* (letters p. 197) and described it in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 37.

Connarus semidecandrus, Jack, occurs in Penang; but Jack did not detect it there. He described it from the west coast of Sumatra (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 39). It would further seem to be one of the species obtained in Singapore, which are referred to in his letters (p. 197); for Wallich's Catalogue No. 8538 in part is it.

Connarus grandis, Jack, was described from Tapanuli, Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 40.

Connarus villosus, Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 38.

Connarus lucidus, Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 41.

Cnestis longifolia, is a name used by Jack in his letters (p. 197) for something that he got in Singapore and at Tapanuli.

Cnestis emarginata, Jack, is a plant described from Bencoolen in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 43.

Cnestis florida, Jack, is a plant from Pulau Nias and Sumatra described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 43.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Millettia atropurpurea, Benth. This common tree was collected by Jack in Penang, and Wallich distributed the specimens under the name of *Pongamia atropurpurea* (Wall. Cat. No. 5910).

Mezoneuron sumatrana, W. & A., was found by Jack at Bencoolen, and is referred to under Roxburgh's name of *Caesalpinia sumatrana*. From the way in which Jack puts a question mark after the word *Caesalpinia*, it seems that he suspected Roxburgh to have got the genus wrong (letter p. 188).

Cassia alata, Linn., is quite likely to have been the plant to which Jack refers in his first letter from Penang (p. 155).

Saraca declinata, Miq., was described as *Jonesia declinata* by Jack from Sumatra in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 74. A reference in his letters (p. 216) indicates Bencoolen as probably the locality where it was found.

Afzelia retusa, Kurz, appears to be the Singapore plant referred to in Jack's letters (p. 180).

Bauhinia emarginata, Jack, is described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 75 from Sumatra.

Bauhinia bidentata, Jack, is described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 76 as from the forests of Malaya. In his letters (p. 165) he refers to it as occurring in Penang.

Pithecolobium lobatum, Benth., was described by Jack under the name of *Mimosa Jiringa* in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 14. He collected it in Penang, and records Malacca as an additional locality, perhaps from Farquhar's collection of drawings. He discusses it in his letters to Wallich (pp. 159 and 165).

Pithecolobium Clypearia, Benth., was described by Jack in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 58 as *Inga Clypearia*, from Ben-coolen. It is mentioned in his letters as found also in Penang (p. 165) and recognised by him as one of Rumpf's plants (p. 230).

Pithecolobium bubalinum, Benth., is described by Jack in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 77, as *Inga bubalina*.

ROSACEAE.

Rubus alceaefolius, Poir., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 152) as a Penang plant.

Parinarium costatum, Blume, was described by Jack from Sumatra but without any locality in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 67, under the name of *Petrocarya sumatrana*.

Parinarium Jackianum, Benth., was described by Jack without locality in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 66, under the name of *Petrocarya excelsa*.

RHIZOPHORACEAE.

Rhizophora mucronata, Lamk., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 175) as a Penang plant.

Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Lamk., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 175) as a Penang plant.

Bruguiera caryophylloides, Blume, is described as *Rhizophora caryophylloides* in the Malay. Misc. 8. No. 5. p. 31, from Penang and Singapore. It is also mentioned in his letters (p. 151) as a Penang plant.

Anisophyllea trapezoidalis, Baill., is described from Singapore, Sumatra and elsewhere under the name of *Haloragis disticha* in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 19.

COMBRETACEAE.

Lumnitzera coccinea, W. & A., is described by Jack in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 57 as *Pyrrhanthus littoreus*

occurring in the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra. In his letters he writes of finding it in Penang (p. 165) and on the Silebar river, Sumatra (p. 205).

Calycopteris floribunda, Lamk., is mentioned as a Penang plant in his letters (p. 184).

Quisqualis densiflora, Wall., was described by Jack under the name of *Sphalanthus confertus* in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 55, no locality being given.

MYRTACEAE.

Leptospermum sp. is the identification given of Jack's *Glaphyria sericea* from Pulau Pinang on the west coast of Sumatra (not the British Penang). Jack described it in Trans. Linn. Soc., xiv. p. 129. By an oversight it was included in the Flora of British India.

Leptospermum sp. would be the identification of his *Glaphyria nitida* from Gunong Bengkok, described in the same place p. 128 and in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 6.

Melaleuca leucadendron, Linn., is named by Jack in his letters (p. 160) as obtained in Penang; he uses Roxburgh's name *M. Cajuputi*.

Rhodamia trinervia, Blume. It appears that Jack had obtained from Sumatra this plant and also its variety *spectabilis*. He refers to them in his letters (p. 222) and in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 48.

Eugenia Jambos, Linn., was collected by Jack in Penang; and Wallich distributed the specimens as No. 3615 of his Catalogue.

Eugenia caryophyllata, Thunbg., was mentioned by Jack as cultivated in Penang (letters p. 152).

Barringtonia speciosa, Forst., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 174) as a plant of Acheen.

Barringtonia racemosa, Roxb., is mentioned in Jack's letters p. 175) as a plant of Penang.

Barringtonia macrostachya, Kurz, was described by Jack (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 41) as *Careya macrostachya*, from Penang.

MELASTOMACEAE.

Melastoma malabathricum, Linn., attracted Jack's attention in Penang during his first days there (letters p. 152); and afterwards he paid great attention to the order to which it belongs. In describing it in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 4, he gives the localities as "Sumatra and the Malay islands." Under *M. malabathricum* he included the very closely allied *M. polyanthum*, and appears to have described the latter rather than *M. malabathricum* under the name of "malabathricum."

Melastoma polyanthum, Blume, appears to be the Sumatran part of Jack's *M. malabathricum*.

Melastoma obvolutum, Jack, described in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 3, is sometimes referred to *M. malabathricum*: sometimes mentioned apart. Jack got it at Tapanuli, Sumatra.

Melastoma erectum, Jack, was described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 5 from Tapanuli, Sumatra: but is doubtfully distinct from the above three.

Melastoma sanguineum, Sims, was described by Jack in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 6 from Penang, under Roxburgh's name of *M. decemfidum*.

Medinilla alpestris, Blume, was described by Jack from Gunong Bengkok, Sumatra, in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 28 under the name of *Melastoma alpestre*. In his letters (p. 234) he mentions it.

Medinilla rubicunda, Blume, was described by Jack from Singapore (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 18) as *Melastoma rubicundum*.

Medinilla eximia, Blume, was described by Jack from Gunong Bengkok, Sumatra (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 17) as *Melastoma erimum*. In his letters (p. 233) he mentions it.

Allomorphia exigua, Blume, was described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 16 from Penang as *Melastoma exiguum*.

Sonerila erecta, Jack, was found in Penang (letters pp. 160, 162) and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 1.

Sonerila paradoxa, Naud., was found by Jack in Penang (letters p. 162) and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 9, as *Sonerila moluccana*, Roxb.

Sonerila heterophylla, Jack, was obtained at Tapanuli and at other places on the west coast of Sumatra; and it was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 16.

Sonerila spp. Two species are named (letters p. 186) as having been obtained by Raffles on his Menangkabau trip: but for some reason Jack did not refer to them again in his later writings, probably because they were left with Wallich (vide p. 232).

Phyllagathis rotundifolia, Blume, was collected by Jack in the Musi country which is behind Bencoolen and was described by him under the name of *Melastoma rotundifolium* in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 12.

Marumia stellulata, Blume, was described by Jack in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 6 from the west coast of Sumatra under the name of *Melastoma stellulatum*.

Marumia nemorosa, was collected by Jack in Sumatra and on Pulau Nias, and was described under the name of *Melastoma nemorosum* in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 8.

Dissochaeta bracteata, Blume, was described by Jack from Penang in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 9 as *Melastoma bracteatum*.

Dissochaeta pallida, Blume, was obtained first in Penang (letter p. 163) but was described after he had got it elsewhere (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 12), under the name of *Melastoma pallidum*. Wallich distributed specimens under No. 4049 collected by Jack in Penang.

Dissochaeta celebica, Blume, is very probably Jack's *Melastoma fallax* from Sumatra (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 13).

Dissochaeta gracilis, Blume, is Jack's *Melastoma gracile* from Sumatra (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 14).

Anplectrum divaricatum, Triana, is Jack's *Melastoma glaucum* from Penang (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 14). In his letters (p. 234) he writes of it.

Pogonanthera pulverulenta, Blume, is Jack's *Melastoma rubricundum* and *pulverulentum* from Singapore and Sumatra, as well as the islands off the west coast (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 19).

Anplectrum viminale, Triana, is Jack's *Melastoma viminale* from Sumatra (Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 16).

Pternandra coerulescens, Jack, was found in Penang and described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 61.

Pternandra capitellata, Jack, was named and very briefly diagnosed in the addenda prefixed to Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7 (p. iii). He had found it at Moco-moco, Sumatra. In the Flora of British India ii. p. 537 it is said to have been found by Jack in Penang; but the authority for this is unknown to me. However it is a common species of Penang, which Sir George King regarded as but a variety of the last.

Kibessa simplex, Korth., appeared as *Pternandra echinata* in Wallich's Catalogue No. 4078, and is named in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. iii, the locality being recorded as Kataun. Griffith on p. 310 of the Calcutta Journal of Natural History, iv, says Kataun in Malacca; but it is without doubt Pasar Katahun, a days journey northward up the coast from Beneoolen.

Memecylon caeruleum, Jack, was found in Penang (letters p. 184) and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 26.

Memecylon paniculatum, Jack, was described from the island of Pulau Bintangor and the Sumatran coast at Tapanuli in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 62.

LYTHRACEAE.

Pemphis acidula, Forst. A sea-shore plant of the tropics of the Old World found by Jack in Singapore (letters p. 178).

Lagerstroemia floribunda, Jack, was described from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 38.

BEGONIACEAE.

Begonia caespitosa, Jack, described from Bencoolen in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 8.

Begonia bracteata, Jack, described from the foot of Gunong Bengkok in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 13. In his letters (p. 234) he names Begonias as found on this trip.

Begonia fasciculata, Jack, described from Tapanuli, Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 12.

Begonia isoptera, Dryand., was described by Jack from Sumatra under the name of *Begonia geniculata* (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 15).

Begonia orbiculata, Jack, described from Bencoolen in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 9.

Begonia pilosa, Jack, was described from the country behind Bencoolen in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 13.

Begonia racemosa, Jack, was described from Bencoolen in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 14.

Begonia sublobata, Jack, was described from Pulau Penang, West Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 16.

UMBELLIFERAE.

Hydrocotyle asiatica, Linn., was sent by Jack to Wallich from Penang and appears under No. 566 on Wallich's Catalogue.

ARALIACEAE.

Jack in his letters (p. 236) mentions Araliaceae from Sumatra.

RUBIACEAE.

Uncaria Gambier, Roxb., is mentioned by Jack as freely cultivated in Singapore, but not seen in Penang (letters p. 178).

Uncara lanosa, Wall., may well be the Penang plant mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 196).

Greenea Jackii W. & A., is the *Rondoletia corymbosa*, described by Jack in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 4 from Penang.

Ophiorrhiza heterophylla, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. (1822), No. 7, p. 85, from the neighbourhood of Bencoolen.

Argostemma humile, Benn., was obtained by Jack in Penang and sent to Wallich. Wallich described the plant in Bennett's Plantae Javanicae Rariores p. 94, and distributed Jack's specimens under his number 8391.

Mussaenda glabra, Vahl, is probably the Penang plant which Jack calls *M. frondosa* (letters p. 155).

Lucinaea Morinda, DC., is Jack's *Morinda polysperma* (Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 14) from Singapore. He mentions it in his letters (p. 194).

Timonius Koenigii, Blume, is the *Helospora fluorescens* of Jack described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 127, from Sumatra.

Urophyllum glabrum, Wall., is a name which Wallich gave to a plant described in MS. by Jack for him. Jack had proposed to call it *Patisna glabra* or *Wallichia glabra* (letters pp. 196 and 218), and Wallich published the description in Carey's and his revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, ii. p. 186 altering the generic name. *Urophyllum glabrum* was obtained by Jack in Penang, and found again later at Tapanuli, Sumatra.

Urophyllum villosum, Wall., was found by Jack in Penang and described along with the last. It is mentioned incidentally in Jack's letters (p. 196).

Lecananthus erubescens, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 83 from the country behind Ben-coolen.

Randia anisophylla, Hook. f., was described by Jack in Carey and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 461 from Penang as *Gardenia anisophylla*. In Wallich's Catalogue it appears as *Gardenia? anisophylla* No. 8399. It is a common tree in Penang. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 220).

Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, Gaertn., was referred to in one of Jack's letters (p. 219) as found in Singapore; and in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 12 he described it as *Epithinia malayana*.

Guettarda speciosa, Linn., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 175) as a Penang plant.

Ixora pendula, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 11 from Penang; and it is probably one of the species referred to in his letters (p. 171). See also p. 228.

Ixora nerifolia, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 82 from the west coast of Sumatra. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 228).

Morinda umbellata, Linn., Jack found in Penang (p. 153), and not understanding the sexual differences in the flowers, he described the form with exerted anthers under the name of *M. tetrandra* in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 13. He refers to the plant again in his letters at pp. 163 and 193.

Psychotria malayana, Jack was described from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 3. Jack's specimens were later distributed by Wallich as *P. aurantiaca*, Catalogue No. 8355.

Psychotria viridiflora, Reinw. (*Psychotria Jackii*, Hook. f., in the Flora of British India iii. p. 167), is Jack's plant from Penang distributed by Wallich under his Catalogue number 8343.

Psychotria stipulacea, Wall., in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 164, is founded on specimens obtained by Jack in Penang, which were distributed by Wallich under his Catalogue number 8329.

Lasianthus attenuatus, Jack, is a plant found in the country at the back of Bencoolen, and described in the Trans. Linn. Soc., xiv. p. 126.

Lasianthus cyanocarpus, Jack, is a plant found at Tapanuli, Sumatra, and described in the Trans. Linn. Soc., xiv. p. 125.

Psilobium nutans, Jack described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 85, was found in the country behind Bencoolen.

Psilobium tomentosum, Jack, was diagnosed in the sheets affixed to the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. iii, and said to have come from Kataun, north of Bencoolen.

Hydnophytum formicarum, Jack, was found in Sumatra and described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 124.

Myrmecodia tuberosa, Jack, was found on Pulau Nias and described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 123. It is referred to in Jack's letters (p. 231).

COMPOSITAE.

Sphaeranthus africanus, Linn., was collected by Jack in Penang and found its way into Wallich's Catalogue as No. 3179.

GOODENOVIAEAE.

Scaevola Koenigii, Vahl is named as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (p. 175).

CAMPANULACEAE.

Lobelia sp. is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 156), as having been found on Gunong Bengkok.

Pentaphragma begoniaefolium, Wall., was obtained by Jack in Penang, and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 5 as *Phyteuma begoniifolium*. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 165).

VACCINIACEAE.

Vaccinium sumatranum, Jack, described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 18 was obtained from the summit of Gunong Bengkok. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 234).

ERICACEAE.

Rhododendron malayanum, Jack was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 17, from the summit of Gunong Bengkok and is mentioned in his letters (p. 234).

EPACRIDACEAE.

Leucopogon malayanus, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 26, from Singapore; and it is mentioned under the name of *Styphelia* in his letters (pp. 218 and 219).

MYRSINACEAE.

Embelia canescens, Jack, was described in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 292 from Penang and the specimens became No. 2311 of Wallich's Catalogue.

Ardisia divergens, Roxb., is mentioned as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (196) and is the *A. punctata* of Jack in Carey and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 275.

Ardisia javanica, A.DC., (*A. humilis*, Vahl) is mentioned in Jack's letters as a Penang plant (p. 175) under the name of *Ardisia umbellata* of Roxb., and on p. 178 as a Singapore plant.

Aegiceras majus, Gaertn., is mentioned as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (p. 190).

SAPOTACEAE.

Sideroxylon sp. Jack informed Wallich (letters p. 222) that he had found the Australian *Sersalisia obovata* on the west coast of Sumatra; but this must have been a mistake, some Malayan *Sideroxylon* deceiving him.

Mimusops sp. Under the name of *M. Kauki*, Jack recorded the finding of a *Mimusops* in Penang (letters p. 153).

STYRACEAE.

Styrax Benzoin, Dryand., the source of Gum Benjamin, is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 198) as a plant of the country behind Tapanuli, Sumatra.

Styrax serrulatum, Roxb., was collected in Penang by Jack whose specimens were distributed under No. 4401 of Wallich's Catalogue with the name *S. Porterianum*.

OLEACEAE.

Schrebera swietenoides, Roxb., is mentioned as thought to be a plant of Mansilar, towards Tapanuli, Sumatra, in Jack's letters (p. 198).

Linoceira purpurea, Vahl., is the *L. odorata* which Jack described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 96 from Natal and Pulau Mosella.

APOCYNACEAE.

Leuconotis anceps, Jack, was described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 121 from Sumatra.

Rauwolfia sumatrana, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 22 from Bencoolen, and finds a passing mention in his letters (p. 218).

Tabernaemontana macrocarpa, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 80, from the country behind Bencoolen.

Wrightia dubia, Spring., was found by Jack in Penang (letters 195) and apparently again at Bencoolen (letters p. 218). Wallich distributed Jack's specimens from Penang under the number 1643 of his Catalogue and with the name *Strophanthus Jackianus*.

Marsdenia volubilis, T. Cooke (*Dregea volubilis*, Benth.), is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 222) as a Sumatran plant under the name of *Hoya viridiflora*, R. Br.

Hoya spp. Two Sumatran species of "Hoya" are mentioned in Jack's letters (pp. 222 and 225) as *Hoya grandiflora* and *Hoya gracilis*. It cannot be that the first named is *Tylophora grandiflora* R. Br., for Jack's description does not fit that Australian plant, although Jack seems to have thought that it did.

LOGANIACEAE.

Fagraea auriculata, Jack, considerably interested Jack on account of the great size of its flowers: he described it in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 82, from Singapore and Tapanuli, Sumatra: and in his letters he mentioned it several times, firstly (p. 178) its discovery, then the despatch of notes on it to Wallich (p. 215) and lastly (p. 226) its occurrence at Tapanuli.

Fagraea carnosa, Jack, was described in the Malaya. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 81, from Bencoolen.

Fagraea fragrans, Roxb., was found in an old garden at Penang, and on the Kedah shore (letters pp. 178 and 215).

Fagraea obovata, Wall., was found at Singapore (letters p. 195).

Fagraea racemosa, Jack, must have been found on the Sumatran coast (letters p. 215) already when he got it on Pulau Nias (letters p. 226). It was described in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, ii. p. 35. As Jack states in the Malav. Misc. ii. No. 7, that his total of species of Fagraea was five, the other references to the genus in his letters must refer to some of the above.

CONVOLVULACEAE.

Neropeltis racemosa, Wall., is mentioned as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (pp. 166 and 216).

BORAGINACEAE.

Cordia subcordata, Lamk., is mentioned as a Singapore plant in Jack's letters (p. 179).

SOLANACEAE.

Datura arborea, Linn., a South American plant is mentioned in Jack's letters as at Bencoolen, where doubtless it was in cultivation (letters p. 217).

GESNERACEAE.

Aeschynanthus grandiflora, Spreng. Jack (letters p. 228) says that he obtained *Incarvillea parasitica*, Roxb. at Bencoolen: but in his published writings he does not refer to it; and consequently it may be assumed that he had realised some difference between his plant and Roxburgh's.

Aeschynanthus volubilis, Jack, was described as a plant of Bencoolen in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 42. Perhaps it is the plant mentioned in his letters (p. 237).

Aeschynanthus radicans, Jack, was described as a plant found in the interior of Sumatra, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 43.

Didymocarpus reptans, Jack, was described from Penang in the Malav. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 3, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 35. It may be the plant referred to in letters (p. 162). In the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 35 the locality given, is "with the proceeding," which is *D. racemosa* from Tapanuli: but this Tapanuli plant is an intercalation, and the "proceeding" intended is *D. erinita*, which is a Penang plant.

Didymocarpus crinita., Jack, was described from Penang in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 4, and in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 33.

Didymocarpus racemosa., Jack, was described from Tapanuli in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 34. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 228).

Didymocarpus corniculata., Jack, was described from Tapanuli, Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 5 and the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 36. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 199).

Chirita Horsfieldii., R. Br., was described by Jack from Sumatra in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 38 as *Didymocarpus barbata*. It is mentioned in his letters (p. 228) in such a way as to show that he got it about the time of his visit to Pulau Nias and probably he had round it at more than one of the Sumatran ports at which he touched on his journey thither.

Didissandra frutescens., C. B. Clarke, was described from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 5 and the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 39 as *Didymocarpus frutescens*. He mentions it in his letters (p. 199) but only in reference to a drawing which he wished to publish.

Didissandra elongata., C. B. Clarke, was described as *Didymocarpus elongata* in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 37 from Pulau Buntangor off the west coast of Sumatra. He mentions it in his letters (pp. 221 and 228).

Loxonia acuminata., R. Br., is the *Loxonia hirsuta* of Jack described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 41 as well as the *L. discolor* of the same publication p. 40, both from the interior of Bencoolen.

Cyrtandra aurea., Jack, was described from Gunong Bengkok in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 29.

Cyrtandra frutescens., Jack, was described from Malaya without nearer locality in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 31.

Cyrtandra rubiginosa., Jack, was described from Malaya without nearer locality in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 32.

Cyrtandra bicolor., Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 27.

Cyrtandra incompta., Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 29.

Cyrtandra maculata., Jack, was described from Sumatra in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 26.

Cyrtandra peltata., Jack, was described from Sumatra in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 36.

Cyrtandra carnosa., Jack, was described in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 30, without indication of its locality.

Cyrtandra hirsuta, Jack, was described from Sumatra in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv, p. 27.

Cyrtandra glabra, Jack, was described from Bengoelen in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv, p. 28.

Cyrtandra macrophylla, Jack, was described from the interior of Sumatra in Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv, p. 25.

ACANTHACEAE.

Acanthus ilicifolius, Linn. is mentioned as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (p. 155).

Acanthus ebracteatus, Vahl, is mentioned along with the last as a Penang plant (letters p. 155).

VERBENACEAE.

Callicarpa longitrollia, Lamk., was distributed by Wallich under No. 1835 of his Catalogue as from Jack collected in Acheen.

Callicarpa arborea, Roxb., is mentioned by Jack in his letters (p. 225) as a plant found on Pulau Nias.

Gmelina villosa, Roxb., was described by Jack as a Sumatran plant in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 18.

Gmelina sp. is mentioned in Jack's letters as a plant of Acheen (p. 154).

Vitex pubescens, Vahl (*V. arborea*, Royb.), was described by Jack as a Sumatran plant in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 18.

Clerodendron penduliflorum, Wall., is the plant of Penang and Acheen which Jack in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 17, called *C. nitans*. It is mentioned in his letters (pp. 163, 165, and 174).

Clerodendron villosum, Blume, was described by Jack from Penang and Sumatra as *C. molle*, in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 15.

Clerodendron nerifolium, Wall., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 190) as a plant of Penang.

Clerodendron serratum, Spreng., was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 48, as *C. dicaricatum*, a plant obtained at Lave and elsewhere in western Sumatra.

Clerodendron paniculatum, Linn., was described by Jack as *C. pyramidale*, a plant of Acheen and elsewhere in Sumatra, (Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 16).

Peronema canescens, Jack, was described in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 16 from Sumatra.

Sphenodesme pentandra, Jack was described from Penang in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 19; and it seems that this is the plant referred to in one of Jack's letters (p. 184). On

Jack's specimens Wallich founded *Congea Jackiana*, a name to be found in his Catalogue No. 1735.

Avicennia sp. An *Avicennia* is mentioned under the name of *A. resinifera*, in Jack's letters (p. 220) as occurring at Bencoolen; and mentioned again under his description of *Pyrrhanthus*.

LABIATAE.

Ocimum Basilicum, Linn., was recorded as collected by Jack at Penang in Wallich's *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* ii. p. 13, and occurs in Wallich's Catalogue as No. 2713. Sir David Prain's remarks (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, lxxiv. p. 702) may be referred to as showing that Wallich's 2713, is something unusual.

NEPENTHACEAE.

Nepenthes ampullaria, Jack, was brought to Jack from Singapore by Raffles (letters p. 163), and then was found by Jack himself in the same place (letters p. 178) and also at Rhio. Jack put a description into print but did not publish it; it would have formed part of his third paper in the Malayan Miscellanies, had he not withdrawn it. Sir William Hooker in 1835 reprinted and published this description in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine, i. p. 271.

Nepenthes Rafflesiana, Jack, was likewise collected in Singapore first by Raffles (letters p. 163), and then again by Jack (letters p. 178). Jack's description was similarly put into print but withdrawn from his third paper in the Malayan Miscellanies; and similarly also published by Sir William Hooker in 1835 in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine, i. p. 270.

Nepenthes phyllamphora, Willd., was obtained by Jack, in Bencoolen, and other parts of western Sumatra: he mentions finding it at Bencoolen in his letters (p. 186). He described it in print for the third paper of his Descriptions of Malayan Plants and the reprinting and publishing were done in 1835 by Sir William Hooker in the Companion to the Botanical Magazine i. p. 271.

Nepenthes gracilis, Korth, is assuredly the *N. distillatoria* of Jack, described very briefly along with the last from Singapore and Malacca. It is possible that Raffles first got it in Singapore (letters p. 163). Macfarlane, in *Das Pflanzenreich*, iv. No. 111, p. 59, quotes a specimen collected by Jack.

CYTINACEAE.

Rafflesia Arnoldii, R. Br., was found first by Raffles and Arnold, before Jack joined the service at Bencoolen. Jack, later found it to be by no means rare in the country behind

(letters pp. 203, 204, 208 and 209). He drew up a very careful description of it under the name of *Rafflesia Titan*, and put it into print along with other material for the third of his Descriptions of Malayan Plants, but withdrew it as Robert Brown had prepared a description under the name of *Rafflesia Arnoldii*. Jack's description was published by Sir William Hooker in the companion to the Botanical Magazine in 1835, vol. i.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE.

Aristolochia hastata, Jack, was described from Natal, Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 6.

MYRISTICACEAE.

Myristica fragrans, Houtt., the nutmeg, is mentioned in Jack's letters, both its cultivation in Penang (p. 152) and in Bencoolen (p. 183).

Knema glaucescens, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 35.

LAURACEAE.

Dehaasia microcarpa, Blume, probably is the *Laurus incassata* mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 230) and described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 33, as from Natal, Sumatra. The reduction depends on Wallich's authority in his Catalogue under No. 2589.

Dehaasia sp.? Another "Laurus" is mentioned by Jack as a Bencoolen plant under his description of the last.

Cinnamomum Parthenoxylon, Meissn., was described by Jack under the name of *Laurus Parthenoxylon* in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 28, from Sumatra, and is mentioned in his letters (p. 203).

Tetracera arborescens, Jack, was described from Tapaluli, Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 45.

Litsea cordata, Hook. f. was described by Jack from Sumatra under the name of *Tetranthera cordata* in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 34.

PROTEACEAE.

Helicia attenuata, Blume, was described as *Rhopala attenuata* in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 10 from Penang and the specimens were distributed as No. 1040 of Wallich's Catalogue.

Helicia petiolaris, Benn., was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 10 as *Rhopala moluccana*, and the specimens were distributed as No. 1041 of Wallich's Catalogue.

Helicia serrata, Blume, (*Rhopala serrata*, R. Br.) is thought to have been the plant collected by Raffles on his journey to Menangkabau, which is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 185).

Helicia ovata, Benn., was described by Jack in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 95 as *Rhopala ovata* from Tapauhi, Sumatra.

Helicia spp. Jack in his letters (p. 226) mentions the finding of two species of Rhopala on Pulau Nias.

THYMELAEACEAE.

Phaleria capitata, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 59 from Sumatra.

LORANTHACEAE.

Loranthus ferrugineus, Roxb., was found by Jack in Penang (letters p. 153), and again in Sumatra (letters p. 235). He described it in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 9 from Sumatra, and also for Wallich (vide Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, ii. p. 267).

Loranthus retusus, Jack (*Elytranthe retusa*, G. Don.) was described in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, ii. p. 212, from Singapore.

Loranthus coccineus, Jack, was found in Singapore, (letters p. 159) and described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 8.

Loranthus cylindricus, Jack, was described in Carey's and Wallich's revision of Roxburgh's Flora Indica ii. p. 213, from Sumatra. It is mentioned in the letters (p. 235).

Loranthus patulus, Jack, was described along with the last (p. 214), and appears to be mentioned in his letters (p. 235).

Loranthus incarnatus, Jack, was described from Pulau Nias along with the last two (p. 213).

EUPHOBIACEAE.

Cyclostemon longifolius, Blume, is mentioned as a Penang plant in Jack's letters (p. 166).

Antidesma frutescens, Jack, was described from Benoolen in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 91.

Baccaurea bracteata, Muell.-Arg., is the *Pierardia dulci*, described by Jack in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 120 from Sumatra.

Baccaurea Motleyana, Muell.-Arg., the Rambai, is mentioned in Jack's letters as a Penang plant (p. 158).

Baccaurea malayana, Hook. f., is the *Hedycarpus malayanus* described by Jack in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xiv. p. 118 from Sumatra.

Galearia Jackiana, R. Br., was obtained by Jack in Penang, and distributed by Wallich as No. 8585 of his Catalogue, under the name of *Limonia leptostachya*, Jack.

Aleurites triloba, Forst., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 159) as a Penang plant.

Trigonostemon indicus, Muell.-Arg., was described by Jack under the name of *Enchidium verticillatum* in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 89 from Sumatra, and is mentioned at p. 230 of the letters.

Mallotus albus, Muell.-Arg. (*Rottlera alba*, Roxb.) was described as a plant of Penang and Singapore in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 26.

URTICACEAE.

Conocephalus suaveolens, Blume, appears to be a plant mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 196) without locality—the natural inference of the reference is that he had collected it.

Ficus diversifolia, Blume, was described by Jack in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 71 as *F. oroides* from Singapore and from Sumatra, and also as *F. dellouidea* from Sumatra.

Ficus rigida, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 72 from Sumatra.

MYRICACEAE.

Myrica aesculenta, Buch.-Ham., is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 196). It is a very widely distributed plant and doubtless had been obtained in Malaya by him.

CUPULIFERAE.

Pasania spicata, Oerst. (*Quercus spicata*, Smith), was described by Jack in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 86, as *Q. ratemosa*, from Sumatra; and it is mentioned in his letters (p. 188) in a way which shows that he had got it at Bencoolen.

Quercus urceolaris, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 85, from Sumatra.

CONIFERAE.

Dacrydium elatum, Wall., was found by Jack in Penang. It is referred to in his letters, pp. 153, 174, 177, and 179. He sent it alive to Wallich.

Podocarpus nerifolia, D. Don, was found by Jack in Singapore and is referred to in his letters (pp. 193 and 196).

Podocarpus imbricatus, Blume, was found by Jack in Penang and is referred to in his letters (p. 174).

Agathis loranthifolia, Salisb., was found by Jack in Penang, and is mentioned in his letters (p. 177).

HYDROCHARIDACEAE.

Enhalus Koenigii, Rich., was found by Jack near Bencoolen and is mentioned in his letters (p. 193).

ORCHIDACEAE.

Aerides suavissima, Lindl., may have been the plant of Penang referred to in Jack's letters (p. 174).

Anoectochilus sp.? is mentioned as a Singapore plant in Jack's letters (p. 164).

SCITAMINEAE.

Globba ciliata, Jack, was described as common in Sumatra (Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 5).

Hedychium sumatranum, Jack, was described from Salumah, west Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 1.

Amomum biflorum, Jack, was described from Penang in Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 2.

Hornstedtia megalochelos, Ridl., is probably the Penang plant to which Jack refers in his letters (p. 160) as an *Amomum*.

Zingiber gracile, Jack, was described from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 1.

Alpinia capitellata, Jack, was described in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 4, from the interior behind Bencoolen. His letters (p. 234) show that he got it on his journey to Gunong Bangkok.

Alpinia elatior, Jack, was described from Pulau Nias and Ayer Bangi on the west coast of Sumatra, in the Malay. Misc. ii. No. 7, p. 2. He mentions it in his letters (p. 225).

Alpinia assimilis, K. Schum., may perhaps be the plant of Penang called by Jack in his letters (p. 160) *A. mutica*.

Alpinia sp. Jack mentions a Hellema as occurring at Bencoolen (letters p. 184).

BROMELIACEAE.

Ananas sativa, Schultes f., var. *variegata*, was found by Jack to exist in Penang (letters p. 152) and it is still freely cultivated there.

AMARYLLIDACEAE.

Curculigo latifolia, Dryand., was described by Jack from Penang and Sumatra under Roxburgh's name of *C. sumatrana*, in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 7, and it is mentioned as a

Penang plant in his letters (p. 165) as well as being beyond doubt the species with hirsute leaves found in Singapore.

Curculigo sp. Three species are mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 235) as having been found by him, but he give no value.

Pancratium amboinense, Jack (letters p. 174) cannot be precisely identified.

TACCACEAE.

Tacca cristata, Jack, was found in Penang and is mentioned in his letters as *Tucca Rafflesia* (pp. 161, 165, and 174); and later it was got in Singapore (letters p. 178). He changed the name before publishing his description so that it appears in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 3 as *Tacca cristata*.

Tacca sp. Jack mentions in his letters (p. 228) the obtaining of another species in Sumatra.

DIOSCOREACEAE.

Dioscorea pyrifolia, Kunth, was got by Jack in Singapore and distributed by Wallich as *D. glabra*, No. 5105 of his Catalogue.

LILIACEAE.

Dracaena Jackiana, Wall., was collected by Jack in Penang and distributed by Wallich as No. 5145 of his Catalogue.

Cordyline terminalis, Kunth, was collected by Jack in Penang, and was distributed by Wallich as No. 5140 of his Catalogue.

XYRIDACEAE.

Xyris indica, Linn., is mentioned as a Singapore plant by Jack (letters p. 178); but as *X. indica* is not known to occur in Singapore whereas the very similar *X. anceps*, Lamk., does, it seems probable that Jack had the latter.

FLAGELLARIACEAE.

Susum antehelminticum, Blume, was described by Jack under the name of *Veratrum? malayanum* in Malay. Misc. i. No. 5, p. 25. He had got in Penang.

COMMELYNACEAE.

Tradescantia spp. Jack in his letters (p. 235) says that he had obtained three species.

Floscopia scandens, Lour., was collected by Jack in Penang and distributed by Wallich under his Catalogue number 5204.

PALMAE.

Corypha sp.? may perhaps be the Penang palm mentioned in his letters (p. 163).

Oncosperma filamentosum, Blume, was described by Jack under the name of *Areca tectoria* from Sumatra and the Malay islands in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 88.

Metroxylon Sagu, Rottb., the sago palm, interested Jack, and the description which he gave had furnished the basis for most of those of subsequent authors. Jack first found the sago palm in Penang (letters p. 166) and subsequently examined it in detail at Bencoolen (letters pp. 190 and 193). He records as localities for the tree "Siak and the Pagi islands." His description was prepared for the Malayan Miscellanies, put into proof, but only published by Sir William Hooker in his Companion to the Botanical Magazine vol. i. (1835) p. 236.

ARACEAE.

Aglaonema marantifolium, Blume, was described in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 24, from Penang under the name of *Calla nitida*. It is mentioned in Jack's letters (p. 174).

Homalomena angustifolium, Hook. f., was described by Jack from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 24 under the name of *Calla angustifolia*. It was mentioned in his letters (p. 174).

Homalomena humile, Hook. f., was described from Penang in the Malay. Misc. i. No. 1, p. 22 under the name of *Calla humilis*. Jack in his letters (p. 174) perhaps refers to it.

Arum sp. Jack obtained in Penang an Aroid (letters p. 174) which he refers to the genus *Arum*, not then split up as now.

Lasia acuteata, Lour., is almost certainly the plant of Penang which Jack calls in his letters (p. 154) *Pothos pinnatifida*.

VERY IMPERFECTLY KNOWN.

Celospyrum coriaceum, Jack in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, p. 65, from Bencoolen.

Ocetas stictata, Jack, in Malay. Misc. ii. No. 1, from Tapanuli, Sumatra.

Preliminary Diagnoses of some New Species and
Subspecies of Mammals and Birds
Obtained in Korinchi, West Sumatra, Feb.—June 1914

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The following brief diagnoses, which are merely sufficient to establish the species and subspecies, are published in advance of the detailed report on our expedition to Korinchi Peak to be issued by this society, which may possibly be somewhat delayed. In it will be found the narrative of the expedition, detailed descriptions of all new forms and a complete account of the zoological and botanical results.

MAMMALS.

ERINACEIDAE.

Hylomys parvus, sp. nov. *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums No. 576, 14, collected on Korinchi Peak, 10,000', West Sumatra, on 9th May 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like *H. suillus*¹ but smaller, though with tail actually longer and bicolored: fur longer and less harsh and the grey of the underparts rather more pronounced. Skull more lightly built, teeth strikingly smaller.

Measurements:—Head and body, 195 av.; tail, 25; hindfoot, 23.5 mm. Skull: greatest length, 31.2; basal length, 27.8; palatal length, 17.0; upper tooth row, 15.8; pm^1-m^1 , 6.9; breadth of palate behind canine, 4.1; zygomatic breadth, 15.6; length of mandible, 22.4 mm.

Specimens examined:—Twenty.

SCIURIDAE.

Sciurus tenuis altitudinis, subsp. nov. *Type*:—Adult male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums No. 471, 14, collected at Sungai Kring, Korinchi Peak, 7,300'.

¹ L. Müller and Schlegel, *Verhandlungen, Natur. Gesch. Ind. Zool.* p. 153; pl. 25, figs. 4-7; pl. 26, fig. 1 (1839-44).

West Sumatra, on 28th April 1911, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters :—A form of *Sc. tenuis* about the size of *Sc. t. gunong*² from the mountains of the Siamese Malay States but with much longer fur and longer and narrower nasals.

Measurements :—Head and body, 150; tail, 115; hindfoot, 36 mm. (taken in the flesh). Skull: greatest length, 40.8; condylo-basilar length, 33.2; palatilar length, 15.3; diastema, 9.1; upper molar row inclusive of *pm¹*, 7.4; median nasal length, 12.3; interorbital breadth, 12.9; zygomatic breadth, 23.5 mm.

Specimens examined :—Thirteen.

***Sciurus vanakeni*, sp. nov.** *Type* :—Adult male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums No. 650, 14, collected at Barong Bharu, West side Barisan Range, Korinchu, 4,000'. West Sumatra, on 4th June 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters :—A small dark-backed member of the *Sc. lori*³ group, with the pale colour of the under-surface reduced in extent and indistinctly margined. Skull and teeth smaller than the Bornean and allied Malay Peninsula forms.

Measurements :—Head and body, 122; tail, 57 (imperfect) normally 89-90; hind foot, 30 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 34.9; condylo-basilar length, 28.1; palatilar length, 14.9; diastema, 7.8; upper molar row including *pm¹*, 5.7; median length nasals, 9.7; interorbital breadth, 10.5; zygomatic breadth, 19.2 mm.

Specimens examined :—Thirteen.

MURIDAE.

***Oromys*, gen. nov.**

External form as in *Epimys*, tail not shorter than head and body. Fur dense and long, interspersed with longer very slender spines. Hindfoot with fifth toe reaching beyond the middle of the basal phalanx of the fourth; six distinct elevated plantar pads. Seven palatal ridges, the last four divided mesially.

Skull slender, narrow and tapering; zygomata much compressed anteriorly; no masseteric knob present at the base as in *Mus*; lateral profile of rostrum straight; posterior terminations of premaxillae very oblique; interorbital breadth great; no supraorbital or parietal ridges; interparietal transversely long and narrow, front and back edges almost parallel.

2. *Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus.* v, p. 119 (1914).

3. *Thomas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) ix, p. 253 (1892).

Palatal foramina long and narrow; interpterygoid space narrow, with almost parallel sides, not wider anteriorly. Bullae moderately dilated (as in the *Epimys whiteheadi* group). Ascending ramus of mandible very low, coronal process much reduced.

Bevelled edge of incisors notched and proportions of molars as in *Mus*, but the structure more nearly as in *Epimys*, though the transverse laminae are slightly more curved and the anterior cusp of the first lower molar situated more on the inner side of the tooth. Combined length of the second and third upper molars about three-fourths that of the first. Upper incisors scarcely curved, lower very long and slender.

Type:—*Oromys crociduroides*, sp. nov.

***Oromys crociduroides*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 571/14, collected on Korinchi Peak, 10,000'. West Sumatra, on the 8th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—A small, thickly-furred, dark-coloured rat, belly slightly paler than, and not sharply differentiated from, the sides. Tail longer than head and body.

Measurements:—Head and body, 103; tail, 133; hindfoot, 22 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 27.7; condylo-basilar length, 25.7; diastema, 9.8; upper molar row, 4.1; length of palatal foramina, 5.0; median nasal length 11.7; breadth of nasals, 2.7, zygomatic breadth, 12.9 mm.

Specimens examined:—Thirty-five.

***Epimys setiger*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull) Federated Malay States Museums, No. 626/14, collected at Barong Bharu, West side Barisan Range, Korinchi, 4,000'. West Sumatra, on 11th June 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like *E. ciliata* (Bonhote)⁴ but with underparts chalk-white instead of ivory-white; tail and feet longer. Skull with shorter nasals, larger teeth and longer palatal foramina.

Measurements:—Head and body, 290; tail, 352; hindfoot, 56 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 60.6; condylo-basilar length, 52.0; diastema, 15.9; upper molar row, 11.3; length of palatal foramina, 9.7; median length of nasals, 22.0; breadth of nasals, 7.0; zygomatic breadth, 26.8 mm.

Specimens examined:—Two.

4. *Mus ciliata*, Bonhote, P. Z. S. 1900, p. 879, pl. LVI.

***Epimys ulutans*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 233 14, collected at Siolak Dras, Korinchi Valley, 3,100', West Sumatra, on 17th March 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Externally closely resembling *Epimys voeiferans* (Miller)⁵ with bicolor tail; but skull with interpterygoid space narrower and parallel-sided, the pterygoids less prominent and projecting and the palatal foramina narrower, the upper tooth row shorter and not diverging posteriorly to the same extent.

Measurements:—Head and body, 237; tail, 253; hindfoot, 45 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 53.5; condylo-basilar length, 46.1; diastema, 14.1; upper molar row, 9.8; length of palatal foramina, 7.7; median nasal length, 20.5; breadth of nasals, 6.1; zygomatic breadth, 24.7 mm.

Specimens examined:—The type.

***Epimys similis*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female with worn teeth (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 285 14, collected at Siolak Dras, Korinchi Valley, 3,100', West Sumatra, on 27th March 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Resembles *E. pellax* (Miller)⁶ of the Malay Peninsula but has the colour of the upper parts extending over the inner side of the fore-limbs and thighs, cutting off the white of the abdomen from the extremities. Skull narrower and less robust.

Measurements:—Head and body, 186; tail, 183; hindfoot, 37.5 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 43.3; condylo-basilar length, 36.5; diastema, 12.3; upper molar row, 6.9; length of palatal foramina, 6.0; median nasal length, 17.2; breadth of nasals, 4.0; zygomatic breadth, 18.0 mm.

Specimens examined:—Five.

***Epimys rarus*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult (aged) male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 422 15, collected at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi, 4,700', West Sumatra, on 20th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like *E. catellifer* (Miller)⁷ with comparatively slender dorsal spines but tail more markedly bicolor; tail and feet longer; no buffy abdominal markings.

5. *Mus voeiferans*, Miller, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xiii, p. 138, pls. 3, 4, fig. 3 (1900).
6. *Mus pellax*, Miller, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xii, p. 147 (1900).
7. *Mus catellifer*, Miller, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, xxvi, p. 464 (1903).

Measurements:—Head and body, 192; tail, 202; hindfoot, 43 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 48.0; condylo-basilar length, 39.5; diastema, 13.0; upper molar row, 6.8; length of palatal foramina, 6.5; median length of nasals, 18.6; breadth of nasals, 4.9; zygomatic breadth, 21.0 mm.

Specimens examined:—Twenty-four.

***Epimys inflatus*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 323 14, collected at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi, 4,700', West Sumatra, on 2nd April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—A tawny spinous-backed rat with a bicolored tail and sullied under-surface, having a superficial resemblance to the rats of the *rajah-surifer* group: skull closely resembling these but with a pronounced swelling on the sides of the rostrum immediately in front of the infraorbital plate.

Measurements:—Head and body, 200; tail, 155; hindfoot, 40 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 46.6; condylo-basilar length, 39.3; diastema, 13.4; upper molar row, 6.5; length of palatal foramina, 8.2; median nasal length, 10.1; breadth of nasals, 5.3; zygomatic breadth, 20.3; breadth of rostrum across swellings, 11.0 (in a specimen of *E. surifer* of equal size, 8.9 mm.).

Specimens examined:—Twenty.

***Epimys fraternus*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 387 14, collected at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi, 4,700', West Sumatra on 13th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Rather darker above than *E. orbis*, Robinson and Kloss, of the Siamese Malay States with the dark tips of the spines more exposed and having below an ochraceous-tawny patch on the chest, which is always lacking in Malayan animals.

Measurements:—Head and body, 162; tail, 231; hindfoot, 32.5 mm. Skull: greatest length, 40.6; condylo-basilar length, 33.5; diastema, 10.2; upper molar series, 6.9; length of palatal foramina, 6.4; median nasal length, 16.4; breadth of nasals, 4.6; zygomatic breadth, 17.2 mm.

Specimens examined:—Thirty-four.

***Epimys hylomyoides*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Aged male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 440 14, collected at Sungai Kring, Korinchi Peak, 4,300', West Sumatra, on 26th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

S. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xiii, p. 228 (1914).

Characters:—A small concolorous rat with a bicolored tail; base of pelage throughout dark neutral grey, the fur long and soft, thickly beset on the back with long, slender, pliable spines. Tail almost the same length as the head and body.

Measurements:—Head and body, 126; tail, 126; hind-foot, 27 mm. (measured in the flesh). Skull: greatest length, 34.4; condylo-basilar length, 28.8; diastema, 8.3; upper molar row, 6.0; length of palatal foramina, 4.5; median nasal length, 12.9; breadth of nasals, 3.2; zygomatic breadth, 14.9 mm.

Specimens examined:—Fifteen.

***Epimys stragulum*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult male (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 482 14, collected at Sungai Kring, Kormchi Peak, 1,300', West Sumatra, on 30th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—A species of the *concolor-ephippium* group but with the pelage long and soft, beset with a number of slender, long, hardly distinguishable spines, with dark tips and whitish centres. Skull and teeth like those of *E. ephippium* but with the bullae smaller and the posterior termination of the nasals a little narrower.

Measurements:—Head and body, 109; tail, 136; hind-foot, 23 (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 30.0; condylo-basilar length, 25.0; diastema, 7.1; upper molar row, 5.0; length of palatal foramina, 5.2; median nasal length, 10.7; breadth of nasals, 3.0, zygomatic breadth, 14.3 mm.

Specimens examined:—Ten.

***Epimys ratus argentiventer* subsp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult male with worn teeth (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 602 14, collected at Pasir Ganting, coast of West Sumatra, Lat. 2° 17' S., on 20th June 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like *E. r. neglectus* (Jent.)¹⁰ but with the annulations of the fur of the upper parts coarser and less ochraceous and with the underparts silver-grey throughout. Tail shorter than head and body. Skull with larger bullae, palatal foramina and teeth.

Measurements:—Head and body, 184; tail, 143; hindfoot, 32 mm. Skull: greatest length, 41.0; condylo-basilar length, 36.2; diastema, 11.0; upper molar row, 7.9; length of palatal foramina, 8.5; median nasal length, 11.1; breadth of nasals, 4.2; zygomatic breadth, 19.8 mm.

Specimens examined:—One, the type.

¹⁰ 9. *Mus ephippium*, Jentink, *Notes Leyden Museum*, ii, p. 15 (1880).
10. *Mus neglectus*, Jentink, *Notes Leyden Museum*, ii, p. 14 (1880).

***Epimys korinchi*, sp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull), Federated Malay States Museums, No. 442 14, collected at Sungai Kring, Korinchi Peak, 1,300', West Sumatra, on 26th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like *E. baliensis* (Thomas)¹¹ with long, soft and spineless fur, beset on the upper surface with numerous longer piles; but with longer tail and paler underparts; nasals broader, but bullae much smaller; teeth considerably larger.

Measurements:—Head and body, 166; tail, 224; hindfoot, 34; ear, 23 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 41.0; conylo-basilar length, 35.5; diastema, 10.9; upper molar series, 7.9; length of palatal foramina, 8.2; median nasal length, 15.3; breadth of nasals, 4.9; zygomatic breadth, 19.0 mm.

Specimens examined:—The type and an immature female.

***Epimys muelleri campus*, subsp. nov.** *Type*:—Adult female (skin and skull) Federated Malay States Museums No. 586 14, collected at Pasir Ganting, coast of West Sumatra, Lat. 2° 1' S., on 18th June 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Characters:—Like the typical *E. muelleri*,¹² but with the buff element in the upper pelage a little richer in tone; rostrum decidedly broader, zygomatic width greater and the bullae a little larger.

Measurements:—Head and body, 214; tail, 256; hindfoot, 44 mm. (measured in flesh). Skull: greatest length, 53.1; conylo-basilar length, 46.0; diastema, 14.2; upper molar row, 9.2; length of palatal foramina, 8.6; median nasal length, 22.0; breadth of nasals, 6.0; zygomatic breadth, 26.6 mm.

Specimens examined:—Three.

BIRDS.

STRIGIDAE.

***Pisorhina vandewateri*, sp. nov.** A small species of owl, with the bill clear yellow, tarsi partially bare for one third their length in front, post-cervical collar strongly marked. A member of the group in which is included *Heteroscops lucide*¹³ of Borneo, *Heteroscops vulpes*¹⁴ of the Malay Peninsula and

11. *Mus baliensis*, Thomas, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (6) xiv, p. 458 (1894).

12. *Mus muelleri*, Jentink, *Notes Leyden Museum*, vi, p. 16 (1880).

13. *Scops luciae*, Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 478; *id. op. cit.* 1889, p. 77, Pl. III.

14. *Heteroscops vulpes*, Ophelia Grant, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, xix, p. 11 (1906).

*Scops rufescens*¹⁵ from the same general region. From the latter it can be separated by its strongly mottled undersurface and from the two former by its strongly marked collar and much darker general tone. The characters of the facial plumes are similar to those of *H. lucine*.

Type:—Adult female, No. 1694, collected on Korinchi Peak, at 7,300 feet, West Sumatra, on April 23rd 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined:—One, the type.

EURYLAEMIDAE.

Serilophus lunatus intensus, subsp. nov. Differs from the Malav Peninsula form *Serilophus lunatus rothschildi*, in the same way as that does from the typical race from Tenasserim. General colour of the mantle and the chestnut of the inner secondaries and rump very much richer in tone, and under surface a darker grey. Greyish white of the crown, stopping somewhat abruptly at the level of the eyes and the ear-coverts washed with clay brown as in the typical race and not so grey as in *S. l. rothschildi*.¹⁶

Dimensions:—♂. Total length, 165-177; wing, 80-86; tail, 66-70; tarsus, 17.5-19; bill from gape, 20.5-22.5 mm. (measured in the flesh). ♀. Total length, 165-178; wing, 78-87; tail, 67-69; tarsus, 18.5-20.5; bill from gape, 20.5-22.5 mm. (measured in flesh).

Types:—Male No. 256; female No. 36; collected at Siolak Dras, Korinchi Valley, 3,100 feet, West Sumatra, on 19th and 24th March 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined:—Ten.

TIMELIIDAE.

Turdinus epilepidotus dilutus, subsp. nov. Differs from *T. epilepidotus*¹⁷ from Java in being considerably lighter (less blackish) above and in having the feathers of the throat more decidedly tipped with black, those of the Javan form being almost immaculate in the centre of the throat. Dimensions slightly different from those of the Javan bird, the tail and tarsus being slightly longer and the bill decidedly shorter.

Dimensions:—Of type: Total length, 119; wing, 54; tail, 36; tarsus, 23; bill from gape, 19 mm. Range of eight adult males. Total length, 108-120; wing, 55-58; tail 36-40; bill from gape, 17-19; tarsus 22.5-27 mm. Range of six Javan specimens. Total length, 116-125; wing, 52-59; tail, 31-35;

15. *Strix rufescens*, Horsfield, *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiii, p. 140 (1820).

16. *Serilophus rothschildi*, Hartlaub, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vii, p. 50 (1908).

17. *Myiothera epilepidota*, Temminck, *Pl. Col.* ii, pl. 448, fig. 2 (1827).

bill from gape, 19.5-21; tarsus, 21-24 mm. All measurements taken in the flesh.

Type:—Adult male, collected at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi, 4,500', West Sumatra, on 13th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined:—Twenty-one.

TURDIDAE.

***Turdus indrapurae*, sp. nov.** Very closely allied to *Turdus fumidus*¹⁸ from the Gedeh Volcano, West Java, but distinguished by having the general colour of the upper parts and of the throat and upper breast dark earthy brown, distinctly paler on the cap; whereas in *T. fumidus*, the mantle is dark bronzy grey, tinged with olivaceous, with the cap blackish, distinctly darker than the rest of the upper parts. Belly and flanks earthy chestnut richer in tint than the corresponding parts of *T. fumidus*, centre of belly and anal patch whitish, under tail coverts blackish brown with narrow shaft stripes, white, tinged with buff, these shaft stripes being narrower than in *T. fumidus* but broadening to the tip.

Dimensions—Male: Total length, 242; wing, 122; tail, 110; tarsus, 32; bill from gape 25 mm. (measured in flesh). Female: Total length, 212; wing, 122; tail, 103; tarsus, 30; bill from gape, 27 mm. (measured in flesh).

Types:—Male, No. 1196; female, No. 1274; collected on Korinchi Peak, at 10,000 feet, West Sumatra, on April 27th and April 29th 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined:—Twenty seven.

MUSCICAPIDAE.

***Cryptolopha sumatrensis*, sp. nov.** Closely allied to *Cryptolopha grammiceps* (Strickl.)¹⁹ of Java, from which it differs in having the mantle and back clear grey, not light ashy brown and in the absence of the white on rump, which is uniform with the lower back.

Dimensions—Male: Total length, 107; wing, 54; tail, 48; tarsus, 17.5; bill from gape, 12.5 mm. Female: Total length, 107; wing, 52; tail, 43; tarsus, 18; bill from gape, 12.5 mm. (taken in the flesh).

Types:—Male, No. 538; Female, No. 529; collected at Sungai Kumbang, Korinchi, at 4,700 feet, on 31st March and 1st April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined:—Seventeen.

18. S. Muller, *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Ind.* p. 201 (1839).

19. *Pycnosphys grammiceps*, Verreaux, *Mss*; Strickl. *Contrib. Orn.* 1849 p.—. *Jardine, Memoir of Hugh Strickland*, p. 323 (1858).

Cryptolopha muelleri, sp. nov. In general appearance resembling the preceding species but differing in having the rump, sides of the body and under tail coverts bright sulphur yellow, the scapulars and lower back olive green and the outer tail feathers edged and tipped with white. In these particulars it resembles *C. castaneiceps* (Hodgs.)²⁰ of the Himalayas, from which it is separated by the cinnamon chestnut of the lores, sides of the head and ear coverts, which are white or grey in that species.

Dimensions :—Total length, 98; wing, 53; tail, 41; tarsus, 18; bill from gape, 13 mm. (in dried skin).

Type :—Adult male, No. 2088, collected at Barong Bharu, Barisan Range, 4,000 feet, West Sumatra, on June 8th 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined :—One, the type.

DICAEIDAE.

Dicaeum beccarii, sp. nov. Allied to *D. ignipectus*²¹ from the Himalayas and the Malay Peninsula, but differing in the entire absence of red in the plumage and in the reduction of the black abdominal patch, which is without gloss.

Dimensions :—Male, total length, 92; wing, 50; tail, 34; tarsus, 14; bill from gape, 10 mm. (measured in flesh).

Type :—Adult male, No. 1,171, collected on Korinchi Peak, at 7,300 feet, West Sumatra, on 26th April 1914, by H. C. Robinson and C. Boden Kloss.

Specimens examined :—Three.

20. *Abrornis castaneiceps*, Hodges, in Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 82 (1844).
21. *Myzanthe ignipectus*, Hodgson, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, xx, p. 983 (1843).

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Barnacles from deep-sea Telegraph Cables in the Malay Archipelago.

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Many years ago Capt. F. Worsley of the S. S. 'Sherard Osborne' obtained a number of deep-sea barnacles from cables that his ship was engaged in repairing. Some of these he presented to the Indian Museum in Calcutta, the others (the major part) to the Raffles Museum in Singapore. Those in the Indian Museum were described by me in 1905 in the *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; I have now to thank Dr. Hanitsch for the opportunity of examining those in Singapore and of comparing selected specimens with the collection in Calcutta.

There is one slight uncertainty as to the *provenance* of the Singapore specimens. A large portion of them are stated to have been found in lat. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$, but it is not stated whether North or South. There can, however, be little real doubt that South is meant, for the corresponding specimens in Calcutta are labelled "Bali Straits."

The majority of the specimens are from Bali and Gasper Straits and the Java Sea. There is also one species from off Timor. Probably all were brought up from depths of between 60 and 200 fathoms, except *Heteralepas malaysiana*, the type-specimen of which came from 30 fathoms.

A remarkable feature of the collection is the very large proportion of otherwise unknown forms represented in it. In the following list those species that are recorded also from other sources are distinguished by a star at the end of their names.

List of the Pedunculate Barnacles from Telegraph Cables in the Malay Archipelago.

- Scalpellum (Smilium) nudipes*, *Scalpellum stearnsi*.* Pilsbry.
sp. nov. *Scalpellum persona*, sp. nov.
Scalpellum sociabile.* Annandale. *Heteralepas gigas* (Annandale).
Scalpellum hamulus,* Hoek. *Heteralepas (Paralepas) malay-*
Scalpellum sociabile var. *parri-* *siana* (Annandale).
ceps, var. nov.

Poecilasma (Glyptelasma) gigas, sp. nov.

Thus, of nine forms, six, or two-thirds, are only known from a small series of less than a hundred specimens. This is the more remarkable from the fact that some eighty species of bottom-haunting Cirripedia Pedunculata were represented in the collection made by the Dutch 'Siboga' Expedition in the seas of the Malay Archipelago.

Now the greater part of the sea-bottom is soft, buried in deep ooze; and fixed sessile organisms must often have great difficulty in finding solid objects to which to attach themselves on settling down in life. To such organisms a telegraph cable is a godsend. A scientific expedition, no matter how well equipped, may dredge over the sea-bottom for thousands of miles and discover no nidus so favourable. Deep-sea Cirripedes are usually fixed to the more solid parts of other organisms such as the anchor-fibres of Hexactinellid sponges like *Hyalonema* or the stems of colonial Coelenterates. These organisms grow anchored in the ooze. The surface of attachment is, however, small. Other favourite bases for deep-sea barnacles are the manganese nodules that form themselves round bodies such as the teeth of dead sharks, the solid ear-bones of whales, and cinders dropped from passing ships. But even these, if the vast area of the sea-bottom be considered, must be scanty upon it. When the larvae of a barnacle, produced as they are in hundreds if not thousands simultaneously, chance on a cable at the moment of fixation, it is evident that a much larger proportion of them will survive than would otherwise be the case. A large number of the species of the group known from depths greater than 100 fathoms are only known at most from a few isolated specimens. One species (*Sialpellum albatrossianum*, Pilsbry) only exists so far as museums are concerned in two individuals, one of which was dredged by the 'Albatross' in the north Atlantic from 2045 fathoms, the other by the 'Investigator' in the Bay of Bengal from 1997 fathoms. Two-thirds of the species in Capt. Worsley's collection are, however, represented by series of ten or more specimens each.

The barnacles are not only remarkable for their abundance but also for their large size. Only one of the species (*Heteralepas malayana*) can be called a small one, while no less than three of the nine species are, each in its own genus, the largest known, namely *Scalpellum stearnsi*, *Poecilasma gigas*¹ and *Heteralepas gigas*. *S. persona* is also among the most bulky of the Pedunculata. Moreover, the type-specimen of *S. inerme* (= *S. stearnsi*), found by Capt. Worsley on a cable in Bali Straits, is the largest individual of its species as yet recorded, while the examples of *S. hamatus* from cables are twice the size of those found attached to small objects by the 'Siboga' at about the same depth.

1. In *P. subcarinatum* (Pilsbry) from the Atlantic the capitulum is at least as big but the peduncle is shorter.

It is strange to find a barnacle such as *Heteralepas gigas* on the sea-bottom in comparatively deep water, for it has all the appearance of a pelagic form. The specimens in the Raffles Museum, however, were undoubtedly attached to a telegraph cable, as is proved by an examination of the material adhering to their bases. They have been preserved in alcohol for many years and are now dull and formless objects, shrivelled out of all resemblance to their natural form, but much less uniformly contracted than the type-specimen. In life they were in all probability even larger than they are now and their integument must have been smooth, transparent and swollen; they must have borne a close external resemblance to the true *Alepus*, which is found on the surface, as a rule depending from the bells of medusae (see *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, X, p. 276, pl. xxxiii, fig. 2).

Both *Scalpellum stearnsi* and *S. persona*, which are not closely allied species, display a tendency to get rid of the calcareous valves or plates on the capitulum and to substitute for them a homogeneous cartilaginous or thick membranous investment. In all families of the true Cirripedia Pedunculata a similar tendency occurs and reoccurs in certain genera and species. It may be correlated either with a deep-sea or a pelagic existence or with semi-parasitic habits and therefore affords a rare instance of parallel evolution in which convergence is connected not with similar but with diverse modes of life. In the genus *Scalpellum* itself we find two if not three different manifestations of this curious tendency, which may perhaps be regarded as an ultimate reversion to a primitive condition. In the first place we may note a number of species of comparatively small size (*e.g.* *S. haccardicum*, Annandale = *S. polymorphum*, Hoek, and *S. larvale*, Pilsbry) with compressed capitula and very delicate valves in which there is great variation in the development of these plates. Even when they are most degenerate the membrane that covers them is not thick. In some cases individuals are known in which the greater part or the whole of the capitular surface is covered by the valves, while others occur in which the valves are reduced by an excavation of their lower margins until (as in *S. lambda*, Annandale) they may all have a form approaching to that of the Greek letter *l*. In such forms the valves of the young are, at any rate in some species, more complete than those of the adults. At the other extreme we find a little group of very large species such as *S. giganteum*, *S. persona* and *S. alcockianum*, with stout, more or less inflated capitula and with relatively thick valves almost completely concealed beneath a thick cartilaginous investment. In such species the condition of the valves seems to be much more stable than in the other group; in *S. giganteum* they are relatively large, in the two Oriental species very small. But in these latter their area though small is not, except in the terga and to a less extent in the carinal latera, reduced by excavation of the margins of the plates, but by a general reduction in size. Such forms as *S. stearnsi* and *S. grurelii* are to some extent

intermediate between these two extremes, being very variable in the extent of the valves, having great or moderately great bulk, a moderately thick capitulum and a moderately thick investment. The reduction of their valves, however, is brought about mainly not by excavation of the margins, and it is possible that they may represent an off-shoot from the same stock that has produced *A. gigantum* and *S. persona* successively in the direct line, having valves capable of reduction as in the latter, but lacking the very thick investment and other extreme characters of both species.

In spite of its biological and taxonomic interest the collection does not cast much light on the distribution of the deep-sea fauna of Malaya. One species (*Scalpellum stearnsi*) appears to be a true eastern form, common in Japanese seas in shallow water and at moderate depths near shore and found by the 'Siboga' at several places in the Malay Archipelago in from 112 to 221 fathoms. It has not been taken anywhere west of the Malay Peninsula. The other seven species have been found only in the Malay Archipelago, but one of them (*Scalpellum persona*) from the Java Sea is closely related to a form (*S. abockianum*) described from greater depths (839-80 fathoms) off Ceylon. *S. sociabile* is probably confined to the western and central parts of the Archipelago, while *S. nudipes*, *S. sociabile* var. *parviceps*, *Heteralepus gigas*, *H. malaysiana* and *Porellusma gigas* are only known from the seas round Java and Borneo. None of these species are related to others very closely.

I know of no other collection of barnacles from deep-sea cables in the Malay Archipelago. There is a small one in the British Museum from a cable in the western part of the Indian Ocean, including specimens of three species only, all of which are different from the Malayan ones. It is, however, from a considerably greater depth (1290 fathoms) than the collection considered here. Two of the species (*Scalpellum retinnum*, Hoek and *S. gruvelii*, Annandale) are fairly large forms, but the third, *S. (Smilium) acutum*, Hoek, is decidedly small. *S. acutum* and *S. retinnum* are both species with a very extensive range in the deep sea, while *S. gruvelii* is known otherwise with certainty only from off Ceylon and from the Laccadive Sea, but is so closely related to American forms from both the Atlantic and the Pacific that their specific identity has been suggested.

Family SCALPELLIDAE.

Genus *Scalpellum*, Leach.

- 1851. *Scalpellum*, Darwin, *Mon. Corr., Lepadidae* (Ray Soc.), p. 215.
- 1883. *Scalpellum*, Hoek, *Zool. Rep. 'Challenger'*, VIII, *Cirripedia*, p. 59.
- 1905. *Scalpellum*, Gruvel, *Mon. Crust.*, p. 23.
- 1907. *Scalpellum*, Hoek, *Siboga-Erp.*, mon. XXXI a (Cirr. Ped.), p. 58.
- 1907. *Scalpellum*, Pilsbry *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 60, p. 6.
- 1908. *Scalpellum* + *Smilium* = *Enscalpellum*, *id.*, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, pp. 107, 108.
- 1910. *Scalpellum*, Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, V, p. 145.
- 1916. *Scalpellum*, Joleaud, *Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Marseilles*, XV, p. 37.

Of the recent species ascribed to this genus by modern authors, now numbering well over a hundred, only six were known to Darwin in 1851 and of these, four had already received separate generic names. The type-species of *Scalpellum* was *S. vulgare*, Leach: 1824 (= *Lepas scalpellum*, Linné: 1767 and Poli: 1795); Gray in 1848 had described a second species under the name *Thaliella ornata*; the same author in 1825 had named a third species *Smilium Peronii*, and a fourth in the same year *Calantica Homii* (= *Policipes villosus*, Leach: 1824). All these Darwin included in *Scalpellum*, together with two new species, *S. rutilum* and *S. rostratum*. He was not, however, by any means dogmatic in so doing, for he wrote, "I have felt much doubt in limiting this genus; the six recent species which it contains, differ more from each other than do the species in the previous genera."

Hoek in his report on the 'Challenger' collection (1883) followed Darwin in recognizing only one genus, in which he set up two primary divisions, to include (A) those with imperfectly and (B) those with perfectly calcified valves.

Gruvel, in his *Monographie des Cirripèdes* (1905), accepted Hoek's classification.

In his account of the Cirripedia in the collection of the United States National Museum (1907) Pilsbry considerably elaborated this system, accepting three subgenera (*Calantica*, *Smilium* and *Scalpellum*) and further subdividing the subgenus *Scalpellum* into three sections, which he called *Scalpellum*, *s. str.*, *Holoscalpellum* and *Neoscalpellum*. He based these subgenera and sections mainly on the number, form and position of the capitular valves of the hermaphrodite or female but also considered the characters of the dwarfed males when these were known.

In the following year, in a paper "On the Classification of the Scalpelliform Barnacles," he carried the process further, laying greater stress on the males, and recognized four genera, *Calantica*, *Smilium*, *Euscalpellum* and *Scalpellum*. *Scalpellum* he subdivided into two subgenera, *Arcoscalpellum* and *Scalpellum*, *s. str.* He also recognized other minor groups.

In the meanwhile (1907) Hoek had published his report on the Cirripedia Pedunculata of the 'Siboga' and had introduced into literature the names *Euscalpellum* and *Arcoscalpellum*, which Hoek adopted from him. These names, however, Hoek used only as those of "Sectiones," together with two others of similar application—*Proto-Scalpellum* and *Meso-Scalpellum*. In all cases he inserted a hyphen and spelt the 'Scalpellum' part of the compound with a capital S. In distinguishing the four sections he gave great importance to the form of the carina, but also considered other valves in the hermaphrodite and female and did not ignore the males.

In 1910 I gave reasons for recognizing only the genus *Scalpellum* with two subgenera, *Smilium* and *Scalpellum*, *s. str.*

Quite recently (1916) Joleaud, writing largely from a palaeontological point of view and ignoring everything but the capitular valves of the hermaphrodites or females, has proposed an entirely new classification. He separates off the apparently more primitive forms assigned to *Scalpellum* by Hoek and places them in the genera *Pollicipes*, which he distinguishes from *Mitella*, and *Scillaepas*. The remaining species he retains in *Scalpellum*, which he divides into two subgenera. To these he assigns the names *Protoscalpellum* and *Scalpellum*. In *Protoscalpellum* he recognizes three sections, *Euprotoscalpellum*, *Subpseudoscalpellum* and *Pseudoscalpellum*. To *Scalpellum* (*s. str.*) he also assigns three sections, which he calls *Adeuscalpellum*, *Subeuscalpellum* and *Euscalpellum*. To say the least of it, these sectional names are ponderous. Their invention, considering the terminology already available, seems to have laid an unnecessary burden on the ingenuity of the author.

In all of this I see no reason to recede from the position I took up in 1910, at any rate so far as the Indo-Malayan species are concerned. The forms assigned by Joleaud to *Pollicipes* and *Scillaepas* are certainly very remarkable and may be worthy of subgeneric or even generic rank, but none of them occur in the Indian Ocean and I have little personal experience of any. Of course I do not deny that among the numerous species I retain in *Scalpellum* (*s. str.*) several more or less distinct groups occur, but these groups are not strictly separated one from another and I think it better, when it is necessary to refer to them separately, merely to call them after the most characteristic species known (as "the group of *S. acockianum*" or "the group of *S. stratum*").

Throughout the Pedunculata valves are liable to degenerate and disappear and I doubt whether the absence of any one valve has much significance. The presence, on the other hand, of more than a definite number is in most genera a fact of importance. In *Scalpellum* (*s. l.*) there may be as many as 15 valves on the capitulum of the hermaphrodite, or as few as 13; but it is significant that in all known males of the genus in which the calcareous armature is not degenerate there are six valves. Moreover, in many if not in all species a stage in the post-larval development of the female or hermaphrodite can be found in which there are six main calcified areas.¹ The six valves that appear on these grounds to be primitive are the carina and rostrum, a pair of terga and a pair of scuta. The primitive armature thus differs from that typical of the Lepadidae mainly in the presence of a rostrum. In *Mitella*, on the other hand, there seems to be no evidence for the existence at any stage in the evolution of the genus of so small a number of valves. As I have pointed out elsewhere,² the lines of evolution in the Cirripedia are so complicated and uncertain that any statement

1. How readily extra valves of no particular significance can be produced in *Scalpellum* is shown by *S. calvifrons*, Annandale, *Vid. Meddel. naturh. Forstn. Khainu*, 1910, p. 214, pl. iii, figs. 1, 2.

2. *Mem. Ind. Mus.*, II, p. 64 (1909).

as to the descent of any genus or group of species must be regarded as little more than an expression of individual opinion. I do not deny that a morphological classification would be the ideal one, but when so many doubts exist as to the significance of different structures and organs, convenience is the safest course to follow. It is not convenient to refer to a species as belonging to the genus *Scalpellum*, the subgenus *Proto-scalpellum* and the section *Sub-pseudoscalpellum*, and though this terminology may convey a definite morphological meaning to its author and his followers, it is merely confusing to the average carcinologist, as well as being technically incorrect.

Subgenus *Smilium*, Grav.

1910. *Smilium*, Annandale, Rec. Ind. Mus., V, p. 150.

Scalpellum nudipes, sp. nov.

(Pl. IV, fig. 1; pl. V, figs. 1-6; pl. VI, figs. 1, 2).

The species is a somewhat isolated one readily distinguished by the vestigial nature and microscopic size of the calcareous valves of its stalk. This character is combined with a fully calcified capitular armature, great bulk and leaf-like anal appendages.

CAPITULUM.

The capitulum is large, ovoid and compressed. There are thirteen large, fully calcified capitular valves in all of which the umbo is apical. They are of a dead white colour and are covered by a thin, smooth, transparent membrane and embedded in a brown cartilaginous investment that separates them slightly. Together they practically cover the surface of the capitulum; none of their apices project strongly. Their surface is smooth, with widely separated obsolescent angulate ridges and furrows. They are all stout and brittle. There are no upper latera.

Terga. The tergum is relatively large, triangular in outline and with all its angles acute. The three angles are situated, one (the umbo) at the apex of the capitulum, one underneath the apex of the scutum on the orificial margin, and one close to the carina and to the posterior angle of the upper latus. The posterior margin of the valve slopes backwards and downwards and is somewhat sinuous but convex outwards as a whole; the anterior margin is straight and relatively short; it is directed downwards and only a very little outwards; the lower margin resembles the upper but with its convexity reversed. The apex is very slightly retroverted.

Scuta. The outline of the scutum somewhat resembles that of the tergum but is relatively shorter and more irregular; the valve is also somewhat smaller. The upper posterior angle is situated immediately above the apex of the upper latus. The apex of the scutum is distinctly retroverted and overlaps the tergum.

Inframedian. The inframedian latus is comparatively large and of broadly triangular form. Its base forms an acute angle anteriorly with that of the carinal latus. The posterior angle dives beneath the carina and is truncate; the anterior angle is somewhat produced below the base of the scutum.

Carinal latera. The carinal latus is also triangular, but more symmetrical, more produced at the anterior and posterior angles and with its base parallel to that of the capitulum and its apex pointing directly upwards between the upper latus and the carina. The base of the valve is buried in the cartilaginous investment but the apex projects outwards almost to the surface.

Rostral latus. The rostral latus resembles the carinal latus in shape and orientation but is even more transverse and is considerably produced backwards, extending for some distance below the base of the latter valve.

Carina. The carina is of moderate size. It extends upwards very little beyond the apex of the scutum and falls far short of that of the tergum. Viewed from the side it is narrow and tapers gradually to the apex; its upper half has a distinct but by no means strong curvature and the apex projects very little behind the posterior margin of the tergum. The base is convex downwards. The dorsum is obscurely carinate and slopes outwards on either side. The base is subangulate and the apex sharply pointed.

Subcarina. The subcarina, which projects almost directly backwards but extends very little behind the carina, is broadly triangular and of comparatively large size. Its apex lies below the middle of the base of the carina and between the posterior angles of the carinal latera.

Rostrum. This valve resembles the subcarina closely but is a little larger and has its apex retroverted below the base of the capitular orifice. It projects hardly at all.

PEDUNCLE.

The peduncle is stout, somewhat compressed and distinctly constricted in the middle. It is of a pale brown colour and a cartilaginous consistency. The surface is wrinkled transversely and divided into small areas, which on the lower part are transverse and rhomboidal, by a network of minute grooves. To the naked eye the capitulum appears to be quite unarmed, but a lens reveals numerous microscopic calcareous particles embedded in the membrane. They have a spindle-shaped or oval outline, are flattened and for the most part directed outwards but do not penetrate the surface. Their position is not correlated with that of the areas on the surface, which are perhaps of artificial origin.

CIRRI, ETC.

1st Cirrus. Both rami are slender and tapering, without dilated segments, the anterior ramus is considerably the shorter of

the two and has about 22 segments. The first cirrus is widely separated from the second.

Cirri 2-6. The remaining cirri are moderately stout and long. Their anterior fringe is well developed though consisting of rather short chaetae; the posterior armature consists of bunches of fine hairs, of which the longest is about equal in length to the segment, attached to the upper extremity of each segment. Except at the extremities of the rami, each segment is ornamented on its anterior half by several sloping, sinuous lines constituted by an internal thickening of the cuticle.

Anal appendages. These are flattened from before backwards and expanded. They consist of a single leaf-like segment devoid of all armature except a very minute and scanty pilosity. The outer margins are strongly concave, the inner a little sinuous. The tips of the appendages do not reach as far as the upper end of the basal segment of the peduncle of the sixth cirri.

Penis. The penis is long, rather broad but compressed laterally, strongly and closely annulate, pointed, armed only with soft fine hairs.

MOUTH-PARTS.

Labrum. The labrum is by no means large and not at all bullate. It has a sharp chitinous edge posteriorly but no teeth. The palps are rather short and stout.

Mandible. The mandible is broad and has a large number of teeth, but, as is usual when it takes this form, is probably variable. In the specimen examined the biting margin is almost straight and bears five main teeth, of which the outermost, the 4th and 5th are subequal and larger than the 2nd and 3rd. Between the 1st and 2nd, 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th there are smaller subsidiary teeth. Of these the first is the largest and the third much the smallest. The inner angle, which projects very little beyond the base of the 5th tooth, is asymmetrical. None of the teeth are pectinate and the whole appendage is practically naked.

Masilla. This appendage is rather broad. The outer chaeta is very stout and is followed by a rather deep but short quadrate excavation. There is also a small notch on the margin about half way between the excavation and the inner angle. The marginal bristles are numerous and long but delicate. There is a fringe of fine hairs running almost parallel to and at some distance from the margin on the posterior surface of the appendage.

Outer maxillae. The form of these appendages is normal. The sensory organ connected therewith is situated on a rounded papilla.

ACCESSORY MALE.

There are four accessory males attached to the capitulum of the hermaphrodite just below the orifice, but only one of them appears to be mature. It possesses a well differentiated capitulum

armed with 8 valves. The number of valves is, however, probably abnormal as it is brought about by the separation, quite asymmetrically, of two small plates, one on either side of the carina a little above its base. The normal number is, as in allied forms, probably 6. The capitulum is about as broad above as it is high, it is much broader than the peduncle and moderately compressed from side to side. The orifice opens upwards and outwards.

The six valves are stout and of comparatively large size. The terga are much smaller than the others and have an almond-shaped outline. Their main axis is vertical. The scuta are broadly triangular and much wider than the other valves; their apices are pointed and turned backwards slightly. The rostrum is large, relatively narrow, very prominent but somewhat retroverted at the apex. The carina is narrow, curved, pointed above and subtruncate at the base. The apices of this valve, of the terga and of the scuta are almost on a level. The appendages are relatively shorter than in the hermaphrodite but otherwise similar. They lack the peculiar ornamentation characteristic of the larger sex but are armed similarly. The mouth-parts are well developed and also resemble those of the hermaphrodite, except that the labrum is relatively smaller and the mandibles have fewer teeth. The anal appendages are leaf-like and consist of a single segment; there is a small bunch of long hairs at their free extremity. The penis is not annulated.

The younger males have a much narrower capitulum of oval outline. The rostrum and carina are considerably smaller and not at all prominent, while the other valves are less regular in shape. The vesicula seminalis, a conspicuous feature of the large male, is barely visible in the smaller individuals.

MEASUREMENTS.

	Hermafrodite (<i>type</i>)	Adult Male	Young Male
Height of capitulum	55 mm.	4.5 mm.	2.5 mm.
Width of capitulum	40 ..	4.5 ..	2.0 ..
Thickness of capitulum	20 ..	—	—
Length of peduncle	56 ..	2.8 ..	1.5 ..
Diameters of peduncle	25 x 18 ..	—	—

Type-specimen. Crustacea, 9319-10, Z. S. I. (Ind. Mus.).

Locality. Lat. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$ (?S), long. $120^{\circ} 7' 30''$ E. (130-500 fathom), Java Sea.

This species, taking both the hermaphrodite and the male into consideration, would find a place in the genus *Calanica* as redefined by Pilsbry in 1908, but is not at all allied to *S. villosum* (Leach), the type of that genus. Nor is it related to the North Atlantic forms assigned by Pilsbry to the group *Scillaelepas*. In spite of the absence of an upper latus in the hermaphrodite it seems to me to be probably related to such forms as *Scalpellum stratum*.

Aurivillius, from the West Indies and *S. sinense*, Annadale, from the seas of Burma and China. It is, in any case, an extremely distinct species, remarkable for its large size, almost naked peduncle and curious anal appendages. The regularity of the valves of the hermaphrodite is a noteworthy feature and the comparatively large size and high development of the male another.

I have examined only the type-specimen, but there is, I think, another from the same locality in the Raffles Museum.

Subgenus ***Scalpellum***, Leach.

1910. *Scalpellum* (*s. s.*), Annadale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, V, p. 150.
 1913. *Scalpellum* (*s. s.*), *id., ibid.*, IX, p. 227.

Scalpellum hamulus, Hoek.

1907. *Scalpellum hamulus*, Hoek, *Siboga-Erp.*, mon. XXXI a (Cirr. Ped.), p. 86, pl. vii, figs. 14, 14a.

I assign to this species two comparatively large specimens from Johul Bank 90 miles south of Timor (70 fathoms). They were attached to the cable in the midst of a massive Aleyonarian of the genus *Dendronephthya*. The capitulum in one specimen is 36 mm. long by 22 mm. broad, the peduncle 37 mm. by 11 mm. The valves are tinged with pink, especially at the apices. The only difference from Hoek's figure that I can detect is that all the lower latera are relatively a little larger, the carina distinctly longer and the upper margin of the tergum less sinuate above. The two last characters are probably correlated.

The cirri of this species are extremely slender and the hairs on their anterior margin very delicate. The basal segment of the anal appendages is expanded and flattened, but much less so than in *S. sociabile*; it bears a long flagellum-like process with about sixteen segments, the exact number, as in *S. sociabile*, being probably variable.

Scalpellum sociabile, Annandale.

1905. *Scalpellum sociabile*, Annandale, *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal.*, I, p. 77, pl. viii, fig. 1.
 1908. *Scalpellum sociabile*, *id. Ill. Zool. 'Investigator'*, *Entomostraca*, pl. iii, fig. 9.

The typical form, which is well represented in Capt. Worsley's collection, is more variable (in particular as to the mouth-parts and the number of segments in the anal appendages) than I realized when drawing up the original description. Indeed, the mandibles of the specimen then dissected seem to have been altogether abnormal (*op. cit.*, 1905, p. 78, fig. 2). A characteristic feature of the appendage is, however, shown even in the abnormal specimen, namely the great distance between the first and second tooth and the strong sinuosity or irregular outline of the margin between these two teeth (*cf.* pl. vi, fig. 6). The form of the anal appendages,

with their large and greatly expanded basal segment and short cylindrical flagellum, is also most characteristic, though the number of segments in the flagellum is variable.

The characteristic features of the typical form are, as distinguishing it from both the two varieties discussed below, its comparatively narrow and compressed capitulum, the large size of the calcareous plates on the upper part of the peduncle and the relatively considerable, though not excessive size of the peduncle.

The type-specimens in the Indian Museum are from Bali Straits (160 fathoms), while the examples in the Raffles Museum are labelled, lat. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$ (S.?), long. $120^{\circ} 7' 30''$ E., 130-500 fathoms. The latter do not exhibit the extreme gregariousness of those figured in 1905.

var. *pellucatum*, Hoek.

1907. *Scalpellum pellucatum*, Hoek, *Siboga-Expt.*, mon. XXXI a (*Corr. Ped.*),
p. 91, pl. vii, figs. 18, 19.
1909. *Scalpellum sociabile* var. *pellucatum*, Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, III
p. 279.

Hoek recognized the close relationship of this form to my species, which was described while his 'Siboga' report was in the press, but left it to future investigators to ascertain the precise connection. In view of the variations seen in the large series of *S. sociabile* I have now examined, I am convinced that *S. pellucatum* is no more than a variety of that species. The curious hook on the upper margin of the capitulum, due to the fact that the apex of the carina is entirely free from the capitular membrane, is perhaps abnormal, but the form differs otherwise from the *forma typica* in its relatively broad capitulum and short peduncle armed with close-set plates.

The specimens dredged by the 'Siboga' (the only examples known) were taken in the Celebes Sea and east of Halmahera in depths of 450 and 397 metres. They were probably all attached to sea-urchins. I have not examined specimens.

var. *parviceps*, nov.

(Pl. IV, fig. 2; pl. V, fig. 9; pl. VI, fig. 6).

This variety differs from the typical form mainly in its very large peduncle, which is armed with relatively small, widely-separated plates, in the strong development of the hairy capitular epidermis and of the membrane in which the valves are buried. The capitulum is also stouter and more quadrate and the valves are relatively a little smaller. I figure the type specimen and also its mandible and anal appendage.

The measurements of the type-specimen are as follows. It is

numbered 9318-19, Crustacea in the books of the Zoological Survey of India. There is a cotype in the Raffles Museum.

Height of capitulum ..	..	..	35 mm.
Breadth of capitulum ..	..	..	25 ..
Length of peduncle ..	..	..	53 ..
Diameter of peduncle ..	..	..	17 ..

The two specimens were taken in lat. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$ (?S), long. $120^{\circ} 7' 30''$ E. (130-500 fathoms) in the Java Sea. They were attached side by side to the cable.

The differences in the three varieties of this species may perhaps be correlated with differences in environment. The specimens of the typical form were found attached to a telegraph cable or to one another and those of var. *pellucidum* probably to the spines of sea-urchins. In the first instance there was obvious opportunity for free growth and rapid reproduction, in the second the short peduncle may have been of advantage in permitting the guests to lie closer to their host and so to receive full protection from its spines; but I am unable to suggest an explanation of the long peduncle and thick investment of the var. *parviceps*.

Scalpellum stearnsi, Pilsbry.

- ? 1851. *Scalpellum magnum*, Darwin, *Mon. Fossil Lepadidae*, p. 18, pl. i, fig. 1.
- 1890. *Scalpellum Stearnsi*, Pilsbry, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, p. 441, fig.
- 1891. *Scalpellum calcariferum*, Fischer, *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, XVI, p. 116, fig.
- 1905. *Scalpellum inerme*, Annandale, *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal*, I, p. 75, pl. viii, figs. 1, 2.
- 1907. *Scalpellum stearnsi* var. *robusta* and *gemina*, Hoek, *Siboga-Expon.* mon. XXXI a (Cirripeda Pedunculata), p. 69, pl. vi, figs. 1-12.
- 1907. *Scalpellum stearnsi* and *S. inerme*, Pilsbry, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 60, p. 14.
- 1909. *Scalpellum stearnsi*, Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, III, p. 270.
- 1907. *Scalpellum stearnsi*, Kruger, *Abh. K. Bayer. Ak. Wiss.*, Suppl.-Bd. II, p. 18, pl. ii, figs. 18, 19.

I have already pointed out (*op. cit.*, 1909) the close resemblance between recent examples of this species and Darwin's figure of the fossil *S. magnum*¹ of the Coralline Crag of Sudbourne. Apart from possible anatomical differences, which of course cannot be discussed, I would have no hesitation in regarding the fossil and the recent form as specifically identical.

Scalpellum stearnsi was described under that name by Pilsbry in 1890 and redescribed as *S. calcariferum* by Fischer in the following year. In 1905 I described *S. inerme*, which I now believe to be merely an extreme form of the species, without recognizing its true

1. This resemblance was first noticed by Fischer in 1891, *op. cit.*, p. 118.

relationship. My attention was first drawn to the close affinities of the two forms by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, F. R. S. Two years later Hoek referred specimens from the Malay Archipelago to two new varieties, which he called *robusta* and *gemina*. The type of *S. inerme* differs from one of his specimens of the variety *gemina* hardly more than these specimens vary among themselves. Hoek's Malayan examples differ considerably from those hitherto described from Japan, in particular in the great development of the peduncle and the capitular investment. I have, however, been able to examine a good series both from Japan and from the Malay Archipelago and cannot find any distinct break either between specimens from different localities or between those of the supposed varieties.

There are in the Indian Museum four specimens from Japan. Two of these, which were received in exchange from the British Museum, are comparatively small, the capitulum of the larger example being only about 25 mm. in length. They agree sufficiently well with Pilsbry's and Fischer's figures and differ little, apart from size, from the young specimen of the variety *robusta* figured by Hoek, except that all the prominent valves are a little more pointed. I recently obtained in Japan two very large specimens which have the following measurements:—

	A	B
Height of capitulum	63 mm.	55 mm.
Breadth of capitulum	43 ..	35 ..
Thickness of capitulum	26 ..	22 ..
Length of peduncle	62 ..	49 ..
Diameter of peduncle	25 ..	22 ..

In measuring the breadth of the capitulum I have not included the prominent part of the carinal latera: I have measured the thickness of the capitulum at the base.

These two specimens, which were taken side by side, agree much more closely with the description and figures of the variety *robusta* than they do with those of the typical form. The investment of their capitulum is thick and semi-opaque and their peduncles, though less swollen than those of the type of *robusta*, are very nearly as long. I do not think, therefore, that the Japanese form can be regarded as a local race of the Malayan one and I see no reason for giving the latter a distinct name, so far as well calcified examples are concerned.

My supposed species *inerme* differs from the typical form and from *robusta* merely in the rather shorter peduncle and in the extreme degeneration of the capitular valves, for the anatomical differences noted by Pilsbry are certainly not beyond the limits of variation. In respect to the degeneration of the valves it is merely an extreme form of Hoek's form *gemina*, one of the co-types of which is now in the Indian Museum. There is in the Raffles

Museum a fairly large series from the Malay Archipelago, and the series includes a number of individuals intermediate between the forms *robusta* and *gemina*. I am doubtful, therefore, whether distinct varieties based on the development of the valves should be recognized in the species, but if it is considered desirable to refer to the form with degenerate valves by a distinct name, they should clearly be called var. *inerme*. Some justification may be found for this course in the apparent absence from Japanese seas of individuals with degenerate valves.

S. stearnsi was originally described from shallow water (6-10 fathoms), on the east coast of Japan. The type was attached to a *Vermetus* shell. The type of *S. calcariferum* was from Enoshima in Sagami Bay. My own Japanese specimens are also from Sagami Bay, but probably came from rather deeper water, as Pilsbry's (*op. cit.*, 1907) from off Hondo certainly did. The latter were taken in 94 fathoms. Mine were attached to a dead shell of *Xenophora*, which was mined by the sponge¹ *Ciona intestinalis* v. *concharum*, Thiele. Hoek's specimens were from the Sulu Archipelago and the Sulu Sea; they came from depths of from 204 to 405 metres. The types of *gemina* were taken at the latter depth, but no examples of the var. *robusta* were found in depths greater than 330 metres. The specimens in the Raffles Museum are from the Java Sea, from depths of between 130 and 500 fathoms, while the type of *S. inerme* was from Bali Straits (160 fms.). Hoek's specimens were attached to shells or (the types of *gemina*) to the anchor-filaments of a Hexactinellid sponge; all of those from Malaysia in the Raffles and the Indian Museum were fixed to telegraph cables.

It is possible that large size and a strong development of the capitular investment are correlated in this species with life in comparatively deep water, but I have not found this to be the case in the European *S. vulgare*, in which somewhat similar, but not so extreme, variation occurs so far as the calcification of the capitulum is concerned.

Scalpellum persona, sp. nov.

(Pl. IV, fig. 3; pl. V, figs. 7, 8; pl. VI, figs. 3-5).

This species belongs to a little group of large *Scalpellum* of doubtful affinities and remarkable for the great development of the capitular investment, in which the valves are buried and almost completely hidden. The valves themselves are more or less reduced

1. Pearl-oyster shells from shallow water in Sagami Bay are attacked by a form of the same sponge much more closely resembling the *forma typica*. The upper surface of the *Xenophora* shell, round the base of the barnacles, was almost completely covered by a thick crust of another sponge, *Gelius glauculus* v. *nircus*, Ridley and Dendy, which I do not think has hitherto been recorded from Japan. The apertures of the mining species were mostly on the lower surface of the shell, which was rather deeply concave owing to breakage. It would seem to have been lying free on the bottom.

in size but their margins, except in the terga and to some extent the carinal latera, are not excavated.

CAPITULUM.

The capitulum is ovoid, of large size and considerably inflated. The valves are completely concealed (except, in some cases, for the apices of the terga, carina and latera) in a thick, opaque, brownish, cartilaginous investment, the surface of which is glabrous and almost smooth. There are eleven relatively well developed valves in addition to a vestigial rostrum. Even those that are relatively well developed are actually of small size and they occupy together only a small proportion of the capitular area. They have, however, an opaque white colour and are fairly thick. Their umbones are apical. There is no subcarina.

Terga. The tergum is much reduced and has the form of a four-pointed star with two of its rays greatly and two slightly produced. The two long rays extend downwards, one reaching the tip of the scutum, the other a point about midway between the upper latus and the carina; one of the short rays is directed upwards and forms the tip of the capitulum, while the other points backwards and downwards. Both the long rays are strongly ridged.

Scuta. The scutum, though of small size and widely separated from all other valves but the tergum, is of normal form and has none of its margins excavated or deeply concave. It constitutes a triangle with a broad base and acutely pointed apex. The base lies parallel to that of the capitulum. The anterior margin of the valve is convex forwards, the posterior margin slightly concave and the basal margin nearly straight. The apex slightly overlaps the lower margin of the tergum.

Upper latera. The upper latus is small, triangular, non-emarginate. It is widely separated from all the other valves. Its larger axis occupies a line running from the apex of the scutum to the upper angle of the carinal latus. The antero-superior part of the valve is carinate.

Inframedian latera. These valves are almost vestigial, consisting of minute triangular plates deeply embedded in the investment. They are situated immediately below the upper latera and nearer the rostral latera than any other valve.

Rostral latera. The rostral latus is transverse, elongate and band-shaped. The two valves meet below the orifice. Their inner angles are immediately below those of the scuta.

Carinal latera. The carinal latera project strongly behind the capitulum some distance below the base of the carina. Their bases, however, lie deeply buried. Their apices are very slightly turned upwards.

Rostrum. The rostrum is vestigial and concealed behind the rostral latera.

Carina. The carina is reduced in size. Above it extends nearly to the apex of the capitulum, but below falls far short of the base. Its apex approaches that of the terga; otherwise it is widely separated from the other valves. In lateral view it is almost linear, strongly curved in its upper third and with its umbo strictly terminal. The dorsum, which is deeply buried, is narrow and feebly convex; the base is subangulate.

PEDUNCLE.

The peduncle is cylindrical and of about the same length as the capitulum. It is armed with distinct circles of large, projecting alternate plates more or less completely covered by a cartilaginous investment. They are much compressed from above downwards and their exposed margin is angulate or sub-angulate.

CIRRI, ETC.

1st Cirrus short and rather stout, the two rami subequal, the central segments of the anterior ramus expanded and produced backwards, the inner surface of both densely covered with hairs.

Cirri 2-6 not far removed from 1st cirrus, slender, armed anteriorly with two rows of long stiff but slender chaetae and posteriorly with terminal bunches of slender hairs, the largest of which are a little longer than the segment to which they are attached. Each bunch proceeds for a short distance down the back of the segment; those of the 6th cirri are feebly developed.

Anal appendages long, slender and tapering, consisting of a large number of segments, but much shorter than in *S. alcockianum*. The basal joint much the longest and somewhat expanded and flattened from before backwards.

Penis. Rather short, smooth, slender and pointed.

MOUTH PARTS.

Labrum. Small, not at all bullate; labial palp slender, pointed.

Mandible. Rather small, variable in dentition, but with three main teeth in addition to the inner angle, which is variously divided and broad as a whole; the outer tooth remote from and larger than the 2nd and 3rd, which are equal and situated rather close together.

Masillae. Relatively large, with a broad shallow excavation on its upper margin occupying more than half the margin, the remainder of which is obliquely subtruncate. The two outer spines very stout but not lengthy.

Outer maxilla remarkable for the great development of the olfactory organ, which takes the form of a blunt conical process about half as long as the appendage is broad.

Family LEPADIDAE.

1909. Lepadidae, Annandale, *Mem. Ind. Mus.*, II, p. 64.

R. A. Soc., No. 74, 1916.

Subfamily LEPADINAE.

1909. Lepadinae, *id., ibid.*, p. 71.Genus **Heteralepas**, Pilsbry.

1907. *Heteralepas*, Pilsbry, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 60, p. 100.
 1909. *Heteralepas*, Annandale, *Mem. Ind. Mus.*, II, p. 83.

Subgenus **Heteralepas**, Pilsbry.***Heteralepas gigas*** (Annandale).

1905. *Alepas gigas*, Annandale, *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal*, I, p. 80, pl. viii, fig. 3.

The type-specimen was taken by Capt. Worsley in Bali Straits on a cable at a depth of 160 fathoms. There are numerous specimens from the Java Sea (lat. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$ ($?S.$), long. $120^{\circ} 7' 30''$ E.; 130-500 fathoms) in the Raffles Museum. The latter are considerably more swollen and distorted than the former and show that the animal must have had a gelatinous appearance in life much like that of the *Alepas* found attached to medusae on the surface. The hairs I described on the external surface of the type do not belong to the animal but are the remains of a Hydroid attached to it. I reproduce a photograph of a specimen from the Java Sea.

The type-specimens of *Poecilasma (Glyptelasma) gigas* were found attached to the peduncle of examples of this species.

Subgenus **Paralepas**, Pilsbry.

1907. *Paralepas*, Pilsbry, *op. cit.*, p. 100.

Heteralepas malaysiana (Annandale).

1905. *Alepas malaysiana*, Annandale, *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal*, I, p. 81, pl. viii, fig. 4.
 1909. *Heteralepas malaysiana* (*lapsu*), Annandale, *Mem. Ind. Mus.*, II, p. 130.

Subfamily POECILASMATINAE.

Genus **Poecilasma**, Darwin.

1851. *Poecilasma*, Darwin, *Mon. Cirri, Lepadidae*, p. 99.
 1907. *Poecilasma* and *Glyptelasma*, Pilsbry, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 60, pp. 82, 87.
 1907. *Megalasma* (in part), *id.*, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, p. 415.
 1909. *Poecilasma*, Annandale, *Mem. Ind. Mus.*, II, p. 90.

Subgenus **Glyptelasma**, Pilsbry.

This subgenus only differs from that which contains the typical forms of *Poecilasma* in the peculiar structure of the base of the carina. Pilsbry regards it as intermediate between *Poecilasma* and *Megalasma* and as probably ancestral to the latter, under which he places it. The species now to be described, however, though it evidently comes into the subgenus is in most respects a true *Poe-*

cilasma and I think that Pilsbry's *Glyptelasma* has on the whole greater affinity with Darwin's genus than with Hoek's *Megalasma*, in which the umbo of the scuta has undergone a peculiar rotation.

***Poecilasma gigas*, sp. nov.**

(Pl. IV, fig. 4; pl. V, figs. 10-14, pl. VI, figs. 7, 8).

This is one of the largest species as yet known either in *Poecilasma* or in *Megalasma*. It has also a longer peduncle than is usual in either *Megalasma* or *Glyptelasma*, both of which usually differ in their very short peduncle from the more *Lepas*-like *Poecilasma* (*s. str.*). The form of the base of the carina is characteristic of the species.

CAPITULUM.

The capitulum is large, rather narrow, strongly compressed in the tergal and carinal regions and only moderately inflated in the scutal. In form it is nearly rectangular, but rendered asymmetrical by the strong backward slope of the upper margin. The valves are nearly smooth, white and opaque; they are separated by lines of membrane and covered with a rather thick brownish cuticle, which is usually torn.

Terga. The terga are broad but have comparatively little vertical depth. They are rendered quadrangular by the fact that the posterior angle is distinctly truncated by the apex of the carina. The backward slope of the valve is well marked, its margins are all straight and its apex though not retroverted forms a very acute angle. The occludent margin almost forms an angle with that of the scutum, being directed backwards as well as upwards. There is a well-developed triannular tooth at the outer end of the lower margin on the inner surface of the left valve, but none on the right valve.

Scuta. The scuta are large, quadrangular in outline, moderately inflated in their basal parts, and symmetrical externally. The carinal margin is arched, the others almost straight. The occludent margin is, however, a little rounded below and the basal margin, which is the shortest of the four, slightly concave. The umbo is slightly introverted. The occludent margin is much the longest. There is a well-marked groove running along the basal margin above the edge. The right valve bears a blunt tooth on the inner surface at the basal occludent angle. This tooth fits into the concave surface of a short process in the corresponding position on the other valve.

Carina. The carina is of normal length. Seen from the side it is strongly arched and narrow, especially above, but bears at the base two short transverse processes with blunted extremities that impinge on the inner ends of the basal grooves on the scuta. Seen from behind the valve is quite flat in its upper half but strongly carinate towards the base, at which the carina terminates in a sharp,

slightly introverted point; the apex is subangulate and a little expanded. The transverse basal processes are strongly carinate, their carinae meeting that of the dorsum at a right angle but not extending so far outwards towards the surface of the capitulum. The inner surface of the carina is flat above; below it is deeply but narrowly grooved. The basal floor is slightly concave inwards and terminates at either side in a blunt tubercle.

PEDUNCLE.

The peduncle is slender and cylindrical, sometimes nearly as long as the carina. In the specimens examined it is much wrinkled, but this condition is probably artificial. It is quite naked.

CIRRI, LTC.

1st Cirrus short, slender, with the basal segments of both rami very long; the anterior ramus a little longer than the posterior; both rami somewhat bluntly pointed.

2nd-6th Cirri slender, rather short, with the anterior bristles numerous and well-developed, long and rather stout, the posterior hairs forming short transverse bands across the posterior surface of the tips of the segments; some of these hairs on some segments longer than the segment, but the majority distinctly shorter.

Anal appendages short, conical, having on the upper part of the opposed surfaces a small, ovoid, flattened squamose area; a scanty vertical row of bristles borne on the upper part of this area and extending over the tip of the appendage; the bristles of variable length but the apical one much the longest.

Penis long, slender, smooth; the tip rather blunt, bearing a dense bunch of soft hairs.

MOUTH-PARTS.

Labrum short, triangular, armed at its base with a semicircular row of minute conical teeth; the teeth in the middle part of the row much smaller than those in the outer parts. Labral palps short and rather stout.

Mandibles evidently very variable, with a considerable number of teeth, narrow and long.

Maxillae broad; the only chaetae of large size at the outer angle; a well-marked excavation occupying nearly one-half of the margin, the inner lobe of which is broadly rounded; a few short bristles present at the base of the excavation; no stout chaetae on the lower part of the margin.

Outer maxilla of normal type.

MEASUREMENT OF TYPE.

Height of capitulum	24 mm.
Breadth of capitulum	13 "
Thickness of capitulum	6.5 "
Length of peduncle	12 "
Diameters of peduncle	6 x 4 "

Type-specimen. Crustacea, 9322 10, Zoological Survey of India (Ind. Mus.)

Locality. $10^{\circ} 22' 30''$ (S.), long. $120^{\circ} 7' 30''$ E. (130-500 fathoms).

The species is an isolated one, intermediate between the genus *Megalasma*, Hoek, which it resembles in the structure of its carina, and *Poecilasma*, Darwin, with which it agrees in other points. On the whole it seems to be most nearly related to *P. kaempferi*, Darwin, a Japanese species with local races in many seas. It is easily distinguished, however, from all of these by its large size and by the form of its carina.

The type-specimens were attached to the peduncle of *Heteralepas gigas*: a considerable number of specimens were found thus associated with a group of that species from a telegraph cable. Other, smaller examples were fixed to the capitulum of the type of *Scalpellum nudipes* from the same locality.

Description of Plate IV.

- Fig. 1.—Type-specimen of *Scalpellum (Smilium) nudipes*, sp. nov., with young specimens of *Poecilasma (Glyptelasma) gigas* attached to its scuta.
 Fig. 2.—Type-specimen of *Scalpellum sociabile* var. *parviceps*, var. nov.
 Fig. 3.—Type-specimen of *Scalpellum persona*, sp. nov.
 Fig. 4.—Type-specimen of *Poecilasma (Glyptelasma) gigas*, sp. nov.
 Fig. 5.—Specimen of *Heteralepas gigas* (Annandale) from the Java Sea.
 All the figures are of the natural size.

Description of Plate V.

Scalpellum nudipes, sp. nov.

- Fig. 1.—Part of 4th cirrus (greatly enlarged).
 Fig. 2.—Body from behind, showing anal appendages and base of 6th cirrus (x 4).
 Fig. 3.—First cirrus (x 2).
 Fig. 4.—Mouth-parts in lateral view (x 4).
 Fig. 5.—Immature male (x 8).
 Fig. 6.—Capitulum of adult male (x 8).

Scalpellum persona, sp. nov.

- Fig. 7.—Outline of capitulum and capitular valves (reduced).
 Fig. 8.—Dorsal view of anal appendage (x 10).

Scalpellum sociabile var. *parriceps*, var. nov.

- Fig. 9.—Right anal appendage as seen from behind (x 15).

Poecilasma gigas, sp. nov.

- Fig. 10.—Lateral teeth and right lateral palp as seen from in front (x 75).
 Fig. 11.—Part of fifth cirrus (greatly enlarged).
 Fig. 12.—Oblique internal view of anal appendage (x 15).
 Fig. 13.—Base of carina and right scutum in lateral view (x 3).
 Fig. 14.—Internal view of base of carina (x 8).

Description of Plate VI.*Scalpellum nudipes*, sp. nov.

- Fig. 1.—Mandible (x 10·66).
 Fig. 2.—Maxilla (x 10·66).

Scalpellum persona, sp. nov.

- Figs. 3, 3a.—Mandibles of type (x 12).
 Fig. 4.—Maxilla (x 12).
 Fig. 5.—Outer maxilla (x 20).

Scalpellum sociabile var. *parriceps*, var. nov.

- Fig. 6.—Mandible of type (x 6·66).

Poecilasma gigas, sp. nov.

- Figs. 7, 7a.—Mandibles of type (x 20).
 Fig. 8.—Maxilla (x 20).

A Kelantan Glossary.

BY W. E. PEPYS,

F. M. S. Civil Service.

Introduction.

The omissions and shortcomings of this glossary will be obvious to the many Europeans who have some knowledge of Kelantan Malay. The only excuse for its publication is that I know of no other published collection of Kelantan phrases and idioms except Mr. A. J. Sturrock's article "Some Notes on the Kelantan Dialect," published in the Journal of the R. A. S. (Straits Branch) in December 1912, to which I am much indebted in the compilation of the following pages.

It has been my object to include (1) words and expressions peculiar to Kelantan, most of which have a Siamese origin, (2) words used in Kelantan in a different sense to that in which they are usually found in the F. M. S. and (3) words which, though common in literature, are rarely heard colloquially in the F. M. S., though daily used in ordinary speech by Kelantan Malays.

Most of the words included I have noted when first heard in the mouth of some Kelantan Malay; but some too have been in the first instance supplied me by various Malay clerks, whose assistance I gratefully acknowledge.

I am also indebted to Mr. R. O. Winstedt, to whom I showed this collection, for criticism and advice.

In such a compilation as this, spelling presents an unusual difficulty; since most of the words being essentially colloquial and rarely if ever written, there is no standard. I have in the majority of cases followed phonetic spelling.

W. E. PEPYS.

Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, 20th Sept., 1916.

Pronunciation.

Malay as talked in Kelantan is in many ways different from the language spoken in the Western States; and the European who comes here from the other side hears a jargon, the worst feature of which (from his point of view) is not the intersprinkling of Siamese or local terms, which he may soon pick up for practical purposes, but the clippings and contortions of words he used to know but in their new form fails to recognise. Nor is the difficulty confined to Europeans: Malays from Perak or Selangor find it almost as hard at first to understand or make themselves understood.

The following are a few of the more obvious differences in Kelantan pronunciation as compared to that of the Western States.

- (1) Final - *a* - *ah* - *ai* - *ar* become - *aw*.

Every where there is a tendency among Malays to pronounce *apot* or *manat*, when spoken by themselves, as if they were *apah* or *manah*: in Kelantan this is intensified, and the sound is definitely *apan*, *manaw*, *kitaw*, etc.

So too one hears *timaw* for *timah*, *kakaw* for *kakak* and (though less pronouncedly) *besar* for *besar*.

- (2) Final -*am*, -*an*, -*an* become - *ain*.

Words like *pétang*, *tuan*, are pronounced so as to rhyme exactly with the French termination—*ain* in "demain" or "bain;" e.g., "Awang datang samalau, Tuau," has a nasal ring very different to the effect of the same sentence pronounced on the other side.

But most monosyllables, e.g. *laih*, *luin* and *main* are exceptions to this rule, and are pronounced as elsewhere. *Cham* however becomes "chain."

- (3) Final - *ai* become - *ā*.

e.g. *pakai* is pronounced *pakā*, *tupai* is pronounced *tupā*.

- (4) Medial - *m* or *n* before another consonant is omitted.

Thus *Kēlātan* becomes *Kēlātān*, and *tumpat tumit*; in the case of the latter word, the final - *t* is practically inaudible, and thus the pronunciation of *tumpat* is indistinguishable from that of *tupai* noted above.

- (5) Final - *s* inaudible in many words.

e.g. *lēpa* for *lēpas*, *sa-bala* for *sa-balas* (resembling) *sa-bēla* for *sa-bilas* (eleven). But the -*s* here taken away is reinstated sometimes where it has no business to be, e.g. *duas* for *dua*, *Dallas* for *Dollah*, *pulos* for *puloh*, and *bharns* for *bharu*.

- (6) Medial - *ng* before *k* is often omitted.

Thus *longkah* (which takes the place of the more common *lekhong* in the F. M. S.) becomes *lokah* and *chongkil choki*.

Phrases for Divisions of Time.

Of the phrases given in Maxwell's Grammar, a few only are heard in Kelantan in common use, viz.

Jindera budak, about 9 p.m.

Tuli tenggala nuda, about 9 a.m.

Tuli tenggala tua, about 11 a.m.

Lepas sembahyang jumatai is more commonly heard than the technical phrase "lepas baadah salah."

The ordinary Kelantan Rajat more often employs, in place of these picturesque phrases, the name of the Mohammedan periods of prayer, somewhat loosely, to denote stages of the day, viz.

Dlohor: any time from 12 noon to 2 p.m., and *litas Dlohor* 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. [So too *pernata Dlohor*, the middle of the period, or 1 p.m. and even for 1 a.m.].

Asar: Any time from 3.30 p.m. to about 6 p.m.

Maghrub and *Isha* for after dark.

Suhoh, daybreak, does not trouble him much: [*bälum chérah* or *bälum nyam terkulor* is the phrase he employs for that period].

But the only way by which he can denote at all accurately at what o'clock a given event took place, and the method he feels most at home in using, is by pointing and indicating "matahari bagitu," taking himself as noon, behind his back as A.M. and in front of him as P.M.

Numbers.

"*Lékor*" a score is in common use to describe numbers in the twenties. One never hears *dua puloh tujoh* naturally from a Kelantan Malay but *tujoh lékor*.

Again the use of *tengah* is commoner than on the other side: *Tengah ampat puloh*, not *tiga puloh lima*.

Sá', abbreviated from *satu* is common: *tiga puloh sá'*, *korang sá' ampat puloh*.

In expressing sums which fall short of a round sum by 50 cts. use is made of *sá'mas*, e.g. *korang sá'mas \$50*, = \$49.50 cts.

Personal Pronouns.

The most remarkable use is that of *kita* for "you." This is rather a polite use, or rather *kamu* is ruder. *Kita* (pron. *kitaw*) is the usual word.

It is also often used for "I."

Déma is often heard for "they." It is really a corruption of *dia sumua*, but illogically enough it is sometimes used for *dia*, "he," singular, and even for "you."

AHAP KALI.

Often.

AMBO.

Pronounced 'imbu. Elephant language: said by the driver to make a kneeling elephant get up.

ANCHAK.

Drying fish screens.

ANDOR.

The cry of ploughman to his lembu to urge it to go to the left, pronounced *No No*; to the right is *cha chi chi*.

ANGIN BESAR.	The great wind which swept Kelantan from shore to ulu about 30 years ago, tearing up houses and trees, lifting boats out of rivers and depositing them on dry land. This dates everything to the older generation in Kelantan, just as the "entry of the <i>orang pateh</i> " does in the F. M. S.
ANJING.	<i>Menganjing</i> , to pull one's leg, try to be funny.
APAR-APAR.	Jelly fish.
ARA.	<i>Tiada ara</i> = <i>tiada daya upaya</i> , "Impossible."
AREK-AREK.	cp. <i>Tidur ayam</i> : to doze, but with one's ears open for any unusual sound: not fast asleep.
AWAK.	<i>Awak-awak perahu</i> : the crew of a boat, <i>awak perahu</i> .
AYAH.	Of children and animals, something like <i>Nakal</i> : "up to tricks," "restless," "a handful."
BABOK.	Stupid.
BADA.	<i>Bada-bada</i> is a phrase expressing inevitability, nolens volens.
BAIK.	A small dagger = the Phg. <i>tumbok lada</i>
BAGIH.	A form of <i>pertari</i> without music: the <i>bagih</i> is the medium who shakes his head until he gets into a trance, and then replies to the questions of the <i>Mindo</i> (<i>Bomo</i>).
BALAH.	Quarrel, ill feeling, grudge. <i>Kita berbalah sa-nur</i> , "we have an old feud."
BALAR-LAH.	= <i>Tid'apa, biar-lah</i> .
BALAS.	With prefix <i>sa-</i> : <i>sa-balas</i> (q.v.) <i>dengan</i> = resembling. An odd sounding phrase is sometimes heard: it sounds like <i>Baluh itu kenek</i> : this is really <i>sa-balas dengan itu-kah ini'</i> , a question, and resolves itself into the more simple <i>Bagitu-kah?</i>
BALEK.	<i>Balek sami</i> 30 = more than 30.
BALOH.	= <i>Jelapang</i> , padi granary.
BANGAT.	To hasten, hurry.
BARAT.	Indicates Southern Siam, as <i>Timor</i> indicates Singapore, Johore and F. M. S. (vide <i>Menimor</i>).
BAROH.	A wet rice field (pron. <i>Barus</i>) = <i>Saruh</i> .

BEKA.	<i>Ber-beka</i> flirting, carrying on an intrigue.
BEKAL.	Common colloquially for food, provisions.
BEKAS.	<i>Bekas Toh Kweng</i> , the ex-Penghulu.
BELIMBING KRIS.	The Kelantan name for the fruit called <i>bēlimbing manis</i> in Pahang, because it is used for cleaning the blade of a <i>kris</i> .
BENAR.	<i>Orang kēbēnaran</i> = <i>orang bunian</i> , the good fairies in the jungle. <i>Orang kēbēnaran</i> is also a common euphemism for Government servants, especially Police: cf. <i>orang tengah</i> .
BENGKENG.	pron: <i>bēkeng</i> : fierce, irascible, of men as well as animals.
BERBEWAH.	To give a wake (<i>kēnduri</i>) for the dead.
BERIHUMA.	Rice planted on a cleared patch of jungle, distinct from <i>tugulan</i> (q.v.), although the method of planting on each is the same.
BERI	<i>Pembrian hidup</i> = <i>hēbah</i> , a gift inter vivos.
BERLAGA.	Not confined to the fighting of large animals. In fact <i>berlaga ayam</i> is more commonly heard than <i>menyabong</i> . <i>Berlaga angin</i> , to get on well with a person. <i>Tiada berlaga angin</i> , "I can't stand him."
BICHARA.	<i>Bichara mal</i> , a civil case. <i>Bichara jenayah</i> , a criminal case.
BOJING.	<i>Kērat bichara</i> , to give judgment.
BONG.	Hair brushed with a parting: = <i>suk</i> , <i>ber-kērol</i> (Johore).
BUAH.	A cock-pit.
BUAS.	<i>Dua buah rumah</i> does not necessarily mean two separate houses (which would be indicated by the use of <i>suku</i>) but two divisions or rooms of what we should call the same house, separated by an uncovered passage (<i>iemuran</i>).
BUAS.	Besides its ordinary meaning 'fierce,' 'wild' of animals, <i>buas</i> is used of a naughty mischievous child. Applied to grown up persons it means immoral.
BULANG.	The usual word for widow: <i>janda</i> is rarely used.

BULEH KELIK.	“To get back” a thing that was lost: <i>buleh</i> here has its full possessive sense = posse rei.
BUROK.	An odd use “ <i>Toh Kweng Burok</i> ,” the ex-Penghulu, cp. <i>hēkās</i> .
BUTIR.	A small lump on the surface of a lōmbu’s skin which the owner will quote as his distinguishing mark, cp. <i>pusaran</i> . <i>Butir</i> is also the numeral coefficient used with <i>pusaran</i> and <i>padang</i> (padi field) besides its normal use with fruit, jewels, seeds, etc.
CHA CHI CHI.	The cry of a ploughman ordering his <i>lēmbu</i> to go to the right.
CHAK.	= <i>changkul</i> : <i>chak bētul</i> = a ‘hoe.’
CHAK DOIH.	Dirty cooking: <i>masaknya cūak doh sangat</i> .
CHANCHANG.	Standing upright.
CHATOK, MENYATOK.	To sit or squat (dudok bersila).
CHEBIK.	To carry in the fingers, with arm at full length hanging down.
CHEDERA.	Maimed (= <i>kudong</i>). <i>Mata chēdēra</i> , squinting, cp. <i>pērit</i> .
CHEDONGAN.	<i>Tanah chēdongan</i> = sawah, bendang, a rice swamp to which the rice seed is transplanted from a nursery. Vide <i>tugalan</i> and <i>bērhuma</i> .
CHE WEH.	<i>Che Che Weh</i> a euphemism for tiger in jungle.
CHELIKA.	= <i>chērdek</i> , cunning, but always in bad sense.
ЧЕМОН.	= <i>jēmn</i> . Sated, “fed up.”
CHENDANA.	A <i>sireh</i> set.
CHERAH.	<i>Korang chērah</i> = korang pēreksa, but more polite: “I am afraid I don’t know.” “It is not clear.”
ЧНОКИН.	To carry on a stick over the shoulder.
CHUT.	“To let go,” when one has one end of a rope, or to “let out” the string of a kite.
DAMAH.	To lose money in speculation.
DAPAT.	Common for to recover from illness with or without the addition of <i>sihat</i> . <i>Dapat sadikit</i> “A bit better.”
DEKA.	With one arm deformed i.e. bent.

DEMA.	"They" a corruption of <i>dia sēmā</i> but sometimes used illogically for <i>dia</i> singular and sometimes for "you."
DENING.	<i>Sa-dēning</i> = "a pair," used only of yoked oxen.
DEPA.	The <i>dēpa</i> in use in Kelantan is the Siamese, 6·6 feet.
DERAK.	"To find out" = <i>pārekṣa</i> , <i>siasat</i> .
DERAR.	<i>Bērdērər</i> = bērgilir, taking turn and turn about.
DONG.	<i>Hērta dong</i> = property which one possessed prior to marriage, as opposed to property acquired during marriage, (<i>sa-charian</i>).
EMBING.	Very, excessively. <i>Embīng dia kēna hu-kum</i> , "he got a heavy sentence."
ENDOR.	Cradle.
GAGOK.	= <i>gagap</i> , to stammer.
GAK.	An affix = <i>juga</i> (vide <i>siat</i>).
GAYONG.	<i>Bērgayong</i> = the dance known as <i>bērsilat</i> , (which term is rarely heard).
GEGER-GEGER.	= <i>Bising</i> , to make a row (colloquial).
GELAR.	Breadth of horns. <i>Tandok samu gēlar</i> = horns the same breadth all the way.
GEMOLAH.	= <i>Si mati</i> , "the deceased."
GERAI.	= <i>Pangkeng</i> . Not confined to the marriage couch, but = sleeping bench, generally. It is also used of Market Stalls.
GERUN.	(1) Faintness at the sight of blood: (2) dizziness at high altitudes, and the feeling one must fall. Cp. <i>gayat</i> , and (Phg.) <i>sērun</i> .
GETEK.	"Also."
GOK.	(hard g) = Gaol. <i>Gok uytam</i> = <i>Rēhan</i> .
GONDEK.	<i>Tandok gondek</i> = drooping horns (= <i>tandok badul</i>).
GONG.	Stupid.
GU.	<i>Sa-gu</i> "a pair" (of rings) besides a "yoke" of oxen. <i>Gu lak ini</i> = <i>sa-rupū dēngan ini</i> , "another exactly the same."
GUAMAN.	A court case. <i>Anak guaman</i> = parties to a case. <i>Bērguam</i> , to go to law.
GUDANG.	Usual for a shop. <i>Kēdai</i> is a market stall.
GUNDOL.	A tally.

GURI.	If a shopkeeper tells you to <i>berguri</i> , it means that for your first purchase of all you must pay cash but for anything else you will be allowed credit.
HABOK.	<i>Tiada sa-keteh habok</i> (or <i>hah</i>), an emphatic negative, "There is none at all;" "It is all gone." <i>Sa-keteh</i> is only found in this phrase. <i>Tu-pukai sa-kali habok</i> , "I never use it at all."
HAK.	(Arab. = "property"), the common possessive pronoun in Kelantan. <i>Hak kita</i> = mine (<i>sahaya punya</i>). Not used as an adjective; one cannot say <i>Rumah hak kita</i> for "my house," but <i>Rumah itu hak kita</i> for "That is my house" is correct. Sometimes <i>Hak ini</i> , i.e., "this" simply; or <i>hak tua</i> , "the old one."
HALA.	Direction: <i>Hala ka darat</i> , <i>Hala ka sana</i> , in that direction.
HERAU.	<i>Tu'herau</i> = <i>ta' pduli</i> , "don't care."
HUNGGAL.	(pron: <i>honggah</i>), to hasten, run quickly.
HUSANG.	<i>Beras husang</i> , rice over from last year.
HUTANG.	In Kelantan is used as a delicate way of referring to a loan. Few Malays will openly say "I want to <i>pinjam</i> \$5 from you;" but most will suggest that they shall <i>hutang</i> you as much as they think you are good for.
IBU.	<i>Su ibu</i> , <i>dua ibu</i> , etc: "once," "twice," etc. of blows, stabs, snake bites and insect stings.
IGAT.	= <i>tangkap</i> , to catch or arrest.
IKAT TANGAN.	A method of making one's guests pay—and overpay—for their dinner or entertainment by sending round the hat.
JAM.	A round in cock fighting, marked by the fall of a small cup with a hole in the bottom, which is placed in a bowl of water; when it is full it sinks, and the round is over.
JANGAK.	Used of men and women = "smart," "got up to kill," e.g. <i>pakai jangak</i> . So "mahu jangak ka-mana?" "Where are you off to, dressed in all your best?"
JEBAT.	= Black.

JEMOK.	<i>Bērjēmok</i> = <i>maafakut</i> , to consult.
JEMURAN.	The uncovered passage connecting two divisions of a Malay house (2 <i>bukh rumah</i>). <i>Bichara jēmūan</i> = "a criminal case."
JENIAH.	
JENALIT.	= <i>biasa</i> , familiar with, well acquainted with.
JENTING.	With one leg shorter than the other.
JERAGAN.	(a corruption of <i>juru agong</i>), the usual word for Captain of a boat (<i>nakhoda</i>).
JERIT.	The usual word for "to call out" (<i>tēriak</i>) is <i>mēniērit</i> . It generally implies alarm or excitement but not necessarily great fear.
JUJOK.	<i>Bērjujok</i> . In single file.
JUJU.	Said by driver to make an elephant pick up something and give it to him.
JURU.	Much used in Kelantan to express an agent: e.g. <i>juru pēnikat</i> , <i>juru silam</i> , <i>juru tukang</i> and <i>jeragan</i> noted above. It is often used where in the F. M. S. the prefix <i>pēr-</i> would suffice: thus of a <i>lēmbu</i> , "Mat was pulling it. Ali driving it from behind, <i>Mat juru hēret</i> , <i>Ali juru hambat</i> . JURU KAKAK, a distinctive use of <i>juru</i> for an extra domestic servant or assistant at an entertainment.
JURUS.	Clever, smart. So negatively <i>ta'bērapa jurus</i> , "Not quite all there."
KADAH.	<i>Bērkādah</i> = different; <i>bērbēza</i> (which is rarely used).
KAKAK.	The usual word for <i>abang</i> , elder brother. To specify the female, <i>Kak nik</i> or <i>Kak wan</i> is used. (2) <i>Kakak bulan yang habis</i> , = the month before last.
KASA.	A brass "eakestand" or plate for eatables on a pedestal.
KECHEK.	Very common for "to chat." It often implies an intrigue. <i>Dia kēchek bētina hamba sa-sumur</i> , "he is always trying to flirt with my wife."
KECHOK.	= <i>Kekok</i> , awkward, clumsy.
KEDAI.	A market stall. <i>Gudang</i> is "shop."
KEKAH.	To bite, of dogs or humans in a fight.
KELEH.	Usual word for "to see."

KELEPEK.	With sticking out ears.
KELIK.	To return. <i>Buleh kēlik</i> = to get back (something that was lost).
KELINTASAN.	<i>Kēna kēlintasan</i> = <i>tērkēna</i> , is to be struck by an evil spirit of any kind, e.g. resident in a well or ditch which one passes.
KELOK.	To call out (= <i>teriak</i>). <i>Sa-janh mana rumah kita dēngan rumah dia!</i> <i>Kēlok dēngar.</i> "How far is your house from his? Within earshot."
KEMESEK.	Easily done, not difficult.
KENALING.	Trembling from fear, = <i>mēnggēlitar</i> .
KENDERI.	3 cents (not a coin): <i>Sa-kendēri dua</i> , a paraphrase for "cheap."
KEPALA.	<i>Sa-kēpala</i> , a team or troop; less common than <i>sa-puak</i> .
KEPING.	<i>Satu kēping</i> = a "pitis" (q.v.).
KERAJA.	= <i>chukai</i> , duty, tax.
KERAT.	<i>Bichara</i> , to give judgment: <i>kēratu</i> a judgment.
KEREK.	(= <i>Rapat</i>) too close together, e.g. of trees too closely planted.
KERJA.	(Besides "work") the usual name for any kind of entertainment (<i>kēnduri</i>)— <i>tuan kēraja</i> , the giver of the entertainment.
KERTO.	The wooden clapper or bell around the neck of buffaloes cattle or sheep (= <i>kēron-chong</i>).
KLSOK.	= <i>Kēsak</i> (F. M. S.) to move up, make room.
KETAM.	<i>Mengētam padi</i> , the usual word for harvest (= Phg. <i>menutu</i>).
KETERAL.	An acid fruit, something between a <i>jambu</i> and a <i>belimbing</i> .
KETING.	= Knee of a <i>lēmbu</i> or <i>kērbau</i> (not <i>Tendo Achillis</i>). (2) <i>Mēngēting</i> = to claim.
KHABAR.	' <i>Tukhukabar</i> ' unconscious: more common than "ta' sadar."
KIRA.	A very common Kelantan word: it is used of the preliminaries before money changes hands in any kind of transaction. E.g. "kira beras" = to see about buying rice. (2) <i>Masok kira</i> , to interfere, to be a busy body.

KIRIM.	To entrust money or anything else to another's keeping (= <i>pērchayakan</i>).
KITA.	The usual word for "you."
KOHOR.	<i>Kohor dahulu</i> = <i>sabar dahulu</i> , wait a little; <i>kohor kohor</i> = <i>pērlahan-pērlahan</i> , "slowly." Sometimes also <i>chakup kohor-kohor</i> , to speak softly.
KOLEK.	Not a little canoe like the Tioman <i>kolek</i> , but a big fishing boat costing about \$200 like the Pahang <i>Jaluk</i> .
,	
KUDI.	A unit of timber measure = 20 <i>kēping</i> .
KUTT.	Said by driver to make an elephant clear branches etc. out of his way.
KUKAR.	<i>Kukar kukar</i> (onomat.) for the restless moving of oxen in the stable.
KUPANG.	13½ cents, not 10 (not a coin).
KUPI.	A small tin box.
KUPIN.	= <i>Senyau</i> , talking through the nose.
KUTIR.	To pinch, or nip with fingers.
KWENG.	Siamese. The territorial division in Kelantan which corresponds to a Mukim in the F. M. S. <i>Toh Kweng</i> corresponds to the <i>Penghulu</i> , a word used in Kelantan exclusively for the petition writer or "lawyer burok." <i>Mukim</i> is a "Surau" or Mosque division.
LALOT.	Naturally, probably: <i>labot-nya jika hujan bagini bah-lah sungai</i> —"If it goes on raining like this, the river will surely flood." ep. <i>lazim</i> : "judging from experience I should say."
LAH, OR LAHKAN.	(<i>sahaja</i>) to let alone, not to interfere; <i>orang Europa bērpērang orang Mirikan dia lahkan sahaja</i> .
LAH LOH.	Come on, hurry up.
LAHUR.	Of horns of cattle, sloping outwards slightly at the tips.
LANAS.	= <i>Nanas</i> , Pineapple.
LATLAU.	Irregularly " <i>Dia datang latlau</i> ;" "sometimes he comes, sometimes he does not."
PELAWAK.	To lie—more common than <i>Bohong</i> .
LAYANG.	<i>Layang rumah</i> = the eaves.
BLRLELER.	(= <i>tirlondek</i>) of a sarong carelessly tied around the breast.

LELEK.	(1) The same "alike;" it can be used alone or following <i>sa-rupat</i> . " <i>Moga ini lelek dengan itu</i> ," "This article is exactly the same as that."
	(2) 'Verily, in truth' <i>lek lek dia mukul Awang, tēlapi ta' mēngaku</i> , he truly did hit A, but won't admit it."
LEMPAR.	To cast or throw. (Cp. <i>pēkong</i> .)
LE-IT.	= <i>Lumat</i> , "fine," of flour.
LEREH.	<i>Orang lereh</i> , a rolling stone, one who does not stick long at one job. = <i>Cherdik</i> (common).
LIAR.	
LICHIN LEYEH } OR LICHIN DALIK }	All spent, all finished (of money).
LIKONG.	To surround.
LOH LAH.	Ignorant, stupid, often followed by <i>bodok</i> —Generally in a limited sense of stupid = hasty, of a man who goes and does a thing straight off without taking sufficient thought.
LOH-LOH.	Immediately, at once.
LOH INT.	(Pronounced <i>luñi</i>) now = <i>sakurang</i> .
LORAT.	(? From <i>gēlorat</i> , = <i>gēlora</i>) = <i>bangat</i> "to hurry."
LOH LEH.	To dawdle.
MAK.	<i>Ber Mak-andak</i> = <i>bōrmadu</i> , the relationship of 2 wives to the same husband.
MAK CIUK.	Aunt.
MAK-NGAH.	= Late, unpunctual.
MAL.	<i>Bēri mai</i> = to suckle, <i>menyusukan</i> .
MAL.	<i>Bichara mal</i> = A civil case.
MAS.	<i>Sas-mas</i> = 50 cents.
MASOK KIRA.	<i>Dia sēlalu masok kira</i> = he is a busy body, meddler. (Cp. Pahang <i>Ganggu</i> , <i>sēleweng</i>).
MENDA.	<i>Bēli menda</i> = to get a thing cheap.
MENGETING.	To claim = <i>tuntul</i> .
MENIMOR.	"To adopt Eastern habits," said of a person just returned from a more civilised country e.g. Johore, Singapore, or even from the F. M. S. (though not east of Kelantan) and adopting un-Kelantan talk and habits which include the saying of <i>punya</i> every other word.

MENUNGGAIH.	Of thing sold one for one <i>pitis</i> (a coin $\frac{1}{5}$ cents [like "one a penny"] a <i>pitis</i> being the chief unit of currency in the Market. <i>Jual menunggaih</i> = "a pitis each."
MENYATOK.	To "Squat," <i>berrsila</i> .
MENYIRAU.	(Onomat:) "lowing" of oxen.
MESTAH.	<i>Buah mesta</i> = <i>manggis</i> the mangosteen.
MINDO.	The <i>Bomo</i> in a "Bagib" q.v.
MOGA.	A "thing"—vague, non-specific—"Moga ini" "this article" "this what's-its-name."
MOLEK.	Pretty, excellent = the Pahang <i>Elok</i> .
MOREH.	The Kelantan variation of <i>Marah</i> .
MUDA.	<i>Anak muda</i> , "virgin;" more common than <i>anak darah</i> .
MULIH.	A small mark like the <i>Pusaran</i> q.v.
NANGGA.	Plough-share.
NEBING.	(Siamese) the <i>Ketua</i> of a <i>Kampong</i> . These are the administrative officers under the Toh Kweng (Penghulu).
NYA.	Attached after personal pronouns without any special meaning, e.g. <i>Hamba-nya</i> "I" and <i>itu-nya</i> , <i>Ini-lah Sayid-nya</i> , "This is Sayid."
OK.	Bearable, of sickness or a wound.
OLENG.	"Rolling" of a boat, from <i>bergoleng</i> .
PADANG.	A padi field, or stretch of padi fields.
PAKAU.	A small hillock = (Pk.) <i>changkat</i> .
PALU.	Land given to bride in part or wholly instead of the usual cash "belanja kahwin."
PANGAN	<i>Orang Pangan</i> = Sakai.
PANGGONG AYER.	A dam on a watercourse.
PATAH TABUAN.	A description of dark red colour, but lighter than <i>Nibong</i> . Black with some dark red.
PATUT.	Used differently to its common use, as "probable." <i>Patut Mat churi lembu itu</i> "I suspect Mat stole that cow."
PA'UBI.	A silly ass. "Jangan buat pa' ubi d'rengan humba," don't play the fool with me.
PAUH.	<i>Buah Manggah</i> , Manggo.

PATAH TABUAN.	A description of dark red colour, but lighter than "Nilong." Black with some dark red.
PEKONG.	To throw = <i>baling</i> .
PELEKA.	= <i>heran</i> (q.v.) to take notice of, pay attention to.
PELIMA GELANGGONG.	On the day that a <i>bersilat</i> pupil "passes" and emerges from his novitiate he is said to be the " <i>pelima gelanggong</i> ," and gives a feed and presents (a <i>Songkok</i> , etc.) to his <i>guru</i> . He is now eligible to be a teacher himself.
PENAKA.	<i>P. dengar</i> "like," identical with.
PENGAS.	Lascivious, fast, of a young girl.
PENGHULU.	A native pleader or petition writer, generally used disparagingly as <i>lawyer burok</i> . (The F. M. S. <i>Penghulu</i> corresponds to the <i>Toh Kweng</i>).
PENJURU.	A land measure, 400 square <i>depa</i> . $2\frac{1}{2}$ <i>penjuru</i> = 1 acre.
PERAH PERAH.	Onomatopoeic sound for rain. "Drip drip."
PERAT PERAT.	Onomatopoeic sound for foot steps "Pit pat."
PERAK.	The most common word for money generally: when speaking of coins it means dollar pieces exclusively.
PERHSAB.	(From Arabic <i>Hisab</i> which ordinarily means "to calculate") used in Kelantan for "to search," e.g. of a Policeman searching a house on a search warrant, pron. <i>Pesa</i> .
PERIT PERIT.	<i>Mata</i> : Squinting or twitching eyes; esp. <i>chédéra</i> .
PERLAHAN.	<i>Chakap perlahan perlahan</i> to speak softly (not "slowly").
PERNAMA.	<i>Pernama bulan</i> the full moon; the kampong man's ability to date an event is generally confined to saying whether it occurred <i>belum pernama</i> or <i>lepas pernama</i> —before or after the middle of the month. <i>Pernama dohor</i> ; about 1 p.m., i.e. the middle of the period.

PETERI.	<i>Bermain pētēri</i> , any kind of incantation or magic seance, but usually in a sick house. The <i>pētēri</i> is the medium who becoming possessed drives out the evil spirit from the sick person. Unlike the <i>bērbagih</i> (q.v.) it is a musical ceremony.
PERWAI-WAI.	A notice: <i>pīrwawakan</i> , to give notice.
PLTOLOH.	A pimp.
PITIS.	A round tin coin with a hole in the centre 5 go to a cent.
POHO'.	Soft, properly cooked of meat.
Po' NGOH.	Irritable.
PONGOK.	<i>Sombong</i> .
PONGSU.	Ant heap = <i>busut</i> , which is rarely used.
PUAK.	<i>Sa-puak</i> , a troop, band: cp. <i>kēpala</i> .
PUENG.	<i>Bērpueng</i> , to struggle with someone detaining you and try to get away.
PUNAI.	Adjective, 'wicked.'
PUNJOR.	\$20 <i>punjor</i> , = \$20 odd.
PUSARAN.	The natural centre of a crest of hair on cattle, corresponding to the crown of a head of hair. A Malay owner will carefully count these and, if his bullock be lost, can enumerate how many <i>pusaran</i> it had and where.
PUTING.	A numeral coefficient with teeth.
RAJIN.	<i>Tā' rajin</i> = never, <i>ta' pernah</i> .
RASA.	<i>Bērasa</i> = <i>uzur</i> , indisposed.
RATING.	<i>Bērating</i> = <i>bērsabit</i> , connected with.
REK NGAM.	<i>Padi rek ngam</i> is rice planted in a swamp (<i>baroh</i> , q.v.) but reaped before the Monsoon, when the padi <i>chēdongan</i> (q.v.) has only a short time been moved from the nursery.
REMBAS.	To hurl to the ground: <i>bērembas</i> , to struggle.
RIANG.	Elephant language: said by the driver to make the elephant avoid a tree.
RIYAL.	The common word for the Straits dollar (ringgit).
RIOK.	'Lame,' not the result of a fracture.
RODONG.	Companion. <i>Bēradong dēngan</i> , in company with.

ROK.	<i>Hutan rok</i> = bēlukar.
ROMPONG.	Lacking a nose.
ROYANG.	(Pron: <i>Royain</i>) the wayang Kulit.
ROYAT.	The Arabic for narrative (= <i>riwayat</i>) : this is the common Kelantan word for "to tell," and may be used equally well for <i>kata</i> , <i>bilang</i> , <i>cheritakan</i> and <i>khabarkan</i> (pronounced <i>roya</i>).
SA-	This prefix is often put before an adjective or adverb of time or place, followed by mana in a question. Thus <i>sa-jauh mana</i> , <i>sa-besar mana</i> , how far?, how big? <i>Sa-lama mana dengun loh ini?</i> How long ago?
SA-BALAS.	<i>Sa-balas dengun</i> = resembling, like (pron. <i>sābālāñ</i>).
SA-TIK.	(Pron: dissyllabic) 'Warm' of body, damp with slight perspiration.
SAIN.	'Intimate with,' 'friendly with,' = <i>kawan</i> . Not only "travelling together," <i>Hamba bōrsain dengun dia sa-unur</i> , I am an old friend of his.
SAKAR.	Persian, for sugar, is common, not <i>gula</i> .
SAKENDRI DUA.	A paraphrase for "cheap," a kēndri being 3 cents (not a coin).
SALALU.	The universal word for continuity of action = forthwith, straightway. <i>Langsong</i> is rare.
SA-MARAP.	The distance from the elbow to the knuckles of the clenched fist: i.e., less than a hasta by the length of the fingers.
SA-MENTARA.	Usual word for boundary (<i>sēn padan</i>).
SAMPENG.	(pron: <i>sāpeng</i>): <i>rumah sāpeng</i> a brothel.
SA-PENANAK NASI.	A paraphrase for ¼ hour: as long as it takes to cook a plate of rice.
SA-TANGAN.	= <i>Tengkolok</i> , a head kerchief.
SA-UMUR.	The usual phrase for "a long time," but not necessarily "all my life," "a lifetime." Also "often," "always;" <i>Dia mari sa-umur</i> , "he often comes," <i>Dia makan chandu sa-umur</i> , "he is always smoking chandu."
SELIBAH.	<i>Bersēlibah</i> , confused, not clear.
SEMPING.	Lacking an ear.

SENARAI.	A list.
SENDONG.	To 'tie up securely' a boat or buffalo.
SENGELING.	= <i>dengan sengaja</i> , "on purpose."
SENG.	= <i>lagi. Hitam seng</i> , 'blacker.'
SER.	Only found in negative. <i>Ta ser = ta mahu</i> . Cp. Phg. <i>Taiumboh</i> . [pron: <i>Tă sāy</i>]. There is an expression pronounced <i>say ay</i> , an abbreviation of <i>Ta ser ayer</i> = "water funk" of children, but extended so as to include dislike of mud and even of medicine. [The same word as <i>Sir</i> , lust].
SERAMPANG.	A fork.
SEREK,	If one happens to pass a lot of things in a heap and picks one up and takes it away, one is said to <i>serek sadikit</i> .
SEROH SERAH.	(onomatopoeic) Scratching on floor, etc.
SERUNAI.	The <i>batang serunai</i> is that part of a <i>surong kris</i> which is just below the cross piece (sampiran) and just above the join with the <i>batang</i> proper. = <i>Jangan-lah.</i>
SIAT GAK.	<i>Hukum menyilam</i> , the ordeal by diving.
SILAM.	Of horns, = sticking straight out. Elsewhere cp. <i>Sinar matahari</i> .
SODOK UDANG.	
SUAR.	Before a bull fight, the animals which are to fight are taken in couples to look at one another across a hurdle, and it is then decided whether in size and demeanour they are properly matched. This mutual inspection is called <i>Bersuar</i> .
SUKU.	Separate, distinct. <i>Rumah suku</i> , a separate house. <i>Dudok suku</i> , I live elsewhere.
SUSUT.	The general word for "to hide," apparently an extension of its literary and western meaning "To place under."
TAKUT.	Often used like "I fear," "I am afraid" colloquially in English when fear is not really meant, e.g. <i>Takut dia tiada</i> , "I am afraid he may be away." Really = 'perhaps,' <i>Rumah siapa ini? takut hak Che Mat</i> , "Whose house is this? may be Che Mat's."

TALI TANGAN.	More common than <i>qélung</i> for 'bracelets.'
TANDEH.	<i>Senyap tandeh</i> or <i>chuchi tandeh</i> = <i>sudah habis</i> , all finished.
TANYIH.	To urge on a cock to fight.
TAR.	<i>Roma buah tar muda</i> , a description of colour of animals, light red yellow (? from lontar).
TEBENG.	To try vainly, persist in a useless effort. "Jangan-lah tēbeng," "its no good."
TEH.	As an affix is a superlative: <i>mabah teh</i> , "very dear," often sarcastically " <i>molek teh</i> ," "what a beauty."
TEJUHI.	Prominent teeth.
TENGAIH.	<i>Orang ténqah</i> = Government servants, especially Police.
TEPONG.	Usual where in F. M. S. they would say <i>kueh</i> .
TERUNAI.	<i>Anak térumai</i> bridegroom.
TETIROK.	Snipe. <i>Berkrek</i> is rarely used.
THABIT, SABIT.	(Arab.) Connected. <i>Ini tidak bersabit dengan hamba</i> , "This has nothing to do with me." Also <i>Humba bersabit dengan dia</i> , "He is a connection (relative) of mine."
TIBANG.	To hit with a stick.
TOHOK.	To throw away as useless (<i>bmutq</i>).
TOKOK.	<i>Berlakok</i> , to wrestle.
TOPNG.	<i>Tiang topeng</i> , the foremast.
TUBA TIKUS.	Arsenic.
TUGALAN.	<i>Padi tugalan</i> , distinct from <i>berhuma</i> because the latter always means that jungle has been cleared, whereas <i>padi tugalan</i> is on a flat rice field, from a distance exactly like <i>chélongan</i> or <i>baroh</i> (q.v.) but it is higher ground, and the rice is planted direct therein (and not transplanted from a nursery), with the <i>tugal</i> as in <i>berhuma</i> .
TUKIR.	A cylindrical vessel; prond; <i>Tókéh</i> .
UCHAIH ACHIEH.	= <i>Goyang-goyang</i> , of reeling gait.
UTUN.	Appeal.
WAU.	A kite.
WANGAN.	A 'lot' of land, = <i>sa-képing</i> .

WEH. An interjectory affix of alarm. *Bangat weh* Quick! *Penchuri weh*, Thieves!

Notes on the *Hukum Menyilam* and the *Hukum Ber-chelor*.

The following is a literal translation of an account of the Test by Immersion and the Test by Scalding given by a Kelantan Malay.

"About twenty years ago, before there were white men in Kelantan, cases of libel, jealousy, disputed lands, quarrelling, etc., were tried by the old Malay Judges appointed by the reigning Sultan.

"Sometimes it was hard for the judge to arrive at a decision, "as both the plaintiff and the defendant were willing to swear in "the mosque with the Koran on their heads. The judge then "came out of the balai followed by the Court Officials, the parties to "the case, and a crowd of spectators. Proceeding to the river bank, "the judge ordered the Court Officials to catch hold of two male "passers by, who were not in any way connected with the matter. "The Judge allotted one as champion to the plaintiff and the "other to the defendant, and ordered them both to dive under "water 5 or 6 feet deep, holding fast to the posts which had been "fixed in the river bed. The party, whose champion rose to the "surface first lost the case.

"Another time two wrong doers were arrested for theft by the "Budak Raja," who did the work of Policemen now-a-days. These "two men accused each other of the crime, and both were willing "to swear or do whatever the judge ordered. The judge called the "Imam, who wrote something on a piece of metal, which was placed "in a big pan full of coconut oil. The oil was then heated until it "boiled, and the two men were then ordered, in front of the guards "and the assembled people, to plunge their hands in and take out "the piece of metal.

"It is wonderful to relate that by some magic in the metal the "one who succeeded in seizing and drawing it out escaped scalding, "and he was declared innocent. But the other, who was adjudged "to be the culprit, had to suffer the consequence of plunging his "hand in the boiling oil.

"This method of deciding a case, called "Berchelor" was "often employed."

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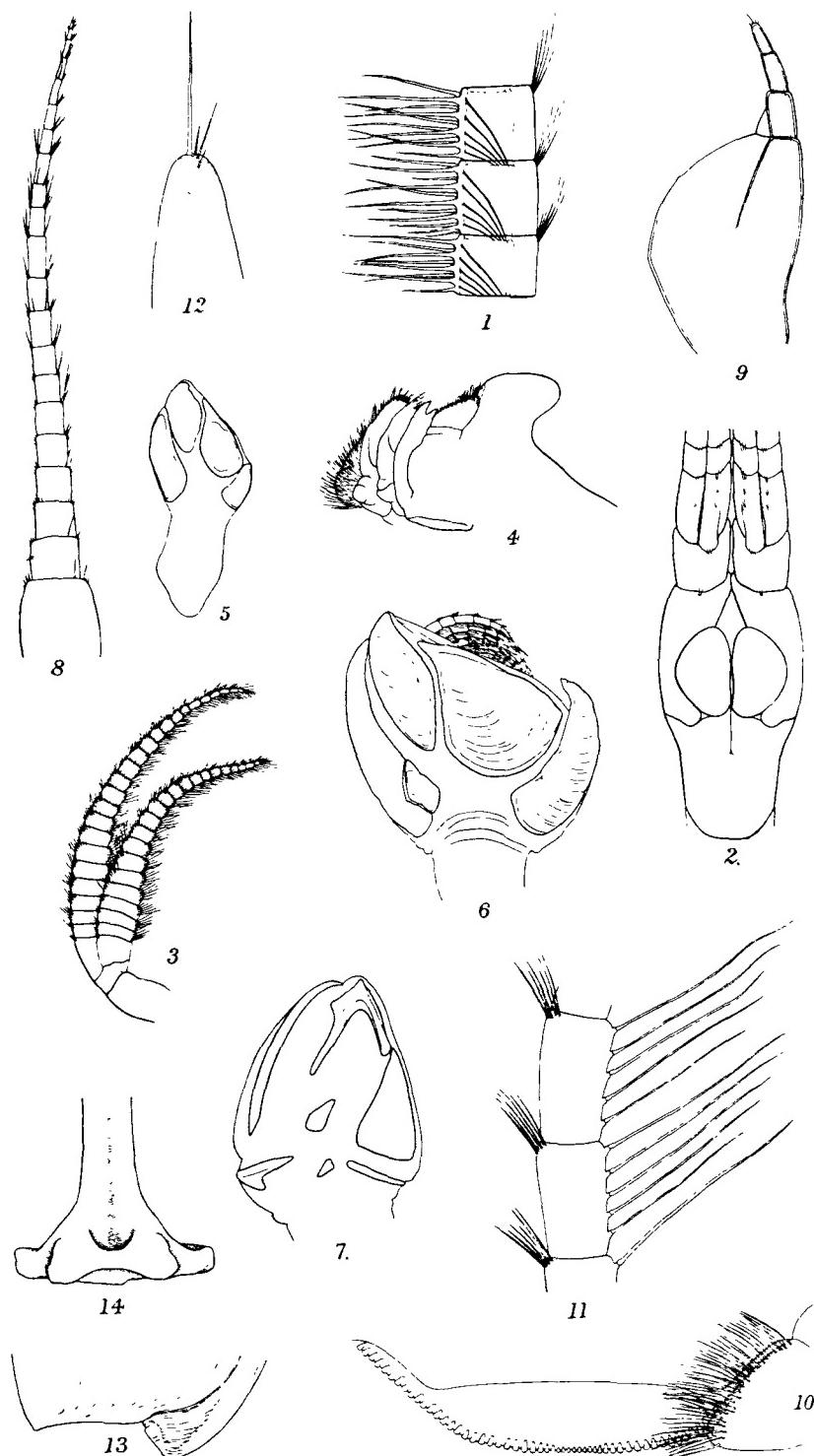
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S. C. Moulton & D. N. Brachley, Jr.

MALAYAN DEEP-SEA CIRRIPEDIA.

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THE
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OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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PROCEEDINGS

of the

Annual General Meeting.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Society's rooms in the Raffles Museum, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.

PRESENT:—Hon. C. J. Saunders, President, in the Chair, Rev. A. J. Amery, Messrs. C. Bazell and A. W. Bean, Professor J. Argyll Campbell, Captain A. R. Chancellor, Drs. J. A. R. Glennie, J. M. Handy and R. Hanitsch, Mr. W. Makepeace, Hon. H. Marriott, Rev. W. Murray, Messrs. Ong Boon Tat, H. Robinson, See Tiong Wah and S. G. Williams, Dr. R. van Beuningen van Helsdingen, Messrs. H. N. Ridley, and I. H. Burkill (Hon. Secretary); also several visitors.

The minutes of the meeting of February 10th, 1916, were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts which had been circulated in print were accepted on the motion of Mr. H. Robinson, seconded by Dr. J. A. R. Glennie.

The Hon. C. J. Saunders moved, and the Hon. H. Marriott seconded that, as recommended by the retiring Council, Dr. D. J. Galloway, a past-president, be elected an Honorary Member on account of his notable service to the Society. Dr. Galloway was elected an Honorary Member upon a show of hands.

The Hon. Treasurer explained that the Council had determined to place two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200) from the Society's reserve funds into the Colonial War Loan and to earmark the interest therefrom for use in connection with the Library.

The following were elected consecutively office-bearers for 1917:—

Hon. C. J. Saunders	..	President.
Mr. W. Makepeace	..	Vice-President for Singapore.
Hon. A. R. Adams	..	Vice-President for Penang.
Hon. A. H. Lemon	..	Vice-President for the F. M. S.
Mr. I. H. Burkill	..	Hon. Secretary.
Dr. R. Hanitsch	..	Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. C. Bazell	..	Hon. Librarian.

A ballot was next taken for the election of four Councillors.

On the motion of Dr. J. A. R. Glenne, seconded by Captain A. R. Chancellor the meeting returned a vote of thanks to the retiring Council.

The President asked Mr. H. N. Ridley to give an address on the subject of the Scientific Exploration of the Malay Peninsula, while the result of the ballot for councillors was being ascertained. Mr. Ridley spoke as recorded in the Society's Proceedings;* and a discussion followed upon the means by which further work might be encouraged.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ridley for his address, which was accorded; and he announced that as the result of the ballot the Hon. H. Marriott, Captain J. C. Moulton and Mr. H. Robinson had been elected Councillors, that Dr. W. G. Shellabear and Professor Argyll Campbell had received an equal number of votes for the fourth place and that five other members had received votes. He suggested that as Dr. Shellabear had not returned to the Colony and as the date of his return appears uncertain, Professor Argyll Campbell should be asked to serve. On a show of hands this proposal was adopted.

* pp. vii—xi.

The Scientific Exploration of the Peninsula.

An address at the General Meeting of February 27th, 1917.

BY H. N. RIDLEY, F.R.S., C.M.G.

The Object of the Scientific exploration of a country is to get a clear systematized knowledge of the *Fauna*, *Flora*, *Ethnology*, *Anthropology* and *Geology* of the country,—in fact of the whole of the Natural History of the area,—and to publish it in such form that it may be accessible to everyone.

To get a clear idea of the whole of Nature, its origin and development, it is not sufficient to study one group alone: for all the various sections of Natural Science have a more or less close relationship with each other; and before we can come to any satisfactory deductions from the facts in one part of the subject, we must know or be easily able to find out the stories of the other parts.

In the early days of the development of a Colony, such as ours, the study of Natural History is usually commenced by a few Amateur Naturalists, who collect specimens and observations on all branches of the subject. Later we get a few to take up special groups or subjects, individually; for it is not possible for any one man in a lifetime to study every group in detail in so rich an area as a tropical region.

Later still a Museum or Museums are formed, with scientific men attached who, assisted at least by the Government, are able to devote their time to collecting and preserving specimens, as well as recording observations and data, and storing the specimens in the Museums for reference, and publishing the information obtained in reports or publications. And here comes in the great value to the world of such societies as ours which record facts of Natural history, the geography of the country, and all that belongs to a complete knowledge of the country we live in.

Now in the beginning of these researches we find that certain groups of animals are more popular than others, such as birds and butterflies, and we therefore find a larger number of collectors of these animals, and consequently we get sooner a good knowledge of these groups than we do of say beetles or molluscs; and we require a number of collectors and students of these more difficult groups to collect. In many of the country Natural History Societies at home the members contrive to get one or other of

their numbers to take up a single group and devote himself to collecting that group, assisted of course by others who send him any specimens they chance upon. I do not know how far some such system could be adopted here, but there are many of our members living in distant parts of the country who could materially help by catching and sending insects or other such easily collected animals to the various naturalists who in this country are studying them.

When I first arrived in this country in 1889, large areas of forest and mountain, now easily reached by train and motor car, were only accessible by long and difficult marches, and the few naturalists in the country found it impossible to get to these remote spots in the time and with the funds at their disposal. But the rapid development of agriculture of late years has resulted in the increased accessibility and in the settling of Europeans in parts of the Peninsula at that time out of reach. Many of these Europeans would assist in collecting if shown the way, I am sure, and indeed I have great cause to be grateful to very many who in the course of my wanderings into their districts have given me the greatest assistance in collecting plants.

But the wide developments of agriculture of late years has not been, alas, all to the advantage of the Naturalist, for the felling and burning of the forest has caused the disappearance of many plants and probably many insects and other animals; and as this work is still continuing, it becomes of more and more importance to save specimens (which is all we can do) of the vanishing flora and fauna, ere they become as extinct as Dodos.

I would now like to run over the various branches of Natural Science and see how far we have progressed towards a systematic investigation and record of the separate groups as far as regards this country.

In Zoology we have already published the account of the *Reptiles* and *Batrachia* by Boulenger, and I understand the works on the Mammals and Birds are nearly complete. These have been done by the zoologists of the Federated Malay States Museum.

In fishes we have an account of those of fresh-water by Dunck, a Naturalist who was here some years ago. In Marine fish we have no separate work; but those of our seas have been mentioned in works by Bleeker and Weber, dealing with the fishes generally of the Indian and Malayan Seas.

A complete separate account of those occurring in our own waters is required.

On Molluscs papers have been written by De Morgan.

Of Insects *Butterflies* have been well done many years ago by Distant in the well known book *Rhopalocera Malayana* but of course there have been since then many additions and corrections made.

The *Cockroaches* have been well described and figured by Dr. Hanitsch in our journal lately and I believe the *Mosquitos* are pretty well known.

But of the rest of the insect fauna we have only scattered papers and descriptions in journals and other works which are often inaccessible to the local student and in any case entail a lot of work in searching among descriptions of species from all manner of countries to find the ones recorded from the Malay Peninsula.

The same state of affairs rules also in nearly all the other groups of invertebrates from centipedes, and spiders to Corals and Marine organisms generally. It would be highly desirable to collect all the notes and descriptions of the various groups applying to the Malay Peninsula, and put them together and publish them in an accessible form so that we might have an idea of what amount of knowledge on these animals had been obtained already and form a base for further work.

In *Botany*, at least that of flowering plants and ferns, progress is being made as fast as possible. Before my arrival in the East in 1889, it was proposed by the F. M. S. Government to publish a flora based on the plants collected by Kunstler, Scortechnini and Wray in Perak, Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith very wisely urged that the flora should not be confined to these collections, which were practically limited to the Perak mountains; but that a flora of the whole of the Malay Peninsula should be taken in hand.

The work was to be done by Dr. King and Sir Joseph Hooker: the number of plants known or collected in the Peninsula at that date was small; and King arranged to publish a preliminary series of papers known as the Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. This took many years: and in fact 2 orders *Euphorbiaceae* and *Urticaceae* are not yet published. In the meantime extensive collections were made all over the Peninsula and the work got fuller and fuller as it went on. Sir George King died some years ago and Mr. Gamble, and Major Gage of the Calcutta Gardens continued the Materials, while I did the Monocotyledons and some other orders. I am now engaged in re-writing the whole flora, to be published as soon as may be in book form, condensed and largely revised and added to, so that the public may in a few years, I hope, possess a work in a few volumes so written and illustrated that they will have no difficulty in identifying any plants that they may meet with. The work will take some time as there are known between 8,000 and 9,000 species; and all that have been already described will have to be checked over and carefully re-examined. However the greater part of the *Polypetalae* and *Monocotyledons* are already finished, and I hope in a few years to complete the work.

The Cellular plants,—Mosses, Lichens, Fungi and Algae, have not been entirely neglected; but such as have been described have been published in scattered papers in various journals; and there

is a large field for work both in collecting and investigating in these groups.

Considering the importance of tin and other minerals to the Peninsula, it seems remarkable that so long a period elapsed before any attempt was made to study the *Geology* of the country. Practically nothing of importance was published till the arrival of Mr. Scrivenor. Logan in Logan's journal published indeed some papers on the rocks of Singapore, but he was no geologist and the work was extraordinarily erroneous.

We have now at least several extremely valuable papers by Mr. Scrivenor; and we shall hope for many more such researches as he has made.

Ethnology and *Anthropology* we are well advanced in, thanks to the works of Skeat, Wilkison, Robinson and many others.

But there is one branch of Natural Science which has been curiously neglected, that of *Meteorology*. It is true that rainfall readings have been taken and published for many years in some parts of the Peninsula; but the returns are in many cases I fear dubious; and in the earlier days of Singapore when the returns would have been exceptionally valuable, as showing us if there had been any change in the climate at all, there are so far as I know no records. The late Mr. Knight was the only person I know of who took an interest in the subject at all. Unfortunately he published little; but he may have left notes behind him which would be worth preserving, if they could be obtained by the Society. It would be very desirable if some member of the society would take up the subject of the meteorology of the Malay Peninsula collecting and utilizing such returns and reports published during the last 50 years. The subject is one of much interest and importance.

When I arrived in Singapore in 1889, the greater part of the Peninsula was still a blank as regards Natural History research, the few Naturalists we had then, had only been able to collect in a few of the accessible parts such as Singapore, Malacca, Penang and parts of Perak. Even the geography of the Peninsula was very far from complete as may be seen by referring to our first editions of the Map, and even now large areas of the centre and East coast have not yet been visited by any Naturalists. When this is done without doubt very many more new species will be collected in almost every group.

Taking Botany again as a sample of how far we have collected specimens of all our flowering plants, I may say that by far the largest number of the plants of the low country are now well known, and it is not easy to get big additions of novelties in the low lands of either coast, and that thanks very largely to Messes. Robinson and Kloss who have greatly added to our knowledge of the botany of the highest accessible mountains we have obtained the greater part of the flora of above 4,000 feet elevation. This does not mean that we know all the plants in our forests. It is

a poor collecting trip still which does not yield some novelties even in the low country. But we have in our 9,000 known species a very large proportion of the flora, and enough to base at least some deductions as to the origin and history of the flora of the Peninsula.

We have practically a sample collection, not a complete one.

The same thing applies, I take it, to most of the zoological groups; but I believe that I shall not be wrong in stating that in Mammals, birds, reptiles and batrachians and butterflies we have now an almost absolutely complete knowledge of the species. The number of novelties to be added is probably small. Further explorations in out of the way localities will probably yield important results in most groups. We have not enough naturalists to get over the whole ground in a short time so that the residents in these distant parts may often be able to assist in sending specimens to our museums of insects or plants or other such things that they may accidentally come across. As an example I may mention that of two new kinds of bats which some years ago I accidentally obtained I believe that neither have ever been caught again.

I have now I think given some idea of the progress in Natural History that we have made here in the past quarter of a century. It is very considerable; but a great deal remains to be done. The Society by its Journal and by indirectly and directly interesting residents in the knowledge of the Natural History of the Peninsula has played an important part in this work, and I trust that it may continue to do the same for very many years to come.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
for 1916.

On November the 4th the Society entered upon its fortieth year, having the name of one founder and of two who joined in the first year, still on the Member list,—the Right Rev. Bishop Hose, the Hon. Datoh Mahomed bin Mahbob of Johore, and the Ven. Archdeacon J. Perham of Chard, Somerset. The rules under which the Society works have been little altered since they were passed at the general meeting of January 21st, 1878. On July 15th of the same year, the Society having 142 members, issued its first Journal and in December a second, making the year's output 166 pages. The Society stands, this day, with 297 names on the member list.

The number of pages in the Journal of the year under review was 358. The average for the thirty-nine completed years of publishing has been 305.

The Society in the first year of its existence met frequently for the reading of papers: but it was found impossible to maintain these meetings: and when the practice fell into disuse, it became necessary to vest in the Council powers which councils of Societies rarely possess, asking the members to meet but once a year to regulate their affairs, by the election of a new council and by the ratifying of the proceedings of the retiring body. The arrangement tends to create an aloofness on the part of the members which the Council has been most anxious to dispel: and with that intention in 1915 two steps were taken: in the first place an offer was gratefully accepted from a member, Mrs. Legrew Watkins, that at the annual meeting she would exhibit her collection of objects used by the Ainu of Japan; and in the second place it was arranged that the Journal should appear oftener, if possible, than twice a year. The attendance at the last annual meeting was gratifying and Mrs. Legrew Watkins' exhibit most interesting. The Journal, which had appeared thrice in 1915, has appeared again thrice in 1916.

The Journal is now paged into an annual volume, and has been issued complete for 1916, with title page and index. It contained xxx + 328 pages, with six plates and two line blocks in the text. Its cost to the Society was \$1,217.66 or 58% of the Society's income.

Of the income a further 22% was absorbed by salaries, stationery, postages, and other small charges essential to the running of the Society's office, leaving only 20% for the purchase of books, furniture, and for unusual causes of expense. A larger member-list, meaning a larger income, is desirable.

Also a larger inflow from members of short papers for publication is desirable.

The Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheets for the last and the preceding four years show the following figures:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
By member's subscriptions including life-members	1,356.08	1,195.00	1,293.68	1,329.68	1,110.00
By sales of Journals	503.13	542.41	425.96	175.98	478.26
By sales of Maps	3,274.80	565.20	513.60	292.00	446.15
By investments	189.92	125.49	86.48	385.75	250.40

Nearly half of the receipts in 1916 by sales of parts of the Journal came from the *Hikayat Sri Rama*, of which 51 copies were taken.

The Society's invested funds are less than a year ago by \$1,500, in consequence of withdrawals from fixed deposit to meet the cost of printing the *Hikayat*.

The price of printing has unfortunately been raised against the Society: but this, it is trusted, will be but temporarily.

The Council has no new undertakings to record. The rule which lays it down that the object of the Society is to increase and to diffuse knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries has been strictly observed. One of the papers in the Journal treats of the Malay language, five of the History of the Peninsula, one of Malay customs, two of Malay plants, one of the action of a Malay poison, and two of Malay zoology. It may be recalled that the inception of the Society occurred just when the interior of the Peninsula was opened to exploration and many accounts of Journeys reached it; but such papers are rarer now. There were none in the Journal for 1916.

It has been stated above that the member-list carries 297 names: that is the same as the last published list carried. By death the Society has lost two Honorary members, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Mr. A. Knight: and two, who were members, have lost their lives at the front in France—Messrs. H. E. Pennington, and P. Gold.

The Council elected during the year the following as members:

Mr. H. W. Ford,	Mr. J. W. Cundell Ellis,
Prof. J. Argyll Campbell,	Mr. A. Rogers,
Mr. J. G. Watson,	Mr. G. B. Kellagher,
Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta,	Mr. Ong Boon Tat.

Mr. L. Rayman.	Mr. G. F. C. Woollett.
Mrs. Legrew Watkins.	Mr. H. C. Abraham.
Mr. Frank H. Myers.	Mr. H. H. Banks.
Mr. W. E. Mann.	Mr. W. G. Stirling.
Mr. E. Stuart Young.	Rev. William Cross.
Mr. Arthur Mitchell Goodman.	Mr. R. Balfour Blair.

His Highness, the Raja Muda, of Sarawak, was elected an Honorary member at the last Annual meeting.

Council. During the year Dr. R. D. Keith resigned from the Council, and in his place Captain J. C. Moulton was co-opted. The office of Vice-President, Singapore, fell vacant by the departure of the Hon. W. G. Maxwell from the Colony, but was not filled.

Library. The following books have been added to the library in addition to the serials received as exchanges:—

Brandstetter, R., An introduction to Indonesian languages, translated by C. O. Blagden .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Hale, A., The adventures of John Smith in Malaya, 1600- 1605 .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Shellabear, W. G., An English-Malay dictionary .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Skeat, W. W., Malay Magic .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Posewitz, Theodor, Borneo, its Geology and Mineral Re- sources .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Furness, W. H., Folklore in Borneo .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Swettenham, Sir F., British Malaya (presented by H. Robin- son Esq.) .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
A Set of "Papers on Malay Subjects" published by the F. M. S. Govt. (presented by Hon. C. J. Saunders)	
Wilkinson, R. J., Malay Beliefs .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. ..
Winstedt, R., An English-Malay Dictionary .. .. ..	.. .. ..
The Ramayana, translated by Maunmatha Nath Dutt ..	
Kitab Gemala Hikmat	
Pelayaran Abdullah	
Hikayat Hang Tuah	
Hikayat Abdullah	
Hikayat Awang Sulong Merah Muda	
Cherita Jenaka	
Hikayat Malim Dewa	
Hikayat Malim Demau	
Sejarah Melayu	
Hikayat Raja Muda	
Hikayat Anggun Che' Tunggal	
Pantun Melayu	
Hikayat Pelaudok	

Malay texts

Skeat, W. W., and Blagden, C. O., Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula (presented by the Hon. H. Marriott) . . .

McNair, J. F. A., Prisoners their own warders . . .	Presented by the Singapore Free Press.
Baring-Gould, S., History of Sarawak	
St. John, S., Earlier adventures of a Naval Officer . .	
Hubback, T. R., Elephant and Sladang in Malaya . .	
Cowie, A., English, Sulu, and Malay vocabulary . . .	
Keppel, H., A visit to the Indian Archipelago . . .	
Davies, R. D., Siam in the Malay Peninsula	
Ross, J. D., The Capital of a little empire	
Read, T. H., Across the Equator	
Batten, G. G., Glimpses of the Eastern Archipelago . .	
Maryatt, F., Borneo and the Indian Archipelago . .	
Hudson, H. H., Malay Orthography	
Boys, H. S., Some notes on Java	
Fokker, A. A., Tidong dialects of Borneo	
Van Daventer, M. L., Daendels-Raffles	

It has been decided not to print the index to Malay Pantuns which Mr. H. Overbeck prepared and made over to the Society; and as it was considered inadequate by itself the Hon. H. Marriott has prepared another which he has presented to the Society, so that both may be preserved in the library together. Mr. Overbeck's index is by the third line, but Mr. Marriott's by the leading words. The Council's intention in preserving these is that members who interest themselves in the collection of Pantuns may easily ascertain whether such as they meet with are published or unpublished; and they consider that unpublished pantuns might well find a place in the Society's Journal.

I. HENRY BURKILL,

Hon. Secretary.

STRAITS BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.	<i>Payments.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.
To	Balance Brought Forward from last Account:					By Printing Journal No. 69 & 71	1,993	28		
On	Fixed Deposit: Mercantile Bank ...	4,700				" do. No. 72	376	64		
	do. Chartered " ...	1,560				" do. No. 73 including				
	Current Account Mercantile " ...	633	17			annual Report	458	75		
	do. Chartered " ...	151	63			Illustrations for Journal	640	—		
	From the Executors of the late Hon. Treasurer,	203	18			" Furniture	80	—		
To	Subscriptions					" Bookbinding				
	For the year ended 31st Dec. 1913	5	—			" Stationery				
	Do. do.	1914	20	—		" Salaries				
	Do. do.	1915	65	—		" Postages and Petties				
	Do. do.	1916	900	—		" Books for Society's Library				
	Do. do.	1917	20	—		" Balances carried forward :				
	2 Life Memberships	100	—			" On Fixed Deposit :				
To	Sale of Journals					Mercantile Bank	4,700	—		
	Sale of Maps					On Current Account,				
"	Refundments					Mercantile Bank				
"	Bank Interest, Mercantile Bank ...					Chartered Bank				
	Do.					1	53			
						188	—			
						62	40			
						9,534	32			

Audited, vouchers and counterfoil receipts
and F/D receipts seen and found correct.

W. MAKEPEACE.

R. HANITHU,
Hon. Treasurer.
January 12th, 1917.

List of Members for 1917.

*Life Members. *Honorary Members.

Patron His Excellency SIR ARTHUR YOUNG, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States.

Date of election.

- 18 Jan., 1903. ABBOTT, Dr. W. L., 400 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
21 Sept., 1916. ABRAHAM, H. C., Survey Dept., Kuala Lumpur.
24 June, 1909. ADAM, Frank, The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
— 1907. ADAMS, Lieut.-Col., the Hon. A. R. Messrs. Adams and Allan, Penang [Vice-President, 1910; 1917].
14 Dec., 1910. ADAMS, H. A., Superintendent, of Police and Prisons, Kuching, Sarawak.
20 June, 1910. ADAMS, H. Powys, Imber Cross, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England.
22 March, 1917. ADAMS, Dr. J. W., Moulmein Road Hospital, Singapore.
22 March, 1917. ADAMS, R. H., c/o Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, Ltd., Singapore.
10 March, 1909. ADAMS, T. S., District Officer, Kuala Krai, Kelantan.
7 Feb., 1910. ALDWORTH, J. R. O., Kuala Lumpur.
17 Feb., 1913. ALLEN, Rev. George Dexter, Singapore.
3 May, 1914. ALLEN, H. C. W., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore.
22 March, 1911. ALLEN, P. T., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
24 June, 1909. ALLEN, Rowland, Beacon Hall, North Cranbrook, Kent, England.
16 Feb., 1911. AMERY, Rev. A. J., Victoria Bridge School, Singapore.
— 1907. ANDERSON, E. Messrs. Mansfield and Co., Singapore.
22 Feb., 1911. ANDERSON, J. W., Hendra Estate, Sungkai, Perak.
— 1890. ANTHONISZ, J. O., C.M.G., England, (Hon. Treasurer, 1894-1896; Vice President 1913).
12 Oct., 1911. ARMSTRONG, W. R., L. L. D., D. C. L., Messrs. Logan and Ross, Penang.
27 Oct., 1908. ARTHUR, J. S. W., Assistant Adviser, Kedah.
4 June, 1908. *AYRE, C. F. C., High School, Malacca.
3 May, 1915. BADDELEY, F. M., Postmaster General, Singapore.
1 Feb., 1915. BAIN, Norman K., Kuala Langkat.

- 20 May, 1912. BAKER, A. C., c/o W. Evans, Esq: The Limes,
Crownmarsh near Wallingford, Berks, England.
(Hon. Librarian 1912-1913).
- 3 June, 1909. BANKS, C. W., c/o Messrs. John Little & Co.,
Singapore.
- 28 Nov., 1916. BANKS, H. H., Sanitary Board, Seremban.
- 10 Jan., 1899. *BANKS, J. E., c/o the American Bridge Co.,
Ambridge, Pa., U. S. A.
- 23 June, 1904. BARTLLIT, R. J., Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. BARTLLY, W., Civil Service, Singapore.
- 20 July, 1914. BAZILL, C. Raffles Institution, Singapore. (Hon.
Librarian 1916—17).
- 24 June, 1909. BEAN, A. W., c/o Messrs. Robinson & Co.,
Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. BEATTY, D. Tayoy, Burma.
- 16 June, 1913. BELL, V. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 25 Feb., 1910. *BERKELLY, H., F. M. S. Civil Service.
- 14 Aug., 1912. BICKNELL, J. W., c/o General Rubber Co.,
Medan, Sumatra.
- 1885. BICKNELL, W. A., Nork House, 4 Earls Road,
Bournemouth, W., England.
- 4 June, 1908. *BISHOP, Major C. F., R. A.
- 27 Jan., 1890. *BLAGDEN, C. O. India Office Library, Whitehall,
London, S. W. (Hon. Secretary, 1896).
- 13 Feb., 1917. BLAIR, R. Baltour, Sungai Talain Estate, Kuan-
tan, Pahang.
- 1884. BLAND, R. N., C. M. G. Broadfields, Letch-
worth, Herts, England. (Council, 1898-1900;
Vice-President, 1907—1909).
- 5 May, 1914. BLUETT, H. A. Newton, Lebong Loetit, Ben-
koelen, Sumatra; or Oaklea, Chaucer Road,
Bedford, England.
- 14 Dec., 1910. BOULT, F. F., Bintulu, Sarawak.
- 17 Jan., 1910. BOYD, D. T., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co.,
Singapore.
- 16 Aug., 1915. BOYD-WALKER, J. W., Atbara Estate, Kuantan,
Pahang.
- 13 Jan., 1913. BRADDELL, R. St. J., Messrs. Braddell Bros.,
Singapore.
- 7 Feb., 1910. BRISON, Clifford S., 32 Archfield Road, Cotham,
Bristol, England.
- 23 Sept., 1897. BROCKMAN, Sir Edward L., K. C. M. G., Kuala
Lumpur.
- 1 April, 1910. BROOKE, J. R., Government Monopolies Depart-
ment, Keppel Harbour, Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1909. BROOKS, C. J. Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen,
Sumatra.

- 8 Sept., 1909. BROWN, A. V., Johore.
 16 Aug., 1915. BROWN, C. C., F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. BROWN, D. A. M., Messrs. Brown, Phillips and Stewart, Penang.
 1 Dec., 1913. *BRYAN, J. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
 26 March, 1887. BRYANT, Hon. A. T., (Council, 1904; 1910; Vice-President, 1912, 1914-1916).
 28 Oct., 1912. BURKILL, I. H., Botanic Gardens, Singapore, (Council, 1913; Hon. Secretary, 1914-1917).
 29 Sept., 1913. *CALDECOTT, Andrew, Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur.
 16 Jan., 1916. CAMPBELL, Professor J. Argyll, M. D., D. Sc. Medical School, Singapore (Council, 1917).
 16 Feb., 1914. CARDWELL, G. E., 3rd Devon Depot Battalion, Exmouth, Devon, England.
 3 Jan., 1909. CARVER, C. J., Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw, Singapore.
 27 Jan., 1910. CHANCELLOR, Capt. A. R., Police Office, Singapore.
 15 Jan., 1906. CHAPMAN, W. T., Ipoh, Perak.
 1 Dec., 1913. *CHOO KIA PENG, Kuala Lumpur.
 16 March, 1911. CLAYTON, T. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
 2 Feb., 1914. CLEMENT, W. R. T., Sarawak.
 22 March, 1917. CLIFFORD, G. F. W., Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.
 13 Jan., 1913. CHULAY, Raja, bin Ex-Sultan Abdullah, Taiping, Perak.
 30 Jan., 1894. †COLLYER, W. R., I. S. O., Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk, England, (Council 1904; Vice President, 1897-1900, 1902, 1904-1905; Hon. Member, 1906).
 1 March, 1897. *CONLAY, W. L., Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1899. COOK, Rev. J. A. B., Gilstead, Singapore.
 — 1910. COOK, Hon. W. Wallace, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
 22 March, 1917. CRICHTON, R., The Secretariat, Singapore.
 13 Feb., 1917. CROSS, Rev. W., Cavanagh Road, Singapore.
 14 Aug., 1912. CROSSLIE, Frank J., New Zealand Malay Rubber Co., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
 27 Jan., 1910. CROUCHER, Dr. F. B., General Hospital, Singapore.
 22 March, 1917. CUBITT, G. E. S., Conservator of Forests, S. S. and F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur.
 13 Jan., 1905. DALLAS, Hon. F. H., Sarawak.
 24 May, 1910. DALY, M. D., Batu Gajah, Perak.
 18 July, 1894. DANE, Dr. R., Penang.
 27 Jan., 1910. DARBISHIRE, Hon. C. W., c/o Messrs. Paterson Simons & Co., Singapore.

- 1907. DENT, Dr. F., Government Analyst, Singapore.
 1 Dec., 1911. DERRY, R., 57, Ennerdale Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England.
 5 Nov., 1903. *DESHON, H. F., Southfield, Combe Down, Bath, England.
 23 Sept., 1897. DICKSON, E. A., Grik, Upper Perak.
 28 July, 1905. DOUGLAS, Hon. R. S., Baram, Sarawak.
 30 Nov., 1914. DUNCAN, W., Wallace, Assistant Censor, General Post Office, Penang.
 27 Jan., 1910. DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Tanjong Katong, Singapore.
 16 Aug., 1915. *DUSSEK, O. T., Malay College, Malacca.
 13 Oct., 1899. EDMONDS, R. C., F. M. S. Civil Service, Seremban.
 — 1885. EGERTON, His Excellency Sir W., K. C. M. G., Government House, British Guiana.
 13 Nov., 1901. ELCUM, J. B., Singapore.
 27 Jan., 1910. ELLERTON, H. B., F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 3 June, 1909. ELLIS, Sir Evelyn C., Messrs. Drew and Napier, Singapore.
 16 Jan., 1916. ELLIS, J. W. Cundell, F. M. S. Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. ENGEL, L., Netherlands Trading Society, Batavia.
 25 March, 1913. ERMIN, C., Kuching, Sarawak.
 27 Jan., 1910. EVANS, W., The Limes, Crowmarsh near Wallingford, Berks, England.
 17 March, 1890. EVERITT, H. H., Santubong, Sarawak.
 7 Feb., 1910. FALSHAW, Dr. P. S., Government Veterinary Department, Singapore.
 8 Sept., 1909. FARRER, R. J., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
 28 Oct., 1912. FAULKNER, Dr. S. B., Christmas Island.
 26 Jan., 1911. *FERGUSON-DAVIE, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. J., Bishop of Singapore (Council, 1912-1913).
 8 Sept., 1909. FERRIER, J. G., c/o Borneo Company, Soerabaya, Java.
 22 March, 1917. FINLAYSON, Dr. G., Singapore.
 24 May, 1910. FIRMSTONE, H. W., Education Department, Singapore.
 12 Jan., 1900. FLEMING, T. C., Larut, Taiping, Perak.
 2 Sept., 1897. *FLOWER, Capt. S. S., Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh, Egypt.
 23 June, 1904. *FLOWER, Lieut.-Col. V. A., 42, Earls Court Square, London, S. W. (Council 1905-1912).
 16 Jan., 1916. FORD, H. W., Municipal Offices, Malacca.

- 19 Aug., 1908. FREEMAN, D., 9, Court of Justice, Kuala Lumpur.
 — 1897. FRITH, Dr. G. D.
 27 Jan., 1910. *FROST, MEADOWS, S. S., Civil Service.
 14 Aug., 1912. GALLAGHER, W. J., General Rubber Co., Medan, Sumatra.
 23 Jan., 1903. GALLOWAY, Dr. D. J., British Dispensary, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1906—1907; President, 1908—1913; Hon. Member, 1917).
 26 May, 1897. *GERINI, Lt.-Col. G. E.
 8 Sept., 1903. GIBSON, W. S., High Court, Kedah.
 28 May, 1902. *GIMLETTE, Dr. J. D., 5, Merton Road, Southsea, England.
 4 Jan., 1916. GLENNIE, Dr. J. A. R., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 21 Sept., 1916. GOODMAN, A. M., Ipoh, Perak.
 18 March, 1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.
 27 Jan., 1910. GRAY, N. T., Taiping, Perak.
 13 Jan., 1916. GUPTA, SHIVA PRASAD, Nandansahu Street, Benares City, United Provinces, India.
 14 Sept., 1911. GRIFFITHS, J., Superintendent of Surveys, Johore Bahru.
 12 Jan., 1900. HAINES, Rev. F. W.
 — 1886. HALE, A., Daehurst, Hildenborough, Kent, England.
 15 July, 1907. HALL, G. A., Alor Star, Kedah.
 5 May, 1914. HALL, J. D., Batu Pahat, Johore.
 26 Jan., 1911. HALLIFAX, F. J., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 12 April, 1915. HAMILTON, A. W. H., Central Police Office, Penang.
 16 March, 1911. HANDY, Dr. J. M., St. Mary's Dispensary, 75, Hill Street, Singapore.
 11 Sept., 1895. HANITSCH, Dr. R., Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council, 1897, 1907-1909; Hon. Treasurer, 1898-1906, 1910-1911, 1914-1916; Hon. Secretary, 1912-1913).
 3 June, 1909. HARRINGTON, A. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
 5 Jan., 1904. *HAYNES, A. S., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 24 June, 1909. HENNING, W. G., c/o Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
 — 1910. HEWAN, E. D., c/o Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore.

- 1878. HILL, E. C., The Manor House, Normandy near Guildford, England.
- 12 Oct., 1911. HOOP-BEGG, Hon. A., c/o Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Singapore.
- 22 Nov., 1897. HOSE, E. S., District Officer, Lower Perak.
- A founder, 1878. †HESL, Rt. Rev. Bishop G. F., Wyke Vicarage, Normandy near Guildford, England. (Vice-President, 1890-1892; President, 1894-1907).
- 7 Oct., 1891. HOYNCK VAN PAPENDRECHT, P. C., 83, Antonie Duyckstraat, The Hague, Holland.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUBBACK, T. R., Pertang, Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.
- 20 Oct., 1909. HUGHES, J. W. W., Temerloh, Pahang.
- 15 July, 1907. HUMPHREYS, J. L., Trengganu.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JACKSON, Col. H. M., c/o the Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 21 Sept., 1916. JAMES, Hon. F. S., C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JAMESON, Dr. T. Hill, 4 Bishop Street, Penang.
- 26 March, 1907. JANION, E. M., c/o English, Scottish and Australian Bank, 38, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
- 1 Dec., 1911. JELF, A. S., Ipoh, Perak.
- 1910. JOHNSON, B. G. H., Telok Anson.
- 15 June, 1911. JOHNSON, Hon. H. S. B., Limbang, via Labuan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. JONES, H. W., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 17 Feb., 1913. JONES, S. W., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 26 May, 1912. JONES, Wyndham, Miri, Sarawak.
- 16 April, 1912. JONES, W. R., Geological Department, Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 21 Sept., 1916. KAMARULZAMAN, Raja, bin Raja Mansur, Rembau.
- 5 Oct., 1897. KEHDING, Dr.
- 20 Oct., 1909. KEITH, Dr. R. D., Medical School, Singapore. (Council, 1911-1912, 1914-1916).
- 10 Feb., 1916. KELLAGHER, G. B., S. S. Civil Service, Singapore.
- 3 June, 1909. KEMP, W. Lowther, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1913. KEMPE, John Erskine, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
- 23 May, 1906. KINSEY, W. E., Forest House, Seremban.
- 27 Jan., 1910. KIRK, Dr. J., Penang.
- 29 Jan., 1900. KLOSS, C. Boden, The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Council, 1904-1908).

- 12 April, 1915. KNIGHT, Valentine, Raffles Museum, Singapore.
 26 March, 1907. KRIEKENBEEK, J. W., Taiping, Perak.
 31 Jan., 1902. LAIDLAW, G. M., Pekan, Pahang.
 16 Feb., 1914. LAMBOURNE, J., Castleton Estate, Telok Anson, Perak.
 5 May, 1914. LAVILLE, L. V. T., Balik Pulau, Penang.
 28 May, 1902. †LAWES, Rev. W. G., Port Moresby, New Guinea.
 5 Oct., 1906. LAWRENCE, A. E., Kuching, Sarawak.
 29 Sept., 1913. LEICESTER, Dr. W. S., Pekan, Pahang.
 22 March, 1917. LEMBERGER, V. V., c/o United Engineers, Ltd., Singapore.
 28 March, 1894. *LEMON, Hon. A. H., Seremban. (Vice-President, 1916-17).
 30 May, 1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., B. A., 698, Harada Mura, Kobe, Japan.
 16 Aug., 1915. LEWTON-BRAIN, L. Director of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur.
 20 May, 1897. LIM BOON KENG, Hon. Dr. M. D., c/o The Dispensary, Singapore.
 12 April, 1915. LIM CHENG LAW, Millview, Penang.
 27 Jan., 1910. LLOYD, J. T., c/o Messrs. Powell and Co., Singapore.
 16 Feb., 1914. LORNIE, J. Land Office, Singapore.
 8 June, 1909. LOW, H. A., c/o Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan and Co., Penang.
 22 Jan., 1896. LUERING, Prof. Dr. H. L. E., Wittelsbacher Allee, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
 27 Jan., 1910. LUPTON, Harry, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley.
 26 June, 1907. LYONS, Rev. E. S., 82, Isla de Remere, Manila.
 3 June, 1909. McARTHUR, M. S. H., Kuala Lumpur.
 23 Sept., 1897. McCausland, C. F., Port Dickson.
 25 Feb., 1910. *MACFADYEN, Eric, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 24 July, 1908. MACKRAY, W. H., Kuala Lumpur.
 1 April, 1910. MACLEAN, L., Kuala Lumpur.
 21 April, 1904. MAHOMED, Hon. Datoh, bin Mahbob, Johor Bahru, Johor.
 8 Sept., 1903. MAKEPEACE, W., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1916; Hon. Librarian, 1910-1912; Hon. Treasurer, 1909; Vice-President, 1917).
 15 April, 1908. MAIN, T. W., Cheng Estate, Malacca.
 10 Feb., 1916. MANN, W. E., Hotel Pavillon, Samarang, Java.
 12 Feb., 1902. MARRIOTT, Hon. H., The Treasury, Singapore. (Council, 1907-1908, 1910-1913, 1915-1917).
 24 June, 1909. MARSH, F. E., Municipal Offices, Singapore.

- 12 May, 1909. MARSHALL, Harold B., Bintang Estates, c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
- 15 July, 1907. *MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 5 May, 1914. MARTIN, T. A., c/o Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Penang.
- 18 June, 1903. MAXWELL, Eric, Boulogne.
- 5 Nov., 1903. MAXWELL, W. George, C. M. G., Taiping.
(Council, 1905, 1915: Vice-President, 1916).
- 16 Dec., 1909. MAY, C. G., Deputy Colonial Engineer, Penang.
- 16 Feb., 1914. MEAD, J. P.
- 24 July, 1908. MILLARD, H., c/o Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw, Singapore.
- 7 Feb., 1910. MILLER, T. C. B., Fairlie, Nassim Road, Singapore.
- 29 Sept., 1913. MOLLETT, H. B., Tiroi P. O., Negri Sembilan.
- 7 Feb., 1910. MONEY, A. W. Kirle, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
- 8 Sept., 1909. *MOULTON, Capt. J. C., Fort Canning, Singapore.
- 11 Oct., 1915. *MUNDELL, H. D., c/o Messrs. Sisson and Delay, Singapore.
- 15 June, 1911. MUNRO, R. W., Morib, Selangor.
- 17 Feb., 1913. MURRAY, Rev. W., M. A., 1 Gilstead Road, Singapore.
- 10 Feb., 1916. MYERS, Frank H., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. NAGLE, Rev. J. S., M. A. Principal, Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore.
- 8 Sept., 1909. NATHAN, J. E., Raub, Pahang.
- 25 Feb., 1910. NIVEN, W. G., 11, Derby Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Great Britain.
- 9 May, 1900. NORMAN, Henry, Kelantan.
- 5 Jan., 1906. NUNN, B., Malacca.
- 26 Jan., 1911. O'MAY, J., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
- 10 Feb., 1916. ONG BOON TAT, 29, South Canal Street, Singapore.
- 17 Feb., 1913. OVERBECK, H., Trial Bay, N. S. W., Australia.
- 2 Feb., 1914. PANYARJUN, Samahu, The Royal State Railways Dept. Standard Gauge, 196, Hhuang Road, Bangkok, Siam.
- 27 Oct., 1908. PARR, The Hon. C. W. C., Residency, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
- 20 Oct., 1909. PEACOCK, W. Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. PEARS, R., c/o Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
- 4 Jan., 1910. PEIRCE, R.
- 5 May, 1914. PEPYS, W. E., Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
- 1878. †PERHAM, the Ven. Archdeacon J. Chard, Somerset, England.

- 3 June, 1909. PLUMPTON, M. E., c/o Messrs. Adamson Gillilan and Co., Singapore.
- 25 Feb., 1910. PRATT, E., The East India United Service Club, 16, St. James' Square London, S. W.
- 22 Jan., 1912. PRIOR, William Robert, B. A., F. L. S., Pen Moel, Chepstow, England.
- 22 March, 1906. PRINGLE, R. D., The Y. M. C. A. buildings, Singapore.
- 5 Oct., 1906. PYKETT, Rev. G. F., M. E. Mission, Kuala Lumpur.
- 3 May, 1915. RUGGI, J. G., Phlab Phla Jai Road, Bangkok, Siam.
- 10 Feb., 1916. RAYMAN, L. Assistant District Officer, Raub, Pahang.
- 27 Jan., 1910. *REID, Dr. Alfred, Parit Buntar.
- 27 Jan., 1910. REID, Alex., c/o Messrs. McAlister and Co., Singapore.
- 20 Oct., 1909. RICHARDS, D. S.
- 15 June, 1911. RICHARDS, R. M., The Caledonia Estate, Province Wellesley.
- 27 Jan., 1890. †RIDDLY, H. N., C. M. G., F. R. S., 7, Cumberland Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England. (Council, 1894-1895; Hon. Secretary, 1890-1893, 1897-1911; Hon. Member, 1912).
- 14 Sept., 1911. ROBERTSON, G. H. M.
- 14 Aug., 1912. ROBERTSON, J., c/o Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Singapore.
- 16 March, 1911. ROBINSON, H., c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, Singapore. (Council, 1916-17).
- 17 March, 1904. ROBINSON, H. C., The Museum, Kuala Lumpur. (Vice-President, 1909; 1913).
- 10 Feb., 1916. ROGERS, A., Public Works Department, Singapore.
- 22 Jan., 1896. ROSTADOS, E., Gali Rubber Estate, Raub, Pahang. (Council, 1901).
- 1 March, 1897. *ROWLAND, W. R., Pulan Bulang, via Singapore.
- 29 Sept., 1913. RUNCIMAN, Rev. W., M. A., B. D.
- 7 April, 1909. SANDERSON, Mrs. R.
— 1878. †SARAWAK, His Highness The Raja of, Kuching, Sarawak.
- 10 Feb., 1916. †SARAWAK, His Highness The Raja Muda of, Kuching, Sarawak.
- 1885. †SATROW, Sir Ernest M., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England.
- 22 Jan., 1896. SAUNDERS, Hon. C. J., Official Assignee, Singapore. (Vice President, 1910-1911, 1914-1915; President, 1916).

- 17 March, 1904. SCHWABE, E. M., Cheras Estate, Kajang, Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SCOTT, R., District Court, Singapore.
- 5 Oct., 1906. SCRIVENOR, J. B., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 26 March, 1888. SEAH LIANG SEAH, c/o Chop Chin Hin, Singapore.
- 12 April, 1915. SEE TIONG WAH, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore.
- 10 Jan., 1894. SHELLABEAR, Rev. Dr. W. G., D. D. 805 Beaumont Avenue, Govans, Maryland, U. S. A. (Council, 1896-1901, 1904; Vice-President, 1913; President, 1914-1915).
- 3 June, 1909. SIMS, W. A., c/o Commercial Union Assurance Co., Singapore.
- 22 March, 1917. SHILLITOE, G., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 10 Nov., 1909. SKINNER, Capt. R. McK.
- 20 May, 1912. SMITH, Prof. Harrison W., Massachusetts Institution of Technology, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SONG ONG SIANG, c/o Messrs. Aitken and Ong Siang, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. SPAKLER, H., Netherlands Embassy, New York, U. S. A.
- 20 June, 1910. STCLAIR, W. G., c/o Singapore Free Press, Singapore. (Council, 1889, 1901, 1903-1906).
- 10 Nov., 1909. STEADMAN, V. c/o Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, 5, Raffles Place, Singapore.
- 24 May, 1910. STEEDMAN, R. S., Duff Development Co. Ltd., Kuala Tui, Kelantan.
- 27 Jan., 1910. STLYVENS, K. A. c/o Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor and Co., Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. STILL, A. W., c/o Straits Times, Singapore. (Council, 1914-1915).
- 13 Feb., 1917. STIRLING, W. G., Government Monopolies Department, Malacca.
- 3 May, 1915. STRICKLAND, Dr. C. Malaria Bureau, Kuala Lumpur.
- 11 Sept., 1911. STUART, E. A. G., Alor Star, Kedah.
- 24 May, 1910. STURROCK, A. J., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 22 March, 1917. SUMNER H. L. Inspector of Schools, Perak, Taiping.
- 25 Feb., 1910. SUNNER, J. H., c/o The Straits Steamship Co., Singapore.
- 22 Jan., 1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Limbang, via Labuan, Sarawak.
- 1 June, 1908. TAN CHENG LOCK, 59, Heeren Street, Malacca.
- 27 Jan., 1910. TAN JIAK KIM, C. M. G., Panglima Prang, River Valley Road, Singapore.

- 16 June, 1913. TAYLOR, Lt. Clarence J., 11th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
- 19 Nov., 1909. THUNDER, M., Tekka Ltd., Gopeng, Perak.
- 14 Aug., 1914. TRACY, F. D., c/o The Standard Oil Co., Penang.
- 1887. VAN BRUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, Dr. R., 484 2, Bukit Timah Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-1915).
- 3 June, 1909. WARD, A. B., Semanggang, Sarawak.
- 6 July, 1896. WATKINS, A. J. W., c/o Messrs. Swan and MacLaren, Singapore.
- 10 Feb., 1916. WATKINS, Mrs. Legrew, c/o Messrs. Watkins & Co., Singapore.
- 13 Jan., 1916. WATSON, J. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur.
- 18 Oct., 1916. WATSON, Dr. Malcolm, Klang, Selangor.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WILD, F. J., Johore Bahru.
- 15 July, 1907. WILLIAM, H., c/o The Straits Echo, Penang.
- 15 April, 1912. WILARTON, S. L., c/o The Singapore Club, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WHITEHEAD, C. B., Police Office, Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
- 28 Oct., 1912. WILLIAMS, F., Rose Cottage, St. Agnes, Cornwall, England.
- 25 March, 1913. WILLIAMS, R. B., Bau, Sarawak.
- 27 Jan., 1910. WILLIAMS, S. G., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
- 27 Jan., 1910. *WINKELMANN, H., Malacca Street, Singapore.
- 24 Nov., 1904. WINSTEDT, R. O.
- 25 Feb., 1910. WOLFERTZAN, L. E. P., The Residency, Malacca.
- 28 May, 1902. WOLFE, E. C. H., The Secretariat, Singapore.
- 1 June, 1908. *WOOD, E. G., Batu Gajah, Perak.
- 16 June, 1913. WOOD, W. L., Jin Jiang Estate, Kepong, Selangor.
- 21 Sept., 1916. WOOLLERT, G. F. C., Klagaw, Labuk and Sugut District, B. N. B.
- 11 Sept., 1911. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, F. E., c/o Messrs. Wade and Co., Singapore.
- 12 April, 1915. *WORTHINGTON, A. F., Kuantan, Pahang.
- 5 May, 1914. WYLEY, A. J., Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
- 25 Feb., 1910. WYMODZEFF, A. de.
- 26 April, 1916. YOUNG, E. Stuart, Kimarut Estate, via Jesselton, B. N. B.
- 24 Nov., 1904. *YOUNG, H. S., Bau, Sarawak,

- RECIPIENTS of the Society's PUBLICATIONS, not being MEMBERS,
 (Exchanges with enemy countries, with Belgium and with
 the German Asiatic Society, Tokyo, being in suspense).
AMSTERDAM. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Domse-
 laerstraat, 19, Amsterdam, Netherlands, in exchange for
 that Society's Tijdschrift.
AMSTERDAM. Koloniaal Instituut, Amsterdam (formerly of
 Haarlem), in exchange for that Institute's publications.
BALTIMORE. The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U. S. A.,
 in exchange for the University's Circulars, Studies, and
 American Journal of Philology.
BANGKOK. The Vajeranana National Library, Bangkok, in ex-
 change, for the Library's publications.
BATAVIA. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Weten-
 schappen, in exchange for that Society's Tijdschrift voor
 Indische Taal Land- en Volkenkunde and other publica-
 tions.
BATAVIA. Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indie, Batavia (Chef van
 het Mijnwezen), in exchange for the Jaarboek of the
 Department.
BERKELEY. University of California, Berkeley, Cal. U. S. A.
 (Manager of the University Press), in exchange for the
 University's "Publications."
BERLIN. Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urge-
 schichte, Berlin S. W., Königgratzer Strasse 120, in ex-
 change for the Zeitschrift für Ethnologie.
BERLIN. Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, 23, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in
 exchange for that Society's Zeitschrift.
BOMBAY. Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, Town Hall,
 Bombay, India, in exchange for the Branch's Journal.
BREMEN. Geographische Gesellschaft, Bremen, in exchange for
 that Society's Geographische Blätter.
BRUSSELS. Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales, Rue de Stassart 34,
 Bruxelles, Belgium, in exchange for that Society's
 Bulletin.
CALCUTTA. Geological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta
 (Director) for the Survey's Records and Memoirs.
CHICAGO. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.,
 in exchange for the Museums "Publications."
COLOMBO. Royal Asiatic Society, Colombo Branch, Colombo,
 Ceylon, in exchange for the Branch's Journal.
GIESSEN. Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilunde,
 Giessen, Germany, in exchange for that Society's Berichten.
GOA. The Government of the Portuguese Indies, Goa, India (O
 Director, Imprensa National), in exchange for the Journal
 "O Oriente Portugues."

- HAMBURG. Hamburgische Wissenschaftlichen Anstalten, in exchange for the Jahrbuch.
- HANOI. Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China (Director), in exchange for the School's Bulletin.
- HALLE. Kaiserliche Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher, Halle, Germany, in exchange for that Society's Abhandlungen.
- HAGUE. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal, Land- en Volkenkunde van Ned.-Indië, van Galenstraat 11, 'S-Gravenhage, Netherlands, in exchange for that Society's Bijdragen.
- HAVRE. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre, 131, Rue de Paris, le Havre, France, in exchange for that Society's Bulletin.
- HONOLULU. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, (Librarian) in exchange for the Museum's Occasional Papers, and other publications.
- KEW. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England, in exchange for official publications of the Gardens.
- HELSINGFORS. Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten, Helsingfors, Finland, in exchange for the Society's Bidrag till Kannedom, Acta and Översigt.
- KUALA LUMPUR. The Selangor Museum, Kuala Lumpur, in exchange for the Journal of the F. M. S. Museums.
- KUALA KANGSAR. Committee for Malay Studies (pays for publications).
- LAHORE. The Panjab Historical Society, The Museum, Lahore, Panjab, India, in exchange for that Society's Journal.
- LINCOLN. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A. in exchange for that University's publications.
- LEIPZIG. Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany, in exchange, for the Museum's Jahrbuch.
- LISBON. Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, Rue Eugenio dos Santos, Lisboa, Portugal, (Secretary), in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- LONDON. Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W. C. in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- LONDON. Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W. (Secretary) in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- LONDON. Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. (Librarian) in exchange for "United Empire."
- MALACCA. The Malacca Library, Malacca (pays for publications).
- MANILA. The Bureau of Science, Manila, (Director) in exchange for the Philippine Journal of Science.

- MARSEILLE. Société de Géographie et d'Etudes Coloniales, Rue de Noailles 5, Marseille, France, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- MEXICO. Instituto Geológico de México, Mexico City, in exchange for their Parergones and Boletín.
- NEW YORK. American Philosophical Society, 104, South Fifth Street, New York, U. S. A. in exchange for the Society's Proceedings.
- OTTAWA. The Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Canada (Librarian) in exchange for the Department's publications.
- PARIS. Société Asiatique de Paris, Rue Bonaparte, 28, Paris, in exchange for the Journal Asiatique.
- PARIS. Société de Géographie, 120, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin entitled "La Géographie."
- PARIS. Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, 8, Rue de Tourron, Paris, in exchange for the Society's Bulletin.
- PHILADELPHIA. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U. S. A. (Secretary) in exchange for the Academy's Proceedings.
- ROME. Reale Società Geografica, Via del Plebiscito, 102, Roma, Italy, in exchange for the Society's Bollettino.
- ST. LOUIS. Academy of Natural Sciences, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. in exchange for the Society's Transactions.
- ST. LOUIS. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. (Director), in exchange for the Garden's Annals.
- SARAWAK. The Sarawak Museum, Borneo, in exchange for the Museum's Journal.
- SIMLA. Director-General of Archaeology, Simla, India, in exchange for the Archaeological Survey's publications.
- SINGAPORE. The Raffles Museum, Singapore.
- SHANGHAI. Royal Asiatic Society, N. China Branch, Shanghai, China, in exchange for the Society's Journal.
- SYDNEY. Royal Society of New South Wales, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, in exchange for the Society's Proceedings.
- TOKYO. Asiatic Society of Japan, 6, Babasaki, Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan. (Hon. Treasurer) in exchange for the Society's Transactions.
- TOKYO. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Tokyo, Japan, in exchange for the Society's Mittheilungen.

- UPSALA. The University, Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale, Uppsala, Sweden, in exchange for that University's *Aarskrift*.
- VIENNA. Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wien, I, Burgring 7 (An die Anthropologisch Ethnographische Abtheilung der K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Wien 1, Burgring 7—for the Anthropologische Gesellschaft)—in exchange for the Society's Mittheilungen.
- ZURICH. Naturforschende Gesellschaft (Bibliothèque centrale, Bureau d'échange de la Société d'histoire naturelle), Zurich, Switzerland, in exchange for that Society Viertel-jahrschrift.

[Closed March 24th, 1917.]

RULES
of the Straits Branch
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
 - (b) the publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
 - (c) the formation of a library of books and maps.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of two kinds—Ordinary and Honorary.
4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.
5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5 payable in advance on the first of January in each year. Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of \$50.
6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership.

No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

7. Distinguished persons and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary members by a majority at a General meeting. They shall pay no subscription, and shall enjoy all the privileges of a member except a vote at meetings and eligibility for office.

III. Officers.

8. The officers of the Society shall be:—
A President.
Three Vice Presidents, resident in Singapore, Penang and the Federated Malay States respectively.
An Honorary Treasurer. An Honorary Librarian.
An Honorary Secretary. Four Councillors.

These officers shall be elected for one year at the annual General Meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

9. Vacancies in the above offices occurring during any year shall be filled by a vote of majority of the remaining officers.

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—

(a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

(b) to elect ordinary members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary members of the Society.

(c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal.

(d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal.

(e) to select and purchase books and maps for the Library.

(f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

(g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

(h) to make and enforce bye-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye-law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.

11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a month and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

12. One week's notice of all meetings shall be given and of the subjects to be discussed or dealt with.

13. At all meetings the Chairman shall in the case of an equality of votes be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

14. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February in each year. Eleven members shall form a quorum.

15. (i) At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a Report for the preceding year and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Copies of such Report and account shall be circulated to members with the notice calling the meeting.

(ii) Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

16. The Council may summon a General Meeting at any time, and shall so summon one upon receipt by the Secretary of a

written requisition signed by five ordinary members desiring to submit any specified resolution to such meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum at any such meeting.

17. Visitors may be admitted to any meeting at the discretion of the Chairman but shall not be allowed to address the meeting except by invitation of the Chairman.

VI. Publications.

18. The Journal shall be published at least twice in each year, and oftener if material is available. It shall contain material approved by the Council. In the first number in each year shall be published the Report of the Council, the account of the financial position of the Society, a list of members, the Rules, and a list of the publications received by the Society during the preceding year.

19. Every member shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, which shall be sent free by post. Copies may be presented by the Council to other Societies or to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall from time to time direct.

20. Twenty-four copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the author.

VII. Amendments to Rules.

21. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall submit them to a General Meeting duly summoned to consider them. If passed at such General Meeting they shall come into force upon confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting or at an Annual General Meeting.

Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 22, Albemarle Street, London W., where it has a large library of books, and MSS. relating to oriental subjects, and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

2. By rule 105 of this Society all the Members of Branch Societies are entitled when on furlough or otherwise temporarily resident within Great Britain, and Ireland, to the use of the Library as Non-Resident Members and to attend the ordinary monthly meetings of this Society. This Society accordingly invites Members of Branch Societies temporarily resident in Great Britain or Ireland to avail themselves of these facilities and to make their home addresses known to the Secretary so that notice of the meetings may be sent to them.

3. Under rule 84, the Council of the Society is able to accept contributions to its Journal from Members of Branch Societies, and other persons interested in Oriental Research, of original articles, short notes, etc., on matters connected with the languages, archaeology, history, beliefs and customs of any part of Asia.

4. By virtue of the afore-mentioned Rule 105, all Members of Branch Societies are entitled to apply for election to the Society without the formality of nomination. They should apply in writing to the Secretary, stating their names and addresses, and mentioning the Branch Society to which they belong. Election is by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council.

5. The subscription for Non-Resident Members of the Society is 30 - per annum. They receive the quarterly journal post free.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are accorded the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.

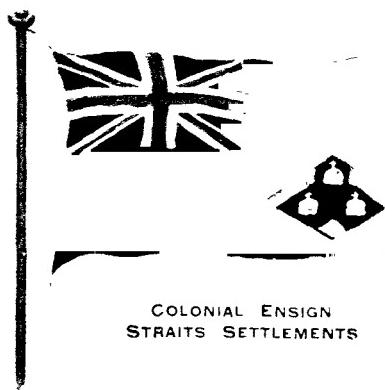


JOURNAL

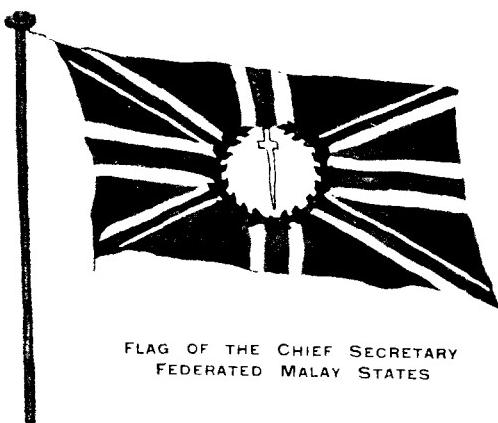




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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



COLONIAL ENSIGN
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



FLAG OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY
FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Flags of the Malay Peninsula.

In response to a request made some little time ago, the Council of the Society has decided to publish here seven plates illustrative of the flags generally recognised in the Malay Peninsula. The drawings from which the plates have been prepared were in most cases procured through members of the Society, who are at the same time Officers of the State serving in different parts of the Peninsula. For the ready way in which they gave their help, the Society's best thanks are due.

The ensign of the Straits Settlements is constructed as those of all British Colonies from the Blue Ensign, by the addition of the Colonial emblem in the fly. The same Colonial emblem wreathed in oak leaves in the centre of the Union Jack makes the Governor's flag. The device of the emblem is three crowns embayed on white in a lozenge the ground of which is red, the crowns representing the three Settlements.

The Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States has a Jack corresponding to the Governor's in which a kris is the emblem.

Very recently all the Malay States used flags as emblems which were of one colour: but as it became known in them that the self-coloured flags at sea and elsewhere had special significances for the purpose of signalling, the desirability of using something more distinctive was realised and a change has been made in every State except Tringganu. Tringganu still retains its plain white flag.

Pahang, its neighbour, used a plain black flag, until, as symbolic of the Union of the ruler with his people, white was associated with the black,—first a narrow white band along the inner edge then an upper white half. This final design was fixed by the State Council on the 28th of December, 1903. As far as can be ascertained the flag of Kelantan was plain white up to the time when the State came under British Protection. Being white, it would not be distinctive as regards Tringganu. After the State had come under protection, a figure of a tiger was added in mid-flag coloured in the case of the State flag a very dark blue, and in His Highness the Sultan's own flag yellow, the ground remaining white as before. Similarly the Perak flags used to be self-coloured, but now the three colours, formerly employed, are combined into the one flag. In Kedah up to six years ago self-coloured flags were used. The Sultan used a plain yellow one, the Malay emblem of Royalty, the State flag was a plain red one and the late Raja Muda's a plain black. When the Sultan and his suite went to Europe for the coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, the

Malays were chagrined to find that none of their old flags could be flown as they were the nautical symbols for quarantine, gunpowder and piracy, and then the device called by the Malays the "Kedah Crown" as superimposed on the old grounds of the Sultan's, and the State's flags; and the President of the State Council was given a green flag instead of the old black one.

The crescent of Muhammedanism appears in the Kedah flag; and the crescent and star in those of Selangor and Johore. The Selangor State flag is yellow and red in quarters with a yellow crescent and star in canton. It was devised in the reign of Sultan Abdul Samad; and the yellow and red quarterings are symbolic of flesh and blood; for, as the body is of flesh and blood so is the State a combination of necessary parts.

The Johore flag is white with the crescent and star red in canton on blue.

The Negri Sembilan flag is yellow with red and black diagonal in canton; red for the Government, yellow for the Raja, and black for the Undang or States' rulers. "Negri Sembilan" means "Nine States."

The device of the Kelantan flag reads:—

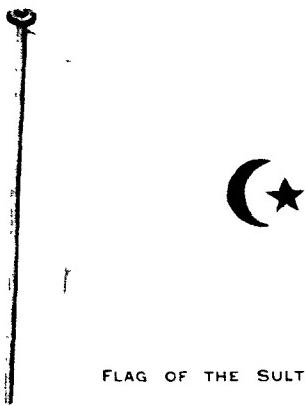
كَرَاجَانْ كَلِنْتَنْ
نَصَرٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَفُتُحٌ قَرِيبٌ وَبَشِّرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

KERAJAYAN KELANTAN.

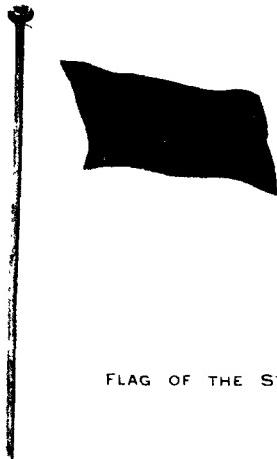
Nasrom minallah-hi wafat-hung karibun wabasshirel mo'minin.



FLAG OF THE FEDERATED
MALAY STATES



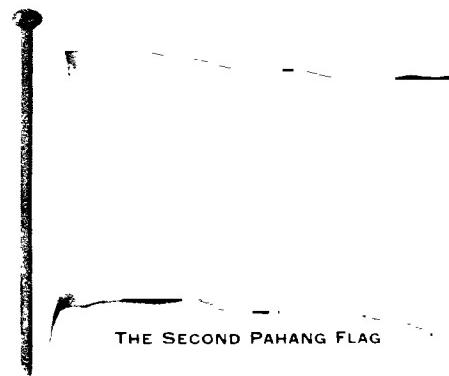
FLAG OF THE SULTAN OF JOHORE



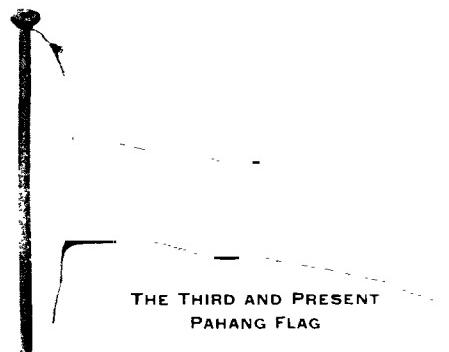
FLAG OF THE STATE OF JOHORE



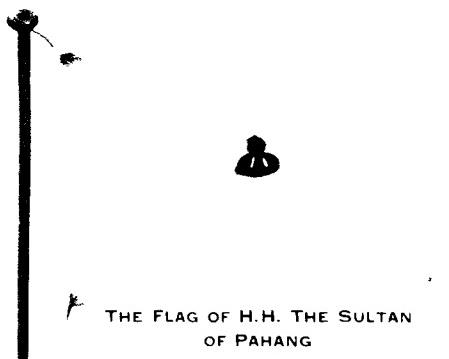
THE ORIGINAL PAHANG FLAG



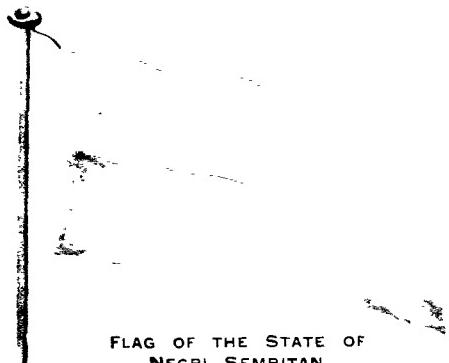
THE SECOND PAHANG FLAG



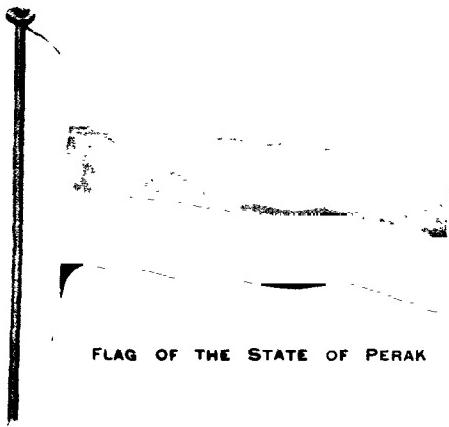
THE THIRD AND PRESENT
PAHANG FLAG



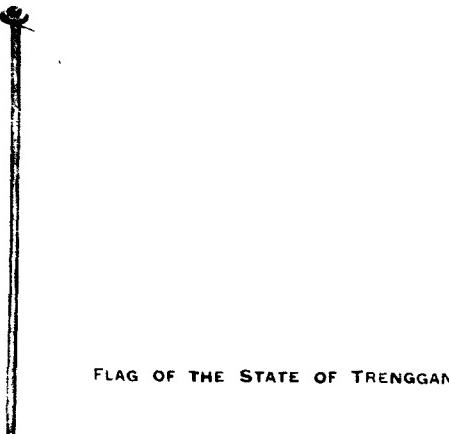
THE FLAG OF H.H. THE SULTAN
OF PAHANG



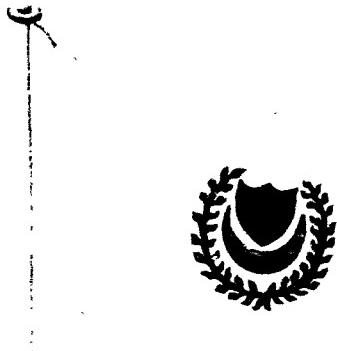
FLAG OF THE STATE OF
NEGRI SEMBITAN



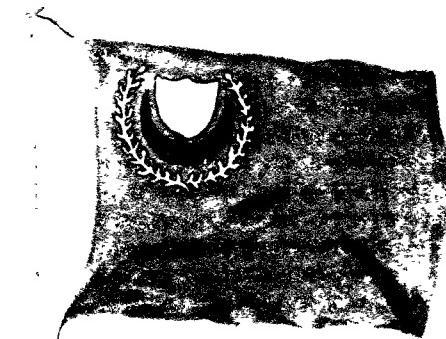
FLAG OF THE STATE OF PERAK



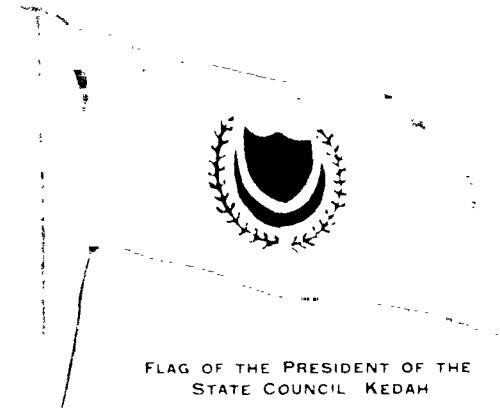
FLAG OF THE STATE OF TRENGGANU



FLAG OF H H THE SULTAN OF KEDAH



FLAG OF THE STATE OF KEDAH



FLAG OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
STATE COUNCIL KEDAH



FLAG OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR



FLAG OF THE STATE OF PERLIS



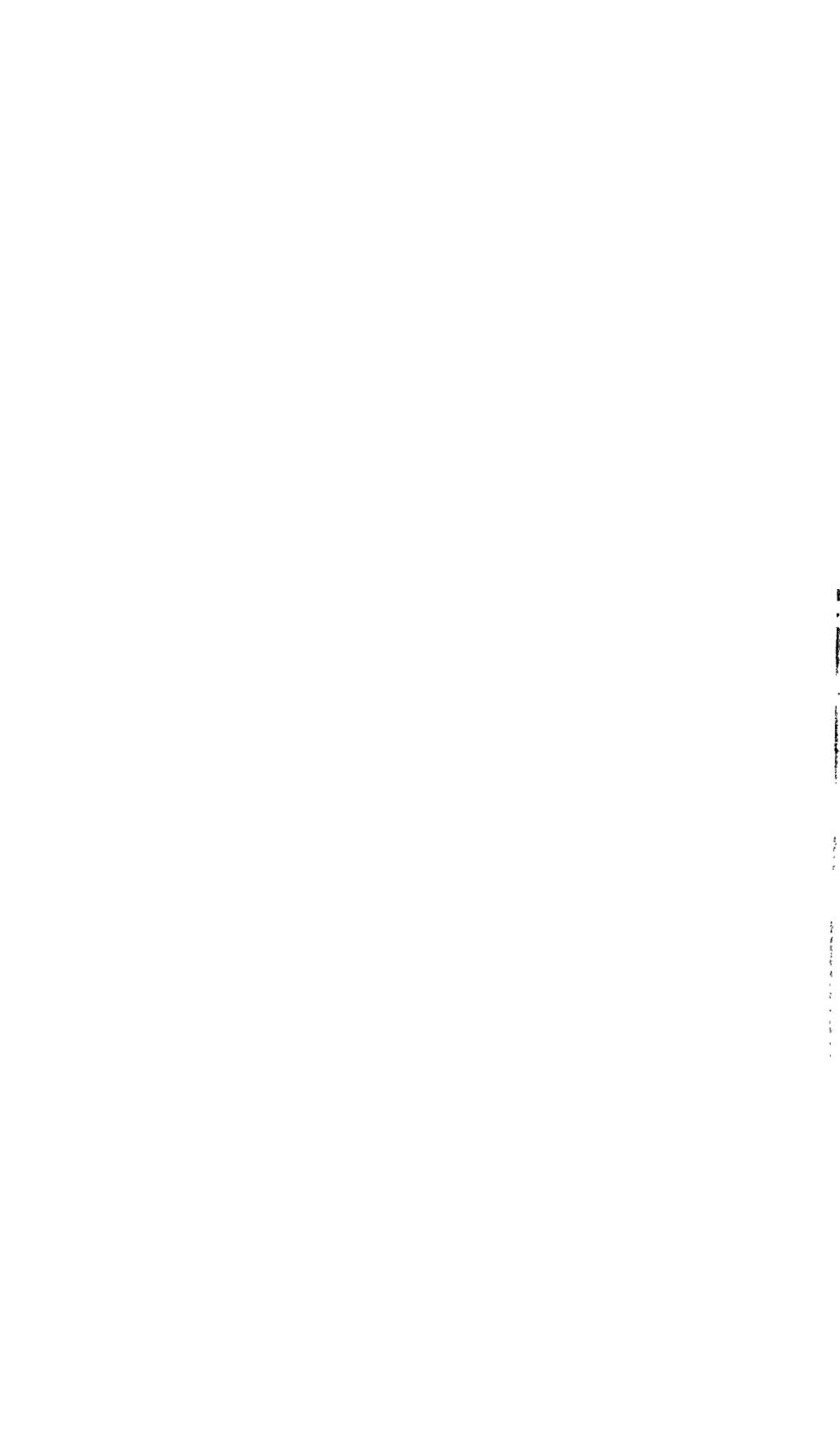
FLAG OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF KELANTAN



FLAG OF THE STATE OF KELANTAN

THE TIGER OF THE KELANTAN FLAG





New and Rare Malayan Plants.

Series IX.

BY H. N. RIDLEY, F.R.S.

In continuing my work on the Flora of the Malay Peninsula, I find a number of plants in the earlier collections which have been overlooked and not described, as well as several genera in which the species, chiefly described from more or less inadequate dried specimens, seem to have been much confused; such genera are *Glycosmis*, *Ventilago* and *Allophyllum*. In critical genera like these a really big series of specimens is required and this we seldom possess in any tropical genus. Some also differ more in habit than in what may be called herbarium characters. In the field one could not mistake the one for the other; but specimens without adequate notes as to height, and form of growth may look so far similar that a botanist who has not seen the plants alive may easily be led into thinking that they are all mere forms of one somewhat variable species. We really want more collecting and observation done. I have been surprised to note how very badly many of our commonest plants are represented in herbaria. The collections of an amateur who, just commencing the study of botany collects every weed he can find, are often extremely valuable, as the plants he gathers are just the plants that others neglect.

ANONACEAE.

Unona. Safford in Bull. Torrey Club, xxxix, p. 502, shows that the original species of this genus was an American plant to which were later added among others the species known as *Unona* in the East Indies; and eventually the original *Unona discreta*, Linn. fil., was actually excluded from the genus. This plant proves to be a *Xylopia*. The East Indian plants are quite distinct from it so that the generic name *Unona* disappears as a synonym of *Xylopia*. The earliest name for the East Indian "Unona" is *Desmos* of Loureiro and the following are the names of the Malay species of *Unona* now referred to that genus.

Desmos cochinchinensis, Lour. Fl. Cochinch. I, 352. *Unona desmos*, Dunal.

- Desmos chinensis**, Lour. Lc. p. 352. *Unona discolor*, Vahl.
Desmos Dunali, Safford Lc. p. 596. *Unona Dunali*, Wall. Cat.
Desmos dumosa, Safford Lc. p. 596. *Unona dumosa*, Roxb.
Desmos dasymaschala, Safford Lc. 597. *Unona dasymaschala*, Bl.
Desmos filipes, Ridl. *Unona filipes*, Ridl.

The genus when confined to the shrubs with large rather thin flowers with two series of unequal petals and moniliform fruiting carpels forms a well-defined genus; but to it has unfortunately been added a section *Stenopetala* including *Desmos Wrayi*, *D. desmantha*, *D. crinita*, *D. stenopetala* all *Unonas* of Hook. fil. & King, and kept in *Desmos* by Safford. These are small trees about 20 feet tall with the flowers and fruit exactly of *Polyalthia* and closely allied to *P. Beccarii*. The ovaries in the species referred to *Unona* (*Desmos*) contain from 2 to 5 ovules. The distinction given to *Polyalthia* from *Unona* is that it has but one or two ovules. None of the species of this supposed section of *Unona* have moniliform fruit, but 3 seeds are often developed.

I propose to remove all of them to their correct genus *Polyalthia* and transfer them to their real affinity with *P. Beccarii*, under the names of **Polyalthia Wrayi**, **P. desmantha**, **P. crinita** and **P. stenopetala**.

Unona pyrenantha, Hook. fil. only known from Maingay's specimen looks to me to be a young specimen of one of these species probably *P. desmantha*, in which the flowers are not fully developed.

Polyalthia caulinflora, Hook. fil. and Thoms., Fl. Ind. 138; Hook. fil., Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 69, was based on Wallich's *Uvaria caulinflora* (Wall. Cat. 6476) a plant collected in Singapore. King omitted it altogether from the "Materials for a flora of the Malay peninsula" but quoted the description in the Annals of the Botanic Gardens of Calcutta (Annonaceae) and said it was indeterminable. I have examined the type in Wallich's herbarium and find it to be identical with *Polyalthia Teysmanni*, Boerl. F. Bogor. I. 405; *Guatteria Teysmanni*, Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 378.

This species is very common in Singapore and much resembles *P. Beccarii*. It is a small tree with a stem 3 inches through with transversely wrinkled bark. The flowers are orange yellow, and not cinnamon brown as in *P. Beccarii*; the fruit is larger and sometimes at least pubescent.

It occurs in SINGAPORE, at Chan Chu Kang (6231 of my collection), Toas river and Changi (5980); also on Gunong Pantai in JOHORE; at Sepang in SELANGOR; and on the Tahan river in PAHANG, usually in rather sandy open woods.

Unona latifolia, Hook. fil., Fl. Brit. Ind. I, 60.

Unona Brandisana, Pierre, Fl. Forest Cochinch. p. 19 is referred by Safford to the genus *Canangium*, as *Canangium Brandesianum*, Safford (l.c. p. 504).

It is certainly closely allied to *Canangium Scortechnii* having the long conic anther appendage and elongated style of that species. The style of *Canangium odoratum* is however quite different.

It is regrettable that Safford published the name as *Canangium Brandesianum* as Pierre intended to associate the plant with Sir Dietrich Brandis and called it *Brandisana*. It should have been in correct Latin *Brandisianum*.

Canangium monospermum (*Cananga monosperma*, Hook. fil.).

"A tree about 5 feet high: stem about the size of a man's thumb found on the top of Gov. Hill." "Large tree with a thick stem found about half way going up Government Hill" in Maingay's collections. This has been treated by Hooker and King as a doubtful plant: and the fruit with the specimens perhaps does not belong. It is no *Canangium* and I am very doubtful as to what it is. It has not been collected since Maingay's time: neither Curtis nor Mhd. Haniff nor I myself have been able to find it. It requires searching for again.

Sphaerocoryne, Scheff. ms. in Boerlage, Ic. Bogor. LXIX.

The species on which Scheffer apparently intended to base this genus, *S. siamensis*, was put by Boerlage into the genus *Polyalthia* as *P. siamensis*, when he described Scheffer's species. It had however been already described by Pierre, Fl. Forest. Cochinch., as *Unona Mesnyi* (Pl. 11). Pierre seemed doubtful as to where to place the plant, as in Herb. Kew he writes notes on it referring it also to *Popowia*; and Craib (Kew Bulletin, 1914, p. 5) makes a new combination of this as *Popowia Mesnyi*. *Popowia edulis*, Pierre, seems to me the same thing. Two other species closely allied to this species are *Polyalthia affinis*, Teijsm. and Binn., in Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. xxvii (1864) 37; Boerlage, Ic. Bogoriensis, t. LXIII, of unknown origin cultivated at Buitenzorg and *Polyalthia aberrans*, Mattingay in Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. i, 67 of Malacca and Perak.

It does not seem possible to refer these three plants to any of the genera suggested, and I therefore propose to keep up the proposed genus of Scheffer's *Sphaerocoryne* which I define below. The affinities of these plants are obscure, but they are certainly allied to Scheffer's *Rauwenhoffia* from which *Sphaerocoryne* differs mainly in its small stigmas, cylindric style and single or 2 ovules. *Rauwenhoffia* has very large stigmas, a very short style and many ovules.

Sphaerocoryne, Scheff. ms. genus ind.

Shrubs erect or scandent or small trees. Leaves coriaceous. Flowers axillary, solitary. Sepals small, ovate, valvate. Petals outer ovate, inner ones much smaller, flat not excavate at the base. Stamens oblong, numerous, connective flat, truncate. Torus globose. Pistils projecting beyond the stamens. Ovary hairy. Style cylindric, glabrous. Stigma small bilobed. Ovules 1 basal or 2, lateral. Carpels sub-globose on long stalks. Seed 1 oblong.

Species 3.

S. aberrans, Ridl. *Polygalthia aberrans*, Maingay ex Hook. fil., Fl. Brit. Ind. i. 67; King, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. lxi, pt. 2, p. 63; and in Ann. Cale. Bot. Gard. IV., 18, pl. 109a.

PERAK.

S. siamensis, Scheff. *Polygalthia siamensis*, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. LXIX. *Unona Mesnii*, Pierre, Fl. Forest. Cochinch., t. 15. *Popovia Mesnii*, Craib, in Kew Bull. 1914, p. 5. *Popovia edulis*, Pierre.

SIAM, CAMBODIA.

S. affinis, Ridl. *Polygalthia affinis*, Teijsm. and Binn. ex Boerlage, Ic. Bogor, t. LXIII.

Cult. in Hort. Bogor, origin unknown.

TILIACEAE.

Elaeocarpus acmosepalus, Stapf. ms.

A tree with young parts silky pubescent. Leaves thinly coriaceous drying brown, glabrous, elliptic acute or acuminate, base cuneate, margins entire, slightly thickened, nerves 3 pairs inarching within the margin, elevate beneath, reticulations wide not conspicuous, 5 cm. long, 4 cm. wide; petiole slender, geniculate, 15 in. long. Racemes slender in upper axils, 6—7 cm. long, puberulous. Pedicels 6—7 mm. long. Sepals 5, lanceolate acuminate, sparsely hairy or glabrous, 6 mm. long. Petals cuneate, fimbriate, edges ciliate, nearly as long. Stamens 20—25, filaments glabrous, as long as the anthers which are awned, the awn nearly as long as the anther and tipped with hairs. Torus of 5 rounded tomentose glands grooved on the back. Ovary ovoid conic silky pilose, 3-celled, 2 ovules in each cell. Style glabrous above, pilose at base.

JOHOR. Pengerang (*N. Cantley*). Also in SARAWAK (*Beccari* 3433), and Bau (*Haveland* 2035).

Allied to *E. parifolius*, Wall., and *E. robustus*, Roxb., which latter it resembles in having some of the leaves shewing signs of pustulations, but the leaves are quite entire and dry

dark brown above and red brown beneath. The sepals are very narrow and when dry at least are curiously hooked at the long acuminate tip. Haviland's plant is more pubescent and the leaves show slight signs of crenation.

Dr. Stapf recognized this species as distinct in the Kew Herbarium but never published his description of it.

GERANIACEAE.

Connaropsis glabra, n. sp.

Tree? branches with pale bark, glabrous. Leaves simple, thinly coriaceous, oblong acuminate acute, base rounded, nerves 5—6 pairs ascending marching within the margins, reticulations conspicuous beneath, not glaucous, 4 in. long, 1.6 in. wide, petiole .5 in. long, petiolule .2 in. Panicles axillary and terminal, erect, 3.5 in.—4.5 in. long, lax; branches short 2—3 in. long; pedicels .01 long. Sepals ovate acute, glabrous. Petals oblong, narrower at the base, obtuse. Stamens 10 in 2 whorls of unequal length; ovary glabrous, ovoid, obscurely angled.

PERAK. On Hermitage Hill at 1000 feet, alt., flowering in December. (*Curtis* 1345).

This species has thinner and longer leaves, (not glaucous on the backs,) than *C. monophylla*, Planch. The panicle is laxer and the whole plant glabrous.

Connaropsis laxa, n. sp.

Tree 40 to 50 feet tall, the bark of the branches pale. Leaves simple, coriaceous, lanceolate acuminate, shining, the base rounded; nerves 6 pairs slender, marching within the margin, elevated beneath, reticulations fine conspicuous beneath, 3—4.5 in. long, 1.1—2 in. wide, petiole .5 in. long, petiolule .2 in. long. Panicles terminal and axillary, slender, lax, puberulous 2.5 to 6 in. long; branches distant 2—3 in. long with the branchlets crowded at the tip. Sepals connate at base, 5, oblong, obtuse, glabrous. Petals 5, cuneate truncate, cherry red. Stamens 10, 5 short alternating with 5 long. Ovary oblong ovate. Styles 5, short. Fruit globose, 2-celled, dark red. Seed 1.

PERAK. Taiping Hills, within 300 feet of Sea level (*Kunstler* 2384); Tea Gardens (*Curtis* 2896).

The appearance of this plant suggests a *Dapania* but it appears to be a tree and to have indehiscent fruits.

Impatiens polycyta, Hook. fil. ms.

A branched herb with nearly glabrous stem. Leaves in whorls of 2 to 5, lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to the base, serrate spinulose, with scattered long hairs on the upper sur-

face, glaucous beneath and glabrous, nerves hardly visible 1 to 1.5 in. long, .4 in. wide, petiole .2 in. long. Stipules filiform, Peduncle 1.5 to 2 in. long. Flower patent 1 in. across, rose pink. Sepals .2 in. long, ovate caudate, glabrous, spurred one ovate lanceolate, flat, spur long and slender, 1.5 in. long. Capsule ovoid dilate in middle .5 in. long. Seed obovoid, compressed hairy .1 in. long.

PERAK. Temengoh on a sand bank in the river (*Ridley* 14591). I could find but a single plant anywhere.

Allied to *T. Griffithii*, Hook. fil. but a more branched stouter plant, with broader leaves, hairy above with the nerves almost invisible, in whorls of 5, the lower ones in pairs. The spur is also much longer and more slender.

Impatiens exilipes, Hook. fil. ms.

A branched glabrous herb about 2 feet tall. Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3, broadly lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to the base, serrate spinulose, quite glabrous, beneath glaucous, nerves 6 pairs conspicuous, 3 to 1.5 in. long, .7 to 1 in. wide; petiole .5 in. long. Pedicels 2 to 3 in. long. Flowers rose pink, centre darker. Sepals ovate oblong, cuspidate, spurred one boat-shaped, mucronate, .4 in. long, spur slender 1.3 in. long. Standard obovate, cuneate, truncate with a short point and a short rounded keel, wings broad bifid, basal lobe oblong retuse, upper one obovate retuse. Capsule short .6 in. long, broadly fusiform, beaked. Seed obovoid, flattened, glabrous.

PERAK. On the road between Tapah and Jor, abundant at one spot (*Ridley*).

I got this pretty balsam in the return from the expedition to Telom. Like the last species Sir Joseph Hooker examined it and made notes on it shortly before his death and gave it the above manuscript name. It belongs to the same section as the last but is distinct in being quite glabrous like *I. Curtisii* of the Taiping Hills but has lanceolate not ovate leaves. *I. Wrayi*, Hook. fil. from the same district has hairy leaves, an orbicular standard not narrowed at the base and a central raised line with an erect tooth in the centre, the wings are very unequally lobed and the seed is hairy. *I. sarcantha*, Hook. fil. from the Telom river has broad hairy leaves and an obovate standard, emarginate with a strong central keel running the whole length, and oblong truncate unequal lobes to the wings. The seeds are glabrous.

RUTACEAE.

Glycosmis. The various species of this genus of shrubs or small trees occurring in the Malay Peninsula have been reduced

first by Oliver, Journ. Linn. Soc. V. Suppl. n. 37, and later by Hooker in the Flora of British India and King in the Materials who have followed Oliver's classification, into three species only *G. pentaphylla*, Correa, the *Limonia pentaphylla* of Retz, and Roxburgh, *G. sapindoides*, Lindl., and *G. puberula*, Lindl., the greater number of the Indian and Malayan species being reduced to forms of *G. pentaphylla* "a very variable and most perplexing species."

The typical *G. pentaphylla* is based upon what appears to me a very distinct species which is confined to India, and does not occur at all in our area. After examining the various plants included under the names of this and the other two species, I have come to the conclusion that the various forms, perhaps a little difficult to make out from poor herbarium specimens can be quite well distinguished into species, and are not really so variable as would at first sight appear.

G. citrifolia, Lindl. Hort. Soc. Trans. VI. 72. *Limonia parviflora*, Bot. Mag. t. 2416. ?*G. simplicifolia*, Spreng. Syst. Veg. IV. 2, p. 162; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. I. n. 521.

A short stiff shrub about 5 feet tall, with thinly coriaceous 1- to 3-foliate leaves, elliptic lanceolate or oblanceolate, narrowed to the base, shortly blunt apiculate; nerves very fine, nervules nearly as conspicuous, usually distinctly gland-dotted, 4-5 in. to 6 in. long and 1.5 in. wide; petiole 1-2.5 in. long, petiolule .1 in. long. The panicles are axillary and terminal, erect and spike-like about .5 to 2 in. long, the peduncle .1-.15 in. long, but occasionally much longer. The flowers fairly numerous, are sessile or nearly so, .1 in. long. Sepals ovate acute, stiff; petals about twice as long, oblong obtuse. Stamens with linear-subulate filaments and very small anthers elliptic or elliptic lanceolate. Ovary 3-4-lobed, flask-shaped on a small disc, papillose, glabrous. Fruit as big as a pea, pale pink, translucent.

This plant does not appear to be very common in the Malay Peninsula, but I have it from Tanglin in SINGAPORE from the heaths in SITUL, and Kampongs at Kota Bahru, KELANTAN.

It is abundant in HONGKONG, and JAVA, Bandong (*Forbes* 1215); and also occurs in DUTCH BORNEO, Banjermasun (*Molloy* 271), BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (*Fraser*); PHILIPPINES (*Cuming* 1200; *Loher* 215), Manila (*Merrill* 112778).

The form with unifoliate leaves, has usually stiffer and larger leaves and is probably the *G. lanceolata*, Spreng. It occurs also in French Guyana (*Glycosmis americana*, Sagot) and Jamaica. "According to Dr. Broughton it was introduced into Jamaica from England under the name of Mandarin orange in 1788 by Hinton East, Esq." (note in Herb. Kew). These American forms, undoubtedly both introduced, resemble

the Hongkong plant in having a tomentose inflorescence. The Malayan form is quite glabrous.

G. macrocarpa, Wight, Ill. t. 109.

A tree or shrub quite glabrous. Leaves 1- to 5-foliate on the same plant, subcoriaceous, the trifoliate leaflets are lanceolate, distantly acuminate, shortly narrowed to the base, 3 in. long, .7 in. wide, petiolule .1 in.; the unifoliate leaflets elliptic lanceolate, acuminate, base shortly narrowed, 3.5 in. long, 2.7 in. wide, very finely gland-dotted, nerves often distinctly elevate beneath in the larger leaflets, 8 pairs. The flowers white are .2 in. long 2 to 3 on very stout axillary racemes in the only Malay specimen I have seen, in terminal clusters .5 in. long in the Indian type, rachis and calyx scurfy. Sepals short ovate. Petals quite 3 times as long, linear oblong, subacute. Stamens with broad truncate linear filaments and short oblong anthers. Ovary glabrous, cylindric on a moderately large disc. Berry .5 in. long, globose with 2 large plano-convex seeds.

PERAK. At 1500 feet, "a tree, flowers white" (Wray 261). SOUTH INDIA; Courtallum (Wight).

A very distinct plant in its large flowers and very large fruit as big as a cherry. Wight gives it as shrubby, Wray as a tree.

G. malayana, n. sp.

A glabrous shrub, about 6 feet tall, with light green leaves. Buds red tomentose. Leaves 5-foliate, thin, submembranous, leaflets elliptic, bluntly acuminate, shortly narrowed at the base, nerves 5 pairs impressed above conspicuously elevate beneath, inarching .3 in. within the margin, very finely gland-dotted above, sometimes but not always beneath, 3.5—5.5 in. long, 1—2 in. wide, petiole .5—1 in. long, petiolules .1—2 in. long. Panicles axillary and terminal 2—3 in. long, branches spreading 1 in. long, glabrous, rarely red scurfy. Buds globose. Sepals orbicular ciliate on the edges. Filaments broad, flat. Ovary cylindro-conic, 5-celled, glabrous. Fruit white, globose, narrowed at the base, .2 in. through.

SINGAPORE: Chan Chu Kang (Ridley 3912), JOHORE: Bukit Murdom (*Kelsall*), and Sedemah (Ridley 13508); SELANGOR: Kuala Lumpur, PERAK: Larut (King's Collector 2035, 2839), PENANG: (Wallieh 6373D); Muka Head (*Curtis* 722); Government Hill (*Mangat*).

This is our commonest species. The very smooth leaves with strong elevate nerves beneath and very inconspicuous nervules and reticulation beneath are very characteristic points. Frequently they are not at all gland-dotted but in the more northern Perak and Penang specimens conspicuously so.

Kunstler's specimen No. 2035 described as a tree 20—30 feet tall has a tomentose inflorescence. This is unusual though the buds in all specimens are red tomentose. The Penang plants have more distinct nervules and reticulations and are gland-dotted on both sides, and the branchlets are pustular, while the inflorescence is much more copiously branched and compact. In this it approaches *G. sapindoides*, Lindl. In the Kew herbarium specimens have been tentatively named *G. chlorosperma*, Spreng., the description of which is too incomplete to identify any species by, but as the type was obtained in Java where this species does not seem to occur, it is probable that that species is something else.

G. sapindoides, Lindl. in Wall. Cat. 6353; Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 501, was collected by Wallich in Penang in 1822. The leaves are 5- to 7-fololate with 11 or 12 pairs of fairly well elevated nerves and conspicuous nervules and reticulations, the branches are pustular, the inflorescence fascicled racemose axillary short and red tomentose, the ovary is rufous tomentose at the base.

The plant collected by Maingay on Government Hill, PENANG, described in his field note as 30 feet high and as thick as a man's thumb, is quite glabrous, and has a terminal inflorescence; so I refer it to *G. malayana*. No one has apparently seen *sapindoides* since Wallich's time.

G. macrophylla, Lindl. Wall. Cat. 6377, not of Miquel.

A shrub 2—3 feet tall. Leaves always simple, thinly coriaceous, elliptic, narrowed slightly at the base, acuminate, frequently not gland-dotted, pale beneath, nerves strongly elevate beneath 10 pairs inarching shortly within the margin, reticulations conspicuous, 8 in. long, 3.5 in. wide, petiole thick .2—1 in. long. Panicles terminal, or 1 axillary in the uppermost leaf axil, 2.5 in. long with very short branches .1 in. long. The flowers very small in umbels at the end of the branches. The sepals ovate not ciliate. The petals short oblong. Ovary conic cylindric, glabrous on a very large disc.

PENANG. (Wallich 6377; Curtis 89).

var. *macrorachis*, King.

An erect shrub 2 to 4 feet. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, 13 in. long, 3—7 in. wide, narrowed to the base. Panicle slender elongate, 6 in. long, quite glabrous, base 1 in. wide, floriferous part 6 in., branches distinct .1—.4 in. long with small terminal umbels of flowers at the ends. Fruit round and white.

PENANG. Waterfall and Pulau Butong (Curtis 89).

A very distinct plant peculiar apparently to Penang.

G. tomentella, n. sp.

Shrub. Buds red tomentose. Leaves 5-foliate, rhachis finely tomentose, 4 in. long; leaflets elliptic ovate bluntly acuminate, base rounded, submembranous, nerves 5 pairs elevate beneath, marching within the margin, 1 in. long, 2 in. wide, terminal one 1 in. long 2.25 in. across, petiolule tomentose, 1 in. long. Panicle terminal; peduncle 1.5 in. long, floriferous portion 1.5 in. long, lower branches 1.2 in. long, patent, rhachis scurfy, flowers .1 in. long, sessile in small clusters on the branches. Sepals ovate obtuse. Petals oblong obtuse. Stamens: filaments linear, flat, oblong, anther elliptic. Ovary conoid on a rather large cushion-like disc, glabrous.

SELANGOR. Menuang Gasing, Langat (*Kloss*).

A very distinct plant in its ovate leaflets with rounded bases, and finely scurfy tomentose rhachis, petiolules and inflorescence; a little scurf occurs too on the midrib and back of the leaves generally.

G. crassifolia, n. sp.

Branches stout, woody. Leaves simple, very coriaceous, oblong, elliptic lanceolate, narrowed to the base, bluntly acuminate, gland-dotted above, less conspicuously beneath, nerves fine not elevate inconspicuous, 10 pairs, nervules nearly as conspicuous, reticulations very inconspicuous, 8 in. long, 2.1 in. wide, petiole thick .5 in. Flowers small sessile in very short axillary clusters .1 in. long, very few in the cluster, rhachis and ovate sepals red tomentose. Petals broadly lanceolate blunt, glabrous. Stamens short "connective of anthers with a glandular blunt apiculus." Ovary conoid cylindric, glabrous. "Fruit fleshy."

MALACCA. (*Maingay* 3374).

A very curious plant of which I have only seen a single specimen of Maingay's with one open flower. The coriaceous simple leaves and small flowers in very small axillary clusters distinguish it readily from any other species. Hooker referred it to the var. *longitolia*, Oliv., of *G. pentaphylla*, an Assam plant which I think is distinct though allied.

G. monticola, n. sp.

Shrub glabrous. Leaves 5 in. long, leaflets 5, coriaceous, dotted above, narrow lanceolate, acuminate cuspidate tip blunt, base long, narrowed, cuneate, nerves 6 pairs faint, 3 to 4 in. long, .5 to 1 in. wide, petiolules .1 in. long. Panicle terminal 1 in. long, branches .2 in. long, few flowered. Sepals rounded. Petals ovate. Stamens: filaments very short, anthers apiculate. Pistil cylindric.

MALACCA. Mt. Ophir (*Ridley* 3285).

Distinct in its very narrow elongate, coriaceous leaves, gland-dotted above, finely reticulate beneath ending in a long blunt tipped point and much narrowed to the base.

G. puberula, Lindl. Wall. Cat. 6315; Oliv. Le. 39; Hook. fil. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 501.

A small leaved shrub with usually trifoliolate leaves and red tomentose inflorescence and ovary. Fruit as big as a pea, globose, glandular.

PENANG. (*Wallich* 6315 A and B); Government Hill at 500 feet (*Curtis* 88). PERAK. (*Scortechini*). A variety with stiff coriaceous leaves with a broad blunt point, nerves invisible above.

Wallich 6315B is labelled Singap(ore) but it may be doubted if it too did not come from Penang, as it has never again been found so far south.

G. rupestris, Ridl. is allied to *G. puberula*, but its ovary is always glabrous, as is the whole inflorescence.

KEDAH. On Gunong Geriang, Pulau Adang, Rawei Island; PERLIS, on Bukit Lagi. (*Ridley* 15752).

var. tomentosa, n. var. has the inflorescence red hairy though the ovary is glabrous, but glandular.

KEDAH. Lankawi, Pulau Segai (*Ridley* 15566). Pulau Adang (*Ridley* 15844 and 15843) both larger leaved than type. SOUTHERN SIAM. Koh Samui (*Robinson*).

A plant very closely allied to *G. rupestris*, if not identical specifically, was collected at Montalban in the Philippines in the Province of Rizal (*Loher* 6767 and 6774) but the leaves are all unifoliolate.

BURSERACEAE.

Santiria laxa, King. *Canarium laxum*, Benn.

The female flowers of this tree have not been described. They are distinctly larger than the male flowers, the blunt oblong petals being .3 in. long and are borne on longer slender pedicels, .5 in. or more in length. The stamens (abortive) are as long as the pistil, the anther thick linear and blunt, longer a little than the filament. The ovary is thick oblong and somewhat distinctly 3-lobed. The stigma sessile, large three-lobed, thick and overlapping the ovary.

Icicaster Planchoni, n. gen.

I found the genus Icicaster for the plant formerly known

as *Santiria Planchonii*, Benn. Fl. Brit. Ind. I, 536 and Engler, Mon. Phan. IV, 154. *Canarium Planchonii*, King, Mat. Mal. Pen, p. 482.

Planchon named it *Icicopsis* in Herb. Hook., but this generic name was never published and Engler unfortunately used it for certain American plants now reduced to *Icica*. In the Pflanzentamilien it is put as a section of *Santiria* under the name *Icicopsis*, and *Trigonochlamys* is also put as a section of *Santiria*.

The plant in fruit resembles *Trigonochlamys Griffithii* except for the small calyx lobes but the flowers are small and resemble those of a *Santiria* except that they have but three stamens.

The characters of the genus *Icicaster* may thus be given. A tree with pinnate leaves of 7 to 13 leaflets, unisexual. Panicles axillary, shorter than the leaves. Flowers small crowded near the tips of the branches. Calyx campanulate deeply cleft into 3 ovate triangular lobes, small. Petals 3, slightly larger, deltoid. Stamens three, anthers ovate, filaments shorter, flat, inserted on the edge of a large cupular fleshy disc. Ovary in the female flowers small, ovate, three-lobed. Style terminal, short. Stigma 3-lobed. Drupe ovoid globular, slightly gibbous, style persistent, slightly lateral.

It appears to be not rare in the south of the Peninsula in SINGAPORE, MALACCA and PERAK as far north as Taiping. The fruit is yellow and bead-like.

MELIACEAE.

Amoora malaccensis, n. sp.

Tree, bark of branches wrinkled, young branches red pubescent (when dry). Leaves 9—12 in. long, imparipinnate, rhachis scurfy puberulous; leaflets 11—13, opposite, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, base cuneate or rounded, slightly inaequilateral, coriaceous, glabrous, smooth, slightly shining above, red brown beneath when dry, nerves about 16 pairs, very fine and inconspicuous, depressed above, faint beneath, 2.1 to 4.25 in. long, .75—1.8 in. wide, petiolules .1—.2 in. long. Panicles axillary 6—8 in. long with ascending branches 1—2 in. or less long, scurfy, pubescent. Flowers male .05 in. long in threes or fours at the ends of the branchlets, sessile. Calyx lobes short, rounded base thick campanulate, pustular. Petals ovate obtuse longer incurved. Stamen-tube nearly as long as the petals, broadly oblong globose, wide open at the top, lobes rounded, short, anthers 6, not exserted. Ovary glabrous, oblong. Fruit globose, 2 in. through, densely minutely velvety tomentose, pericarp very thick, woody.

MALACCA. Aver Panas (*Goodenough*: *Ridley* 1797) flowers: (*Maingay* 1455) fruit.

Nearest to *A. lanceolata*, Hiern, but the leaves are thinner, larger and less coriaceous with more distinct nerves, the flowers are smaller and glabrous, the staminal tube has rounded short lobes.

Aglaia rufibarbis, Ridl.

I find that the plant described by me in the Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Str. Branch vol. 54, p. 32, as *Aglaia rufa*, Miq. is not that species but is a distinct and previously undescribed one. I therefore give it the name of *A. rufibarbis*.

Dysoxylon pulchrum, n. sp.

A small tree, glabrous except the flowers. Leaf over a foot long, rhachis stout. Leaflets more than 11, alternate, rather distant, coriaceous, oblong, rather abruptly blunt acuminate, base cuneate or broadly rounded, equilateral or very nearly so, midrib stout, prominent beneath, nerves 11 pairs, slender but prominent beneath, 8—9 in. long, 3—3.5 in. across, petiolules .2—.3 in. long, stout. Panicles large over a foot long, branches 8—12 in. long, stout, scurfy, branchlets scattered, 1—2 in. long with short terminal cymes of 1—3 flowers. Pedicels .1 in. long. Flowers nearly .2 in. pure white, buds truncate, oblong. Calyx flat, saucer-shaped with 4 or more irregular lobes. Petals much longer, oblong obtuse, glabrous outside, puberulous inside. Stamen-tube cylindric, thick pubescent outside, villous inside, mouth nearly entire, anthers included 10. Disc cylindric, hairy, longer than ovary. Style very stout, glabrous above. Stigma large capitate.

PEKANG. At the top of the hill, 1800 feet alt. (*Ridley*) in thick forest.

A beautiful plant which was a mass of white bloom when I collected it in March 1915.

The leaves closely resemble those of *D. thyrsoides*, Griff. but the panicles and flowers are far larger, the petals broader, the stamen-tube quite hairy inside and out.

Walsura tenuifolia, n. sp.

A tree glabrous except the flowers. Leaves 5 in. long; leaflets 5, thin membranous, glaucous beneath, elliptic acuminate acute, base rounded or shortly cuneate, nerves about 8 pairs, elevate beneath, reticulations fine, conspicuous when dry, 2—4 in. long, 1—1.5 in. wide, 1.5 in. apart on the rhachis; petiolules .2 in. long. Panicles long, 12—14 in., lax with distant branches 1.5 in. long, glabrous below, scurfy above. Flowers few .2 in. long, pedicels .05 long. Calyx minutely puberulous, short;

lobes acute 5. Petals oblong obtuse puberulous outside, glabrous within. Stamens connate for half their length, pubescent on both sides, filament (free part) linear subulate, anthers small. Ovary cylindric, glabrous. Style stout, shorter than the stamens. Stigma capitate. Disc thick fleshy annular.

PERAK. Kamunting (*Ridley* 3022).

Allied to *W. neurodes*, Hiern, but with much thinner leaves, the stamens much more united, and ovary glabrous.

OLACACEAE.

Gonocaryum crassifolium, n. sp.

Shrub with flexuous branches, glabrous except the inflorescence. Leaves alternate, stiffly coriaceous, ovate acuminate or oblong acuminate, base rounded, midrib above channelled, beneath strongly elevate, almost keeled, yellow, nerves elevate beneath, 5 pairs ascending, rather slender, 1 m. long, 3.5 in. wide, petiole thick rugose .5 in. long, yellow. Spikes 3—4 together in an axil, slender, pubescent, 2—2.2 in. long. Flowers .95 in. long, scattered. Bracts small ovate. Calyx base campanulate, 5-lobed, lobes ovate obtuse, pubescent outside, imbricate. Petals twice as long hardly cohering, glabrous, ovate oblong, apex incurved, fleshy edges thickened, concave. Stamens 5, filaments much shorter than the anther, which is oblong obtuse, red. Disc small annular undulate. Pistillode small, plose. Female flowers and fruits unknown.

SILANGOR. Sempang mines (*Ridley* 15695).

In foliage this resembles *G. pyriforme*, Schaff., but the flowers are very much smaller and the rhachis and calyx pubescent.

CELASTRACEAE.

Celastrus malayensis, n. sp. *C. Championii*, King, Mat. Mal. Pen. p. 353 (not of Bentham).

A glabrous woody climber with black stem. Leaves usually stiffly coriaceous, elliptic to ovate, acute or acuminate, serrate or nearly entire, base shortly cuneate; nerves 5 to 6 pairs, prominent beneath, 3.5 to 4.5 in. long, 1.5 to 1.7 in. wide, petiole .25—.5 in. long. Racemes several from one axil 2 in. long with the flowers in small lax cymes, pedicels .01. Flowers nearly .1 in. across. Calyx very small, obscurely 5-lobed. Petals very small, oblong round-tipped. Fruit on pedicels 2 in. long, three-valved, orange colour, valves ovate .3 in. long and as wide. Seed 1.

PAHANG. Sungai Jelai (*Ridley* 11581); Telom (*Ridley*). PERAK. Gunong Batu Putih (*Wray*), Maxwell's Hill (*Ridley*). PENANG. Penang Hill (*Ridley*); Penara Bukit (*Curtis*). PATANT. Tomoh (*Machado*).

Native name "Akar Surukop."

This plant appears to me to be quite distinct from the Hongkong plant, the flowers of which are larger and in umbellate cymes on the ends of branches, not as in this case in racemes of small cymes. The petals are smaller and narrower, and the fruit smaller, the valves being as long as they are wide.

Microtropis valida, n. sp.

Branches stout. Leaves thickly coriaceous, shining, elliptic, acuminate acute, base cuneate, 3.5 to 6 in. long, 1.5 to 3 in. wide, nerves 6 to 8 pairs, slender, nervules and reticulations equally prominent on both sides, petiole thick grooved .5 in. long. Cymes stout, 3 in. long, peduncle 1.5 in. long, branches .5 in., branchlets .2 in. long. Flowers clustered in threes on the end of each branchlet, .4 in. across, sessile. Sepals 4, imbricate, rounded in two unequal pairs, glabrous, coriaceous with thinner edges, the inner pair the largest. Petals connate below, lobes 4, short, broad, rounded. Stamens 4 inserted on the tube, filaments broad. Pistillode truncate.

PERAK. Hermitage Hill (*Curtis* 1331).

Euonymus rufulus, n. sp.

Small tree with grey rather knotted branches. Leaves opposite, coriaceous, glabrous, elliptic, blunt, acuminate at both ends, base subacute, nerves about 5 pairs, invisible above, obscure beneath, midrib elevate on both sides, 1.5—4 in. long, .5—1.5 in. wide; petiole .25 in. long, thick, grooved. Cymes several in an axil, slender, peduncle .4 in. long, pedicels as long, about 3. Flowers dull red, .45 in. across. Sepals orbicular 5. Petals transversely rounded, oblong, minutely denticulate punctate. Stamens 5, very short, filaments subtriangular, flat; anthers transversely oblong; style short.

PAHANG. Gunong Tahan at 5000 ft. alt. (*Robinson and Wray* 5332). Small tree, flowers dull red.

A very distinct species with more coriaceous leaves, and smaller flowers with shorter, broader petals than *E. Wrayi* which is probably its nearest ally.

Salacia rubra, Lawson in Hook. fil., Flora of British India, I, 637.

Of this dubious plant collected formerly by Maingay, who had only fruiting specimens, we have now adequate material, collected in the garden jungle in Singapore by me, (No. 10164 of my collections), so I give a complete description of it.—A climbing shrub with whitish bark. Leaves opposite, elliptic cuspidate, narrowed to the base entire, coriaceous and drying dark brown, nerves 5 to 6 pairs, faint inarching far from the

margin, 3.5 in. long, 2 in. wide, petiole .2 in. long. Flowers .15 in. across in fascicles of 5 or 6, pedicels 2 in. long, slender. Calyx flat, lobes short, blunt, rugose. Petals lanceolate, obtuse, rather fleshy with a keel on the back. Stamens 3 from the top of the disc which is tall and fleshy; filaments short, linear recurved rather broad, anthers rounded, elliptic. Ovary quite immersed in the disc. The fruit about 1 in. through, rugose bright red.

S. verrucosa, Wight Ill. p. 134 (1831). This is identical with *S. polyantha*, Korthals, Flora, XXI (1848) 319, and is the earlier name. It is a native of Mergui and Borneo and has been collected also at Tongkali, and Lanikawi by Curtis.

S. ovalis, Lawson I.c. 624; *S. Lawsonii*, King in the Materials, appears to me to be nothing more than a state of the common *S. fluorescens*, Kurz.

S. Lobbii, Lawson, seems to be merely a form of *S. Mainayi*, Lawson.

Salacia Korthalsiana, Miq.; *S. radula*, Hassk. Pl. Jav. p. 231 (not of Don.).

A climbing shrub with rather large alternate coriaceous leaves, oblong with a short blunt point; nerves elevate beneath the 7 pairs, 7 in. long and 2.75 in. wide. Flowers in small cymes at the ends of axillary panicles with rather thick dichotomous branches, 1.5 in. long, including the rather long peduncle. Sepals rounded, 5. Petals oblong, yellow, .1 in. long. Disc rather large and thick. Fruit ovoid blunt, .75 in.

SINGAPORE, Bukit Timah Road at $\frac{7}{3}$ miles (Hullett 905). Also occurs in Java.

This plant has been omitted by King from the Materials. It does not appear to be common anywhere. The branches are in Javanese specimens especially dotted over with raised lenticels hence the name *S. radula*, but Hullett's plant hardly shows them. The long stalked inflorescence is peculiar, and gives it the appearance of a *Hippocratea*.

Hippocratea nigricaulis, n. sp. *H. materantha*, King I.c. 351, not of Korthals.

Slender climber 10 to 30 feet long, stem black, rough. Leaves coriaceous, shining, bright green, elliptic, blunt, rounded at the base, crenulate sometimes very slightly, nerves 6 pairs, elevate beneath, 2—5 in. long, 4.3 to 2.75 in. wide, petiole .01 in. long. Panicles 1 m. long, red puberulous. Flowers .3 in. across, pale yellow or greenish yellow. Calyx cupular with broad shallow teeth. Petals triangular lanceolate, minutely puberulous, outside, quite glabrous within. Disc deep fleshy,

glabrous with some minute hairs on the upper part. Fruit elliptic oblong of 2 carpels 3.2 in. long, .75 in. wide, thin woody striate. Seeds 2.25 in. long.

MALACCA. In forests. (*Griffith*). SELANGOR. Rawang Camphor forest (*Ridley*). PERAK. Larut Hills (*Kunstler* 7570, 5118). PENANG. Government Hill (*Ridley*). BURMAH. ASSAM. Duffla Hills (*King's collector* 83). BENGAL. Chittagong (*Lister*).

This plant was referred by King to *H. macrantha*, Korth. Verh. Nat. Gesch. 187 t. 39 which plant is undoubtedly the same thing as *H. Cumingii*, Laws. Flor. Brit. Ind. I. p. 624. Korthal's figure and a specimen from him in Herb. Kew clearly represent the river-bank plant known as *H. Cumingii*. The black rugose stem, crenate leaves very variable in size, red pubescent inflorescence, absence of hairs on the petals and larger fruit distinguish *H. nigricaulis*, Korth. readily from the true *H. macrantha*.

H. macrantha, Korth. is not rare in the south of the Malay Peninsula, Borneo and the Philippines. There is a specimen from the Hookerian Herbarium at Kew labelled Ceylon collected by Colonel Walker. It does not seem to have been met with in Ceylon again and the specimen was perhaps from Singapore where also Colonel Walker collected. It occurs on the banks of tidal rivers and is called Akar Bintang by the Malays from its yellow star-shaped flowers.

H. ferruginea, King. An examination of the type plant of *Salacia Griffithii*, Lawson Fl. Brit. Ind. I. 628, shows that this plant collected by Griffith in Malacca is no *Salacia* at all but *Hippocratea ferruginea*, King.

RHAMNACEAE.

Ventilago. The species of this genus have been very much confused in the Flora of British India and in King's Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula, and the whole genus confined to the Indo-Malayan region with outliers in China and Formosa requires revision. The type of the genus is *V. madraspatana*, Gaertn. a native of India as far as Mergui. It has not been met with apparently in Java, for the plants so identified belong to a distinct species. *V. calyculata*, Tul. has much the same distribution, but occurs also in Siam and Cochinchina. Its curious yellow fruits covered half way by the cupshaped calyx and entirely pubescent distinguish it readily.

Ventilago leiocarpa, Benth. in Journ. Linn. Soc. V. 77; Fl. Hongkongensis was described shortly from plants from Hongkong collected by Champion, some of Griffith's Malacca plants and

a West African plant collected by Barter. All these separate gatherings belong to distinct species, which merely have in common the covering of the nut half way up by the calyx. It seems probable that Bentham first employed the name *leiocarpa* for the Hongkong plant and for that it had better be kept. It has nearly entire small leaves, branches quite glabrous, flowers in cymes of 3, axillary in the axils of full-sized leaves; the fruit has the nut covered for a quarter of its length only by the cup-shaped calyx and its wing is slightly narrowed towards the base and acute at the tip.

V. malaccensis, n. sp. *V. leioarpa*, Benth. in part. (Malacca specimens).

A big climber, branchlets velvety pubescent. Leaves elliptic acuminate, rather abruptly and bluntly, base shortly narrowed, edge bluntly serrate, 2.5 to 3.5 in. long, 1.25 to 2 in. wide, thinly coriaceous, drying dark brown, nerves 4—8 pairs, prominent beneath, faint and sunk above, petiole pubescent thick grooved 2 in. long. Flowers in compact axillary cymes of about 12 or more, and about .15 across on slender pubescent branches with small leaves about 1 in. long soon caducous so that the branches eventually appear as panicles often over 6 in. long. Bracts ovate acute, pubescent, pedicels 1 in. long, glabrous. Buds flattened at top, bluntly 4-angled, glabrous. Calyx campanulate, lobes 5, triangular acute, glabrous with a keel on the inner face near the tip. Petals much smaller, spatulate bilobed, lobes rounded. Stamens a little longer, filament slender, anthers small. Ovary immersed in disc, hairy. Styles 2. Nut globose, covered half way by the calyx, .2 in., wing oblong linear blunt, glabrous, not narrowed at the base, 2 in. long, .3 in. wide.

SINGAPORE. (*Cantley* 190). MALACCA. (*Mainqay* 1669, 1148, 406, 408, 1670; *Griffith*). PERAK. Larut (*Kunstler* 3461, 7611), Batang Padang district (*Kunstler* 7750). PENANG. Chalet (*Curtis*). BORNEO. Rejang (*Hastiland* 2863).

There is a considerable amount of variation in specimens as to size of leaves, amount of serrulation and development of panicle. Some specimens have small but well developed leaves on the slender branches which bear the flowers, but these are never as large as the stem-leaves and appear to fall off very soon. In many specimens I see no trace of these leaves, so that the whole inflorescence forms a panicle with numerous branches bearing the small scattered cymes. Occasionally the branchlets appear to be glabrous.

V. gracilis, Rolfe and Merrill, is apparently closely allied but the flowers are pubescent. I am very doubtful about *V. lucens*, Miq. of Sumatra. The description is hardly adequate and the only specimen I have seen in Herb. Kew has rather

stiffy coriaceous leaves not narrowed to the petiole but with a short rounded point like a small form of *V. Maingayi*.

V. gladiata, Pierre, Fl. Forest. Cochinch. t. 314, C.

Leaves lanceolate acuminate, narrowed to the base, membranous, minutely serrulate and minutely pustulate on the back, nerves 6 pairs, slender elevate beneath, transverse nervules not seen, 2.6—3 in. long, 1—1.1 in. wide, petiole .15 all glabrous. Inflorescence axillary racemes the cymes very small and few flowered, rhachis puberulous. Flowers unknown. Fruit glabrous, pedicel .1 in. long, nut .2 in. globose enclosed in the calyx cup for $\frac{3}{4}$ its length, wing lanceolate narrowed to the base and acute at the tip, 2.5 in. long, .4 in. wide.

PERAK. Sungai Larut (Wray 2276).

Distrib. Cambodia.

V. oblongifolia, Bl. Bijdr. 1144; Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. I. i. 640. *Smythea macrocarpa*, var. *pubescens*, King.

A stout liane with membranous lanceolate acuminate acute leaves, base rounded serrate, glabrous on both sides or tomentose beneath, nerves 7 to 9 pairs, strongly elevate beneath, 4 to 4.5 in. long, 1.5 to 1.75 in. wide; petiole .1 in. or less. Inflorescence axillary or terminal, rhachis rather stout, tomentose; branches 4 in. long with distant cymes of several flowers. Fruit glabrous, nut .2 in. long, ovoid: calyx not enclosing it; wing linear oblong obtuse twisted at the base 3.1 in. long, .5 in. wide.

SELANGOR. Batu Caves (Ridley 13349). PERAK. Waterfall hill (Wray 2211, Scortechini).

Distrib. Java and Philippines.

Smythea pacifica, Seem. Bonplandia, 1861, 255. *Sm. reticulata*, King, Mat. l.c. 381. *Berchemia trichantha*, Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 331.

This plant seems to be distributed over the sea shores from the South of the Peninsula, from SINGAPORE, Serangoon (Ridley 9151), Bajau (3592a), Toas (6379), JOHORE, Seudai river (12211), Tana Runto (1917) to PENANG, Pulau Jerajak (Curtis 2424) and also Pulau Sangian, BORNEO, TIMORLAUT, ARU, NEW GUINEA and PHILIPPINES to the FIJI ISLANDS.

AMPELIDACEAE.

Vitis pyrrodasys, n. comb. *Cissus pyrrhodasy*, Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 517 is in King's Materials, put as a synonym of *V. udnata*, Wall. Cat. It seems to be abundantly distinct in its dense red tomentum covering the stem and the backs of

the leaves, *V. adnata*, Wall. having only a thin rusty pubescence in place of it. I have not seen it from the Malay Peninsula.

V. glaberrima, Wall. in Roxb. Fl. Ind. (ed. Carey II, 476) is given as a synonym of *V. hastata*, Miq. by King on the ground that Wallich distributed a mixture of this and another species which he described as *V. crassiformis*, Teysm. var. *Wallichii* and that the description agrees with *V. hastata*, Miq. Carefully reading the description however I find that it does not apply at all to the latter species but it is a good description of the plant King describes as *V. crassiformis* var. *Wallichii*. It seems to be a very distinct species and not very common. The fruit is by no means large.

V. hastata, Miq. is a common and conspicuous plant in Singapore, and occurs in Pahang at Pekan, in Malacca, Selangor, Province Wellesley, Perak and Lankawi, also in Sumatra and Borneo. It is easily recognised by its square-winged stem, almost white and succulent, and bright red tendrils. The flowers in moderately large cymes with red tinted peduncles, have a cup-shaped entire calyx of a pale green. The petals are oblong thick and shoe-shaped, excavate, reddish outside with a darker red spot at the tip, widely expanded in flower. The filaments narrowed upwards are green, anthers short, oblong, yellowish edged red. The disc is flat, rather thick with wavy margins, orange colour. The ovary immersed in it is pale green, the style stout and shorter than the stamens with a capitate yellow stigma. The flowers have a faint scent of cowslips. The fruit small and black. The glaucous stems and red tendrils with the red tinted flowers give it quite a pleasing appearance.

Vitis (Tetrastigma) Curtisi, n. sp.

Stem smooth, black, terete. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets coriaceous, glabrous, entire, obovate cuspidate, narrowed to the base, nerves about 8 pairs, nervules and reticulations as prominent, 2.5 to 3.6 in. long, 1.3 to 1.9 in. wide, petiolules .2 in. long, median one .4. Petiole .5 in. Cymes numerous .3 in. long, graceful, spreading, compound, puberulous. Flowers .1 in. long, pedicels as long. Calyx very short, cup-shaped. Petals oblong, apex incurved fleshy, 1. Stamens shorter; filaments broad linear. Ovary globose, free. Stigma large, conic, lobed.

PEKANG. Government Hill, close to Gun Hill (*Curtis* 3363).

Vitis polystachya, Wall. Cat. 6028.

King and Planchon both say "in part;" but the type is a single specimen from herb. Finlayson. *V. nitida*, Lawson

from Penang is the same. *V. polythyrsa*, Miq. a much more slender plant does not occur in the Malay Peninsula at all; nor does *V. thyrsiflora*, Miq. which resembles *V. polystachya*, but is very thickly tomentose instead of being nearly glabrous beneath the leaves. All the specimens put under these two species quoted by King, which I have seen, are *V. polystachya*, Wall.

V. capillaris, n. sp.

Slender vine; stem arachnoid hairy. Leaves compound, petiole 1.55 long, base thickened and red hairy, leaflets membranous, central one elliptic lanceolate rather abruptly narrowed to a broad or acute mucronate point 2.5 in. long, 1 in. wide, petiolule short red hairy, lateral petiolules .3 in. long, blade hairy trifoliate, uppermost leaflet biggest, lanceolate acuminate, laterals oblique narrowed to base, sparsely toothed on the outer edge, nerves 3—4 pairs, slender, hairy beneath, .5—1.5 in. long, .4—.9 in. wide. Peduncle 4 in. long, slender pubescent, panicle 2.75 in. long, branches .5 in. long or less, all pubescent, lower ones branched again. Flowers distichous, .05 in. sessile. Calyx cup-shaped, obscurely 4-toothed, glabrous. Petals 4, oblong. Ovary conic, style conic, stout.

BORNEO. Sarawak (*Beccari*, 148).

Nearest to *V. polythyrsa*, Miq. but much more slender, much less hairy, leaves thinner, leaflets fewer-nerved and toothed and more oblique.

V. pterisanthella, n. sp.

A slender vine nearly completely glabrous except the inflorescence. Leaves trifoliate, membranous, petiole 1.2—2 in. long, leaflets thin, elliptic acuminate nearly entire with about three short obscure teeth towards the apex, narrowed at the base, median elliptic lanceolate, laterals with an oblique rounded base, nerves very fine and inconspicuous, 6 pairs, median 2.75—4 in. long, 1.2—2 in. wide; petiolule .1—.6 in. long; laterals smaller; petiolule .2, a few red hairs at the base of the petiolules. Inflorescence very slender, 3.5 in. long, peduncle nearly 3, bearing a slender tendril 1.5 in. long and sometimes twining itself. Spikes few, about 1, .1 in. long, pubescent, rachis at base flattened broadly and narrowed to tip. Flowers distichous, pubescent, .05 in. long, sessile. Calyx lobes ovate, subacute. Petals 4, much larger, puberulous outside. Stamens 4, anthers large, oblong, filaments short. Ovary subglobose with a thick conic style, glabrous.

BORNEO. Sarawak: Siul (*Ridley*).

I collected this very curious vine in September 1905 in the forests on the Siul Hill near Kuching. It seems most nearly allied to *V. capillaris*, Ridl., but is very peculiar in the

rhachis of the branches of the inflorescence being flattened as in *Pterisanthes* and the flowers distichous on the edge. It has the peduncular tendril of *Pterisanthes* which however occurs also in species of *Ampelocissus* and on the whole seems a connecting link between *Pterisanthes* and *Ampelocissus*.

Pterisanthes Dalhousiae, Planch.

This species was described by Planchon from a specimen from "Indes Orientales? Lady Dalhousie in herb, Delessert ex herb, Graham 1846." As no species of the genus has been met with except in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago it is as he suggests improbable that it came from India. The description given is very short but it applies very fairly well to a plant collected by Mr. Curtis in Penang except that the leaves are smaller. Planchon gives no measurements of his specimen unfortunately, but says that they are much smaller than those of *P. cissoides*, "3—4 cent. de long sur $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 cent. de large."

I do not quite understand the passage. In the herbarium of Kew is a coloured drawing of a plant evidently this, of unknown origin from "Prince of Wales Island." Lady Dalhousie we know did collect in Penang.

Leea saxatilis, n. sp.

A low herbaceous plant. Leaves pinnate, petiole 18 in. long to 3 feet, smooth, red, leafy portion 12 in. or more, rhachis when young sparsely hairy, leaflets 9, oblong lanceolate acuminate with a long acute point, base rounded slightly oblique, terminal one larger narrowed to base, serrate or biserrate, submembranous above, glabrous with an elevate midrib beneath, the nerves 12—13 pairs elevate slender hairy tomentose, nervules and reticulations conspicuous, 4—7 in. long, 2 in. wide; terminal one 7 in. long, 2.6 in. wide; petiolules lowest .6 in., median .4, terminal 1 in. long. Flowers in a dense capitulum .75 in. through on a peduncle hairy .5 to 1.5 in. long, dull red, small globose. Bracts ovate acuminate hairy. Calyx thin, 5-lobed mucronate hairy. Petals as long, oblong obtuse, glabrous, calyprate. Stamens with filaments long, anthers large oblong, ureolus with blunt rounded lobes. Fruit dull red, dry elliptic, depressed, .3 in. across, 5-lobed on a peduncle 3 in. long and a cyme of 1 in.

SELANGOR. On limestone rocks at the base of the Batu caves, (Ridley 305, 8260); also PAHANG on the Tahan river and at Kuala Dipang in PERAK and Lankawi (KEDAH).

SAPINDACEAE.

Allophylus scandens, n. sp.

A woody climbing shrub with cinnamon brown bark densely covered with paler lenticels, glabrous except the very

young parts and inflorescence which are puberulous. Leaves trifoliate, petiole thick 1.5 in. long, leaflets coriaceous, obovate, narrowed to the base, apex shortly blunt acuminate, entire, nerves about 8--10 pairs conspicuous though slender beneath, midrib moderately stout, 4--6 in. long, 2--3 in. wide, the median leaflets biggest, petiolules 2--3 in. long. Inflorescence extra-axillary, peduncle 1--1.5 in. long, stout, dectiduously puberulous, racemes usually 2 (occasionally only one, rarely 3) widely divaricate 1--1.5 in. long, usually unequal, rachis pubescent. Flowers numerous, crowded small on pedicels longer than themselves, glabrous. Bracts minute, acuminate. Sepals glabrous, suborbicular, imbricate. Petals shorter, claw and obtuse limb glabrous, scale silky. Fruit unknown.

SINGAPORE. Bukit Panjang, climbing on trees in swampy forest (*Ridley*). BORNEO. Mt. Gading, Lundu (*Haviland* 987). Baram (*Hose* 123).

In spite of the number of species of *Alliophyllum* described more or less insufficiently by Blume and Radlkofler I can find no description of any species that fits this; but it seems to be nearest to *A. timorensis*, Bl.

ANACARDIACEAE.

Gluta virosa, n. sp.

A large branching tree 50 to 70 ft. tall. Leaves coriaceous lanceolate 9 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, acuminate at both ends blunt, nerves about 18 pairs slightly raised beneath, reticulations small fine conspicuous; petiole 2 in. long. Panicles in the terminal axils short. Calyx tube red spathaceous, .2 in. long, split on one side. Petals twice as long, linear oblong, white. Ovary pubescent. Fruit obovoid, smooth, light brown, fleshy, 2.5 in. to 4 or 5 in. long.

SELANGOR. Rantau Panjang (*Ridley*). PERAK. Gu-nong Pondok (*Kunstler*). PENANG. Telok Bahang (*Curtis* 3005), and Penara Bukit (*Curtis* 1527), Moniots Road (*Ridley*).

Native name "Rengas Kerbau Jalang," i.e. Buffalo on the warpath, on account of its poisonous character.

I have seen no good flowers of this plant though it does not seem to be rare. Some of the specimens I at first thought were *Gl. Wrayi*, King, but having seen good specimens of that species at Kew, I am now sure it is a distinct species. Malay collectors are very shy of gathering specimens of any of the Rengas plants, *Gluta* and *Melanorrhoea*, as they are apt to be poisoned by them.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Bauhinia monticola, n. sp.

A slender glabrescent climber. Leaves ovate deltoid, tip acuminate very shortly bifid or entire, coriaceous, glabrous, nerves 7, 2-2.5 in. long, 1.5-2 in. wide, petiole 1 in. long. Racemes short 1-2 in. long lax glabrous or nearly so. Pedicels long slender 1.5 in. long sparsely hairy. Bracts minute caducous. Buds ovoid. Calyx tube cylindric .4 in. long red, appressed hairy; lobes ovate .3 in. long hairy. Petals oblong obtuse, conspicuously veined when dry, sparsely hairy on the back, claw 1 in. long, blade .5 in. long, .5 in. wide. Stamens very short hairy at base. Ovary stalked, cylindric red-hairy on the sutures, 2 in. long. Style almost half as long, hairy on the upper edge. Stigma large peltate.

SELANGOR. Gunong Menkuang at 5000 ft. (*Robinson*).
PERAK. Gunong Kerbau, 4500-5500 ft. (*Robinson*).

This plant is certainly allied to *B. Kingii*, Prain, for which I at first mistook it and to *B. cornifolia*, Bak, but it has much larger flowers than either of these species. The flowers are apparently red. It belongs to the big set of showy Bauhinias which with their masses of yellow flowers turning red, make such a magnificent show in our forests, a group very characteristic of the Malay Peninsula for few of them seem to occur elsewhere.

Bauhinia holosericea, n. sp.

A big climber, branches, petioles and inflorescence densely red velvety. Leaves coriaceous, orbicular cordate, entire or retuse at the tip, nerves 7 or 9 elevated beneath, glabrous above, densely red velvety beneath on the nerves and reticulations, less so on the rest of the surface, 2-2.5 in. long, 2.4-3 in. wide, petiole 1.25 in. long. Panicles of a few stout axillary and terminal racemes from 2.5 lengthening to 5 in. long, the branches with numerous distinct elevated scars where the flowers have fallen, densely red, velvety. Bracts lanceolate acuminate, .1 in. long. Pedicels slender .6 in. long. Buds ovate acute with a shorter tube. Calyx tube cylindric, dilate at base, .2 in. long, lobes oblong .2 in. long, hairy. Petals oblong, rather short clawed, very red hairy .35 in. long, .2 in. wide, apparently red. Stamens fertile, 3, glabrous. Ovary hairy all over. Style about as long, slender, glabrous. Stigma peltate. Pod woody, firm, .8 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, oblong blunt, slightly narrowed at the tip. Seeds flat orbicular 1.1 in. long.

PERAK. Forests at Temengoh (*Ridley* 14674).

This also belongs to the same group as the last, but seems distinct from any species in its very velvety stem, round leaves, and thick velvety racemes of which the rhachis is rough with

the short processes from the base of the pedicel scars. The panicles are mostly really reduced to simple racemes, but occasionally have one or two branches.

Crudia lanceolata, n. sp.

A glabrous tree. Leaves with a rachis 1.5 in. long; leaflets 3, subcordate lanceolate or ovate acuminate obtuse, base rounded, quite glabrous, nerves fine 7 pairs, reticulations conspicuous beneath, drying grey 3.5—5.15 in. long, 1.5 in. wide, petiole .1 in. long thick. Raceme about 6 in. long, fairly stout, puberulous. Flowers distant, .3 in. across, on pedicels .3 in. long puberulous. Calyx tube short puberulous, lobes oblong reflexed puberulous outside, glabrous inside. Stamens glabrous. Ovary dense pale, woolly, stalk very short.

KEDAH. Lankawi; Gunong Rayah, (Mohamed Haniff).

This is allied to *C. gracilis*, Prain, but the leaves are lanceolate. The sepals, pedicels and rachis are pubescent, and the flowers are distinctly pedicelled.

ROSACEAE.

Parastemon spicatum, n. sp.

A glabrous shrub. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic, abrupt caudate acuminate, blunt, base long narrowed, nerves 6 pairs, 2.5 to 2.75 in. long, 1 in. wide, petiole .15 in. long. Spike axillary 3.5 in. long shortly peduncled with many very small sessile flowers. Bracts linear oblong. Calyx tube short campanulate, interior pubescent. Petals 0. Stamens 2 glabrous, from the edge of the tube.

BORNEO. Sarawak, Rejang, Sibu, (Hariland and C. Hose 3240); and 2 miles from Kuching (Hariland 723).

This species differs from the only other one, *P. urophyllum*, in its being a shrub, (whereas the other is a large stout tree) and in its flowers being sessile.

Parinarium rubiginosum, n. sp. *P. costatum* var. *rubiginosum*, Ridl. in Journ. F. M. S. Mus. iv. 143.

A tree about 20 ft. tall, the branches rather thick and when young covered with velvety yellowish tomentum. Leaves stiffly coriaceous, ovate lanceolate, acuminate, base rounded, glabrous above, beneath pale reddish, woolly, nerves strongly elevated about 20 pairs, midrib strong beneath, depressed slightly above, 3.5—4 in. long, 1.25—1.75 in. wide, petiole red-woolly .2 in. long. Panicles .5 in. long densely red woolly. Flowers few hardly .2 in. long. Bracts ovate acute woolly and hairy on the back. Calyx tube funnel-shaped deep woolly red outside, densely villous with long hairs inside, teeth ovate acute. Petals a little longer white oblanceolate rounded, edges pubes-

cent. Stamens much shorter than sepals glabrous. Style very short with the ovary densely villous. Stigma discoid.

PAHANG. Gunong Tahan in woods across the Teku (*Ridley*).

The indumentum and short racemes and more coriaceous leaves are so different in this plant from those of true *P. costatum* that I consider it advisable to separate it specifically, though it is certainly allied to that species.

Pygeum coriifolium, n. sp.

Small tree, leaves coriaceous elliptic shortly blunt and acuminate, base very shortly narrowed, glabrous, nerves invisible above prominent beneath distant 5 pairs, midrib very prominent, reticulations invisible, 6 in. long 3.5 in. wide, petiole 5 in. long. Racemes solitary axillary .5 in. long, pedicels very short, puberulous. Calyx tube campanulate, pubescent, lobes 6 unequal, ovate acute pubescent, inside of tube glabrous. Petals 9. Stamens with filaments long, rather thick, 20. Style stout, shorter. Stigma clubbed, flattened, ovary short, globose, hairy.

PERAK. Temengoh and Kertai rivers; in forests (*Ridley*).

Allied to *P. parviflorum*, Teysm., but the leaves are larger and rather more fleshy, with distant and fewer nerves. The raceme is almost a spike, solitary, very short.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

Polyosma grandis, n. sp.

A tree 10 to 50 feet tall with spreading branches. Stem 1.5—2 ft. through. Leaves membranous drying black, ovate elliptic, cuspidate, acuminate, base cuneate, margins dentate, glabrous except the midrib and prominent 12 pairs of nerves beneath, secondary nerves nearly as prominent 6—7 in. long, 3—4 in. wide, petiole stout .5 long, flattened, pubescent. Raceme 6 in. long, peduncle 1 m. long, flattened, pubescent. Buds narrow cylindric blunt, pedicels .1 in. long, pubescent. Calyx-tube cylindric, lobes broad, ovate, acute as long as the tube. Petals subglabrous, narrow, linear, sparsely villous inside. Stamens shorter, filaments villous.

PERAK. Larut Hills at 3500 to 4000 ft. (*Kunsther* 3802). Flowers white, base greenish.

This plant was referred by King to *P. integrifolia*, Bl. but is clearly very distinct from that species and is most closely allied to *P. ilicifolia*, Bl. but from this it differs in its large size and very large ovate elliptic leaves and thick petals.

Polyosma conocarpa, n. sp. *P. mutabilis*, King in part.

Tree 20—30 feet tall, young parts appressed, hairy. Leaves membranous, elliptic lanceolate, acuminate, long narrowed to base, quite entire, glabrous, nerves about 8 pairs, conspicuous beneath marching well within the margin, 3.5—6 in. long 1.25—2 in. wide, petiole .2 in. long appressed and hairy when young. Raceme 5 in. long appressed hairy. Flowers white, scattered or in little groups; pedicels .1 in. in fruit .2 in. Calyx tube campanulate, hairy, teeth very small, subacute. Petals linear .2 in. long sparsely hairy outside, villous inside. Stamens nearly as long. Fruit conoid, truncate strongly 4-ribbed when dry, .25 in. across at base, narrowing upwards.

SINGAPORE. (*Wallich* 8472). PERAK. Larut Hills (*Kunstler*), Birch's Hill (*Wray*). KEDAH. Lankawi, Gunong Raya (*Mohamed Haniff*). SUMATRA. Padang at Aver Mantjur (*Becarie* 524). Forests up to 1000 ft. Flowers scented like privet.

This is quite different from Blume's *P. mutabilis* of Java in the fruit, which resembles that of *P. retinervia*, Bl. as figured in Koorder's and Valenton's Boomsoorten.

P. glaucescens, n. sp.

A small tree 20—30 feet tall, or shrub. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate acute, base narrowed, thick, coriaceous, glabrous beneath, nerves very obscure 3—3.5 in. long, 1.75 to 1.5 in. wide, petiole 1 in. long. Raceme pubescent 2.5—3 in. long. Flowers crowded .2 in. long. Buds oblong, dilate at base. Calyx very short funnel-shaped, lobes acute spreading, pubescent. Petals oblong, blunt, sparsely strigose outside, densely villous at tip inside. Stamens shorter.

PAHANG. Gunong Tahan (*Robinson* 5388, 5493; *Ridley* 16260); on the Padang and on Skeat's ridge (*Ridley* 16018, 16019).

I originally referred this to varieties *intermedia* and *lanceolata* of King's *P. coriacea*, but on closely examining it conclude it to be specifically distinct not only in the foliage, the leaves being thicker with very inconspicuous nerves, and usually glaucous beneath, but with shorter, broader flowers less pubescent and dilate at the base. The leaves vary in form somewhat, perhaps according to the amount of exposure on these rocky ridges and growth of the plant.

P. fragrans, Benn. Pl. Jav. Rar. 196; *Itea fragrans*, Wall. 8472.

The only plants of this I have seen are those collected by Wallich in SINGAPORE (mixed unfortunately with *P. Wallichii* from Khasia distributed under the next number in many distributions by accident) and one which appears the same collected in PERAK without locality by Scortechini. In Havi-

land's SARAWAK collections are two plants I take to be this, though the flowers are rather smaller .15 in. long. Dr. Haviland notes "Ovary 2-celled, 3 in one case, several ovuled."

They were obtained at Kuching (*Haviland* 944 and 1886).

Polyosma velutina, Bl. Mus. Bot. Luggd. Bat. I. 261.

To this species King refers a plant which occurs in PERAK at Goping and in Larut (*Kunstler*), the DINGRINGS, Bruas (*Ridley*) and in PEKANG on Penang Hill and at Balik Pulau (*Curtis* 1165) with bright yellowish green leaves, like those of *P. laetevirens*. He had not seen specimens of Blume's plant, nor have I seen types of Blume's plant. But I have not seen anything like King's species from Java; and the plant identified with *P. velutina*, Bl. by Koorders and Veldon (Boomsorten Pl. 195) and distributed as this plant No. 24404b is entirely different, and belongs to the section of *Polyosma* with membranous and black drying leaves. I conclude therefore that King's *P. velutina* cannot be Blume's plant and give the name of ***P. flavovirens*** to it. Blume's description of *P. velutina* is short; but the only species I have seen from Java with velvety leaves is the above mentioned plant from Koorders' collections and one from Zollinger No. 886; and these agree with Blume's description as far as it goes. It has membranous black drying leaves densely fuscous velvety beneath and curiously angled branches. The fruit is ovoid and .2 in. long in these specimens. Specimens collected at Kuching in SARAWAK by Haviland (No. 2914) seem identical.

Polyosma fasciculata, n. sp.

Leaves sub-coriaceous, elliptic sparsely toothed along the edge, base blunt and shortly narrowed, tip subacute, quite glabrous, nerves 6 to 10 pairs branched at the tip, rather obscure and not elevate, 4—6 in. long thick. Spikes rather slender 6 in. long puberulous. Flowers numerous, .1 in. long, sessile, fascicled in groups of 2—4 or 5. Buds cylindric blunt very sparsely puberulous. Bracts hairy acute. Calyx tube very short sub-companulate, lobes ovate acute spreading. Petals rather broad in proportion to length, sparsely villous inside. Stamens a little shorter.

KEDAH—Gumong Jerai (*Ridley* 5219).

King refers this dubiously to *P. coriacea*, King, but it seems to me in its small very sparsely hairy flowers much more nearly allied to *P. Scortechnii* a very little known plant which has however quite entire leaves and distinct pedicels to the flowers. The flowers in this species are not evenly scattered over the rachis, but clustered together in small lots.

Polyosma pisocarpa, n. sp.

Stem pale not angled; young parts velvety hairy. Leaves stiffly coriaceous elliptic, acute or obovate blunt, nerves fine about 12 pairs very irregular faint on both sides, glabrous except at first the midrib slightly hairy, 3—4 in. long, 1.5—1.75 in. wide, petiole .5 in. long rather stout sometimes pubescent. Raceme 6—7 in. long dense many flowered pubescent. Flowers green, pedicels stout much longer than calyx, hairy. Calyx tube campanulate, lobes triangular acute. Petals .35 in. long sparingly pubescent linear subacute villous inside. Stamens distinctly shorter. Style very slender. Fruit pea-shaped globose, .2 in. long, glabrous "blue" on pedicels slender, glabrous, .2 in. long. Seed smooth globular.

BORNEO. Sarawak at Kuching and between it and Santubong (*Haviland*, 2911, 2912, 2913, 1464, 1988).

This species is nearest *P. coriacea*, King, but it has longer flowers on longer pedicels. The small pea-shaped blue fruit is peculiar. The raceme long and dense. The leaves as Haviland points out are of two forms, in one lanceolate and acuminate, in the other obovate and retuse, but there are more or less intermediate forms on the different specimens and in other respects the plants are the same.

HAMAMELIDACEAE.**Rhodoleia ovalifolia**, n. sp.

A big shrub up to 10 feet tall with thick branches, the young parts densely red-hairy. Leaves, young lanceolate acute base acuminate, older 4 to 6 in. long 1.5 to 2 in. wide, rigidly coriaceous ovate with a rounded subcordate base, apex acute, at first red-scurfy beneath later becoming white-glaucous, nerves strongly elevate 6—8 pairs with some of the secondary nerves nearly as strongly elevate both nerves and reticulations depressed on the upper surface, 4—4.5 in. long, 2.5 in. wide, petiole at first densely velvety, later glabrous. Capitula solitary but often numerous axillary on the ends of the branches, one inch across. Peduncles thick decurved red, hairy. Bracts rounded, red, velvety, much larger than in *R. Teysmanni*. Petals narrow linear spatulate round at tip, .5 in. long, .1 in. wide, shorter than the stamens. Filaments .35 in. long, anthers oblong. Capsule .5 in. long, densely red-hairy.

PAHANG. Gunong Tahan (*Robinson, Ridley*).

This is the third described species of the genus. One species *Rhodoleia Championi* of Hongkong, a shrub, has flowers as large as this, but the petals are much broader, and the plant is much more glabrous. *R. Teysmanni* of Sumatra and of the mountains of the Malay Peninsula is a tree. It is

nearly glabrous, and the leaves are all lanceolate or oblong, capitula smaller, and fruit smaller all glabrous except a little pubescence on the bracts. *R. oralitolia* is remarkable for the dense red velvety hair covering the shoots, peduncles, bracts and fruit. The leaves in Robinson's flowering specimens are much the shape of those of *R. Teysmanni* but more acuminate the nerves hardly more visible, but the midrib is red-scurvy. In the fruiting plants the leaves are quite different; they are remarkably coriaceous with the nerves depressed above and strongly elevate beneath. At first these leaves are red beneath with a deciduous red scurf; but this at last disappears and the leaves appear nearly white beneath. There is a certain amount of variation in the leaves of *R. Teysmanni* but nothing at all like this. The capitula densely red-hairy, are as big as those of *R. Championi* or nearly so but the petals are quite as narrow as those of *R. Teysmanni*.

SAMYDACEAE.

Casearia albicans, Wall.

There has been a considerable amount of confusion about this species which requires clearing up. In Wallich's Herbarium are three sheets of plants under the number 3197, labelled 3197, 3197.2, 3197.3. The only one labelled *C. albicans* is 3197.3 from Penang; and it appears to be *C. esculenta*, Roxb. No. 3197.2 from Singapore is in fruit, and seems also to be *C. esculenta*. No. 3197.3 from Penang, is identical with another plant No. 7432; and this is probably the plant described by King as *C. albicans*, Wallich. It has no name in Wallich's Herbarium, and is not the same as the plant so named by Wallich. It, therefore, being a distinct plant, requires a name. I call it *C. latifolia*. I have collected the plant myself on the side of the track to West Hill in Penang. What Clarke called *C. albicans* in the Flora of British India, King has already altered to *C. Clarkei*. No specimens of it occur at all in Wallich's Herbarium.

Casearia velutinosa, n. sp.

A shrub. Branches velvety, flexuous. Leaves thickly coriaceous, oblong to ovate, abruptly acuminate, base rounded or shortly narrowed, nerves 12 pairs ascending prominent beneath and depressed above, glabrous above, soft, tomentose beneath, 6—10 in. long, 3—4 in. wide, petiole tomentose, 2 in. long. Glomeruli .15 in. across. Flowers .1 in. wide. Sepals 5, imbricate, pubescent, suborbicular oblong, hairy outside. Petals 0. Stamens 10, glabrous, anthers small, forming a tube with the spatulate oblong hairy staminodes. Ovary conic, glabrous. Stigma large, capitate.

PERAK. Gunong Keledang (*Ridley*). DINDINGS. Lumut and Bruas (*Ridley*).

Allied to *C. latifolia*, Ridl., but differing in the very tomentose branches, backs of leaves and petioles.

Homalium spathulatum, n. sp.

A glabrous tree. Leaves thinly coriaceous, elliptic acuminate, tip blunt, base narrowed, entire or undulate on the edge; nerves about 7 pairs, very fine and rather obscure, as are the reticulations, shining, 4 in. long, 1.5 in. wide; petiole .2 in long. Racemes axillary, simple, 3 in. long, tomentose, slender. Flowers numerous, not clustered, subsessile .2 in. across. Calyx-tube funnel-shaped, tomentose .1 in. long; lobes very narrow linear, 10, edged with long white hairs. Petals 10, a little longer, linear spathulate. Stamens shorter, 2 opposite each petal. Glands villous. Styles 3, glabrous.

DINDINGS. Pangkor (*Curtis* 1370).

This differs from *H. myrianthum*, Bak. in Kew Bull. 1896, p. 23, of Sandakan in the panicle racemes, funnel-shaped calyx and nearly sessile flowers.

BEGONIACEAE.

Begonia phoeniogramma, n. sp. *B. pauperula*, Ridl. in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Straits Branch, 54, p. 42, not of King.

This little plant I find, on seeing the co-type of King's *B. pauperula* in Herb. Kew, is not the species he intended. I therefore give it the above name which refers to the red stripes on the small flowers. It was formerly very common on the path leading up to the Batu Caves, Selangor; but at my last visit I noticed that it had become scarce owing to a series of steps having been made up the slope where it grew. I have seen it nowhere else.

Begonia tricornis, n. sp. *B. Roxburghii*, Ridl. in Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus. iv, 20, not of DC. This plant is really more near allied to *B. inflata*, Clarke, of the Himalayas, but is distinct from all species of the section. It is the only one in the Malay Peninsula of the section *Casparyta*, (with pulpy 3-angled not winged green fruit).

Begonia longicaulis, n. sp.

Stem elongated, red, with internodes 2.5 in. long, glabrous. Leaves ovate cuspidate, base deeply cordate, very unequal, 3 in. long, 2.5 in. wide; petiole 4—6 in. long. Stipules persistent, oblong with a terminal setiform process, 1.1 in. long, .2 in. wide. Peduncle 6 in. long, with 2 terminal flowers on

peduncles 1 in. long. Flowers pinkish-white. Sepals of male flowers broad ovate rounded, .55 in. long and as wide; petals oblong-lanceolate, blunt, .3 in. wide. Stamens in a globose head on a short stalk.

PERAK. Gunong Kerbau (*Robinson*). PAHANG. Gu-nong Tahan (*Ridley*).

This plant is rather puzzling. It seems closely allied to *B. venusta*, King, with which species it occurred; but instead of having a creeping rhizome with leaves and peduncles arising directly from it, it has long erect stems with long internodes and large stipules with a long-setaceous point. In this, except for the form of the stipules which have no seta, it resembles *B. megaptera*. I cannot distinguish King's *B. megapteroidea* from *B. venusta*. Is it possible that this plant sometimes develops a caulescent stem, and that it is a form or state of *B. venusta*? The specimens are neither very complete.

Begonia eiromischa, n. sp.

Rhizome short, stout. Leaves fleshy, obliquely reniform peltate, acuminate, dark green, glabrous 3—3.5 in. long and as wide, nerves 7; petiole 2—3 in. long, with dense thick red wool. Peduncles glabrous, red, about 5 in. long. Flowers on two branches, small, .5 in. across, rose pink. Male sepals 2, broad, orbicular, rounded. Petals very narrow, linear. Style of female flower trifid; branches bifid. Capsule .6 in. long lateral wings very short, posterior rather thin, broad, oblong, rounded .3 in. long and as wide.

PENANG. Pulau Butong (*Curtis* 1028).

I have seen specimens of this and a good coloured drawing made in the Penang Gardens. It is undoubtedly near *B. Hasskarei* but differs conspicuously in the woolly stalk of the leaf. In the drawing the fruits are figured as equally 3 angled and bright red; perhaps they were not ripe when drawn.

Begonia rhoephila, n. sp.

Rhizome stout, creeping, 1 in. long. Leaves nearly or quite glabrous, lanceolate, erect, caudate-acuminate, base decurrent on the petiole, sparsely distantly toothed, apex closely toothed, nerves 4 pairs, often hairy on the underside, midrib always hairy with appressed hairs, 5—6 in. wide, petiole 1.5—4 in. long, glabrous or hairy. Peduncle 1—2 in. long in flower, stouter and up to 12 in. in fruit, glabrous. Flowers few, short pedicelled white tinted on the back or all pink. Sepals of the male flower oblong-ovate, .3 in. long, .2 in. wide. Petals narrower, oblong. Stamens numerous, anthers oblong, apiculate as long as the free filaments. Female flowers 5-petaled.

Capsule 1.1 in. across, .5 in. long: lateral wings blunt, triangular; posterior .75 in. long, .3 in. wide, oblong rounded, thick ribbed.

SELANGOR. Ulu Gombak, on rocks in the stream (*Ridley*).

This belongs to the jungle stream set of Begonias with narrow lanceolate leaves hardly or not lobed or unequal at the base, viz. *B. Kunstleriana* (*B. Scortechinii*) and *B. perakensis*, King. The latter has the leaves rounded. The former has them narrowed but not decurrent on the petiole as in *rheophila* and very hairy. I take *B. Scortechinii*, King, of unknown locality to be a narrow leaved form of *B. Kunstleriana*.

ARALIACEAE.

Schefflera, Forst. This genus was made by Forster for two species of plants, one from New Zealand and the other from Fiji. Later the genus *Heptapleurum* was founded by Gaertner, to which a considerable number of Asiatic species were attributed. The difference between the two genera is however, too slight to warrant their being kept distinct and Harms in the Pflanzenfamilien has placed the *Heptapleurums* under the earlier name *Schefflera*, in which I follow him, excluding however, the genus *Brassaia* which appears to me sufficiently distinct. It may however, be found necessary to separate from *Schefflera* such abnormal plants as *S. (H.) Wrayi*, with racemose not umbellate flowers; and I am rather dubious of the following new species which has the number of stamens double that of the perianth lobes and ovary cells.

Schefflera polyandra, n. sp.

Leaves digitate; petiole 9 in. long; leaflets 5, oblanceolate or oblong lanceolate acuminate, blunt, base narrowed, edge serrate, coriaceous, glabrous, smooth, nerves 7 pairs faint, reticulations faintly visible beneath, 4—6 in. long, 1.25 to 1.75 in. wide, petiolule 1.3 in. long. Panicle 5 in. long, branchlets .5 in. long, umbels of 4—5 flowers; pedicels .2 in. long, stout. Calyx campanulate, edge thin, truncate, entire .1 in. long. Petals shorter, ovate, 5. Stamens 14 to 16; anther as long as filament. Style conic, cylindric. Ovary 8-celled.

PERAK. Gunong Keledang (*Ridley* 9763).

Arthrophyllum pinnatum, Clarke. Under this name in King's Materials two plants have been combined, one the true *A. pinnatum* of the Penang Hills. The other a smaller plant with many more smaller leaflets and smaller flowers, *A. alternifolium* Maingay, MS. a native of Mt. Ophir.

***Arthrophyllum lancifolium*, n. sp.**

Tee. Branchlets slender, angled, yellow, glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, lanceolate caudate at the tip, acuminate at both ends, edge crenulate, undulate, midrib winged on both sides, nerves and reticulations fine, 3—3.5 in. long, 1—1.5 in. wide; petiole 1—2 in. long only .3 in.; uppermost leaves jointed with the stem. Umbels 4—5, on short pedicels .4 in. long. Flowers 10—13 in an umbel, .05 in. long. Calyx short campanulate; limb undulate, not toothed. Petals 5, calyptrate valvate, oblong, connate at the tip. Stamens 5; anthers oblong, connate at the tip. Stamens 5; anthers oblong, longer than the filament. Style columnar, stout. Ovary 1-celled.

PERAK. Ulu Batang Padang, at 4,900 feet (*Wray* 128).

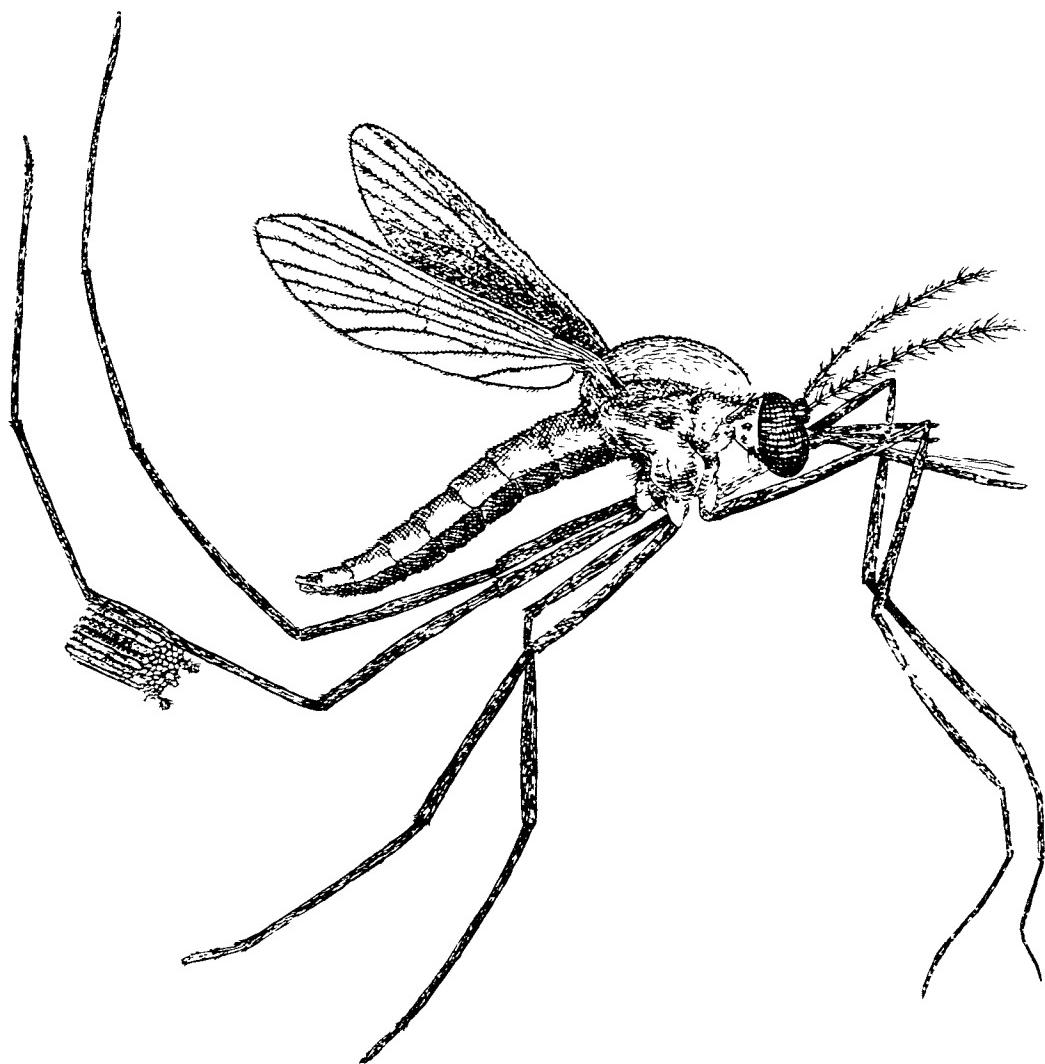
In the Kew Herbarium a sheet of this is written up by King as *Mastixia gracilis*, King, but the description of that species (based on a plant collected in Perak at 3,900 feet by *Wray* No. 1528) does not apply to the plant at all well, especially in the length of the petiole is given as .2—.25 in. long, and the inflorescence as cymose. This plant has umbellate inflorescence much resembling that of *A. alternifolium* and is clearly an Araliaceous plant.

***Brassaia singaporense*, n. sp.**

Leaves digitate, petiole over 6 in. long, base widely dilate; leaflets 15, stiffly coriaceous, oblong ovate, blunt, rounded at both ends, 3—4 in. long, 1.75 in.—2.5 in. wide; petiolules 1.5 in. long. Panicle 18 in. long, stout; branches 1.5 in. long, thick, bearing heads of about 10 sessile flowers .5 in. through. Bracts 4, ovate, acuminate, longer than the calyx-tube. Calyx very short, margins undulate. Corolla calyptrate rounded, coriaceous. Petals connate 5. Stamens 9 to 12, filaments short, anthers oblong linear. Stigma subsessile conic.

SINGAPORE. Bukit Timah (*Ridley* 8061).

When dry this plant resembles much *B. actinophylla*, Br. of Australia and the flowers are as big, but the leaves are quite different in form and size. The genus consists of four or five species ranging from Sumatra through New Guinea to Australia.



F. DE LA MARE
NORRIS.

CULEX MOSQUITO LARVA

A curious adaptation of habit to its environment of a Malayan mosquito.

BY C. STRICKLAND, M.A., B.C.
Travelling Medical Entomologist, F. M. S.

During a recent visit to the Gap, on the Selangor-Pahang boundary, which is at 2,800 feet, I observed a curious and interesting fact in the life of mosquito which seems worthy of record.

This mosquito, kindly identified for me by Dr. Stanton as *Chaetomyia (Leicesteria) thura*, Leicester, which had been caught in the resthouse and was kept in a test-tube, was observed to have attached to a hind-leg a mass which until closer examination, seemed to be one of those *Ceratopogon* which have a habit of attaching themselves to mosquitoes to suck out their body-juices. On examination however with a microscope it proved to be an ova-mass, and what was very interesting, from each ovum the head of a young larva was sticking out, the whole thing looking like a miniature nest of young sparrows.

The mosquito was introduced to a bottle in which was some water, when it immediately flew down to the water and dipped its hind-leg methodically into it. Immediately all the larvae came out of the ova-mass and swam away as lively as a crowd of children coming out of school on a holiday.

On two occasions I observed this phenomenon and on another I caught a specimen of the mosquito with the ova-mass on its leg from which all the larvae had gone.

I think it seems clear that the mosquito ovideposits on its own leg and that the phenomenon represents a device by which the mosquito is enabled to deposit its larvae in collections of water which are inaccessible to it for ordinary deposition: perhaps in bamboos, or in the leafy axils of plants like common *kladi* or pig-lily,¹ or it may be to save the eggs from some danger which they might incur if they were laid on water.

I am much indebted to Mr. de la Mare Norris of the Agricultural Department, F. M. S., for the drawing which is given.

1. Leicester in his monograph on *Culicidae of Malaya* 1908 says that he has found the adult larvae in bamboos and in coconut shells lying in the jungle.

Elaeocarpus Barnardii, a new Species described from Perak.

BY I. H. BURKILL.

The Elaeocarps are abundant in the Malay Peninsula and are on the whole very much of one type: to this type *Elaeocarpus Barnardii* in general conforms.

It occurs close to Taiping at low elevations: and it is there known by the name Jiha. It is a tree with reddish chestnut bark on the branches, and with relatively small somewhat crowded obovate bright green smooth leaves, the margins of which are slightly and distantly toothed. The flowers are of average size, and, as is always the case in the genus, face earthwards along horizontal racemes. The fruits are of a deep blue.

The affinity seems to be to *Elaeocarpus cuneatus*, Wight, a widely spread tree of India, which southwards reaches Tenasserim.

Elaeocarpus Barnardii, inter Diceras *E. cuneato*, Wight, affinis: differt praecipue ovario et putamine.

Arbor, ramorum cortice castaneo vel rufo-castaneo. *Folia* obovata, apice obtusa, minopere acuminata, glabra, obscure 7—8-dentata, ad 9 cm. longa, ad 4 cm. lata, sed pleraque fere dimidio minorata; nervi laterales 5—6, inter quos 2 vel 3 basales ad originem in pagina inferiori domatiam ferent: petiolus ad 3 cm. longus. *Racemi* 12—20-flori, vel tolis breviores vel aequantes vel paullulo longiores. *Flores* Dicerarum. *Sepala* linearia, 6 mm. longa. *Petala* obcuneata supra medium laciniata, sepalis aequilonga. *Stamina*, plus minusve 20, 3 mm. longa: antherae apice barbatae, 2 mm. longae. *Orarium* 3-loculare, pubescens. *Fructus* olivaformis, ad 2 cm. longus vel paullulo longior, putamine laevi.

PERAK. Haud procul ab oppido Taiping collegit H. B. F. Barnard, cum floribus mense Februario, cum fructu immaturo mense Martio, etiamque cum fructu sed maturo mense Januario.

Notes on Dipterocarps.

1. The Seedling of *Anisoptera costata*, Korth.

BY I. H. BURKILL.

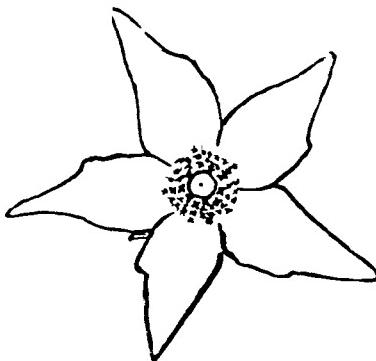


Fig. 1. Flower seen from below, $\times \frac{2}{3}$.

It is proposed to clear the way for a general review of the Malayan Dipterocarps by a series of short papers, of which this is the first. It deals with the seedling of *Anisoptera costata*, Korthals.

Anisoptera costata is a tall forest tree wild in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, where two individuals flowered freely at the commencement of April, 1916, producing with new foliage, panicles of pendent white flowers from the ends of the branches. The shape of the flower is given above (fig. 1) : the corolla does not fall.

The seeds from this flowering ripened about the end of June: and when they fell, a leaf-fall occurred, followed by a more abundant production of new leaves than had been the case when the flowers appeared.

The seeds germinated at once, lying on the ground. In germination the radicle is extruded, curves earthwards, and anchors itself; then the cotyledons are pulled out of the capsule by the straightening of the hypocotyl. The process is seen in progress in Figs. 2 and 5 below.

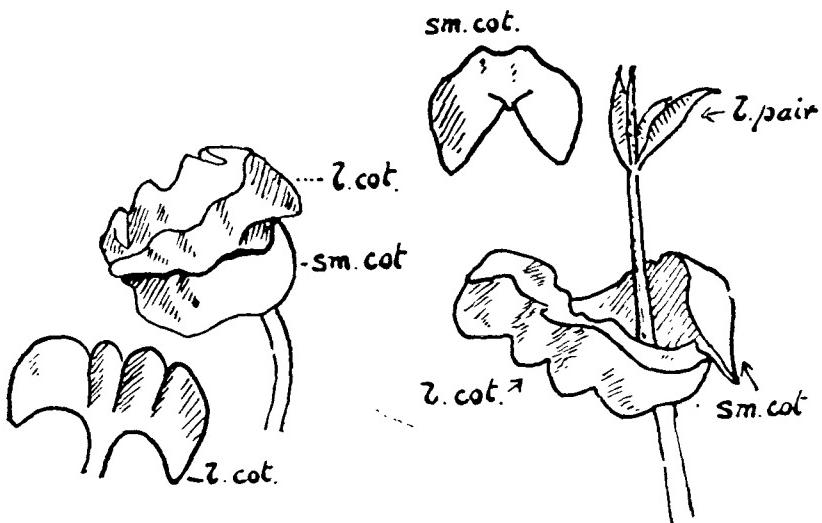


Fig. 2. Seedling at the time when the cotyledons have just been withdrawn from the capsule *l. cot.*, larger cotyledon; *sm. cot.*, lesser cotyledon.

Fig. 3. Seedling at the time when the whorl of leaves is expanding. *l. cot.* for the two larger of the four leaves.

The figures show how unequal are the two cotyledons: the larger is markedly four-ridged on the back (figs. 2, 3, and 5); the lesser is only obscurely four-ridged and is sagittate-reniform in outline. This inequality though very evident in *Anisoptera*, is yet greater in some other genera of the order, e.g., *Dryobalanops*.

During germination the petiole of the cotyledons elongates only a little. Bränds and Gilg, in Engler's Pflanzenfamilien, III, 6, (1895) p. 242, from very imperfect knowledge stated that great elongation is a character of the order, an error due to familiarity with the genus *Dipterocarpus*, where it occurs, and want of knowledge of other genera.

In several if not all of the species of *Dipterocarpus*, the cotyledons do not function as green leaves in the nourishment of the seedling and are not drawn out of the capsule. But in *Anisoptera costata* as well as in other genera the seedlings are greatly injured, if the withdrawing is prevented, or if they do not reach the light: for instance if the capsules are buried under the surface of the ground, so that the cotyledons are imprisoned, the seedlings in *Anisoptera* either die or languish; while the seedlings of *Shorea*, of several species at least, under the same circumstances die.

The cotyledons when they have been freed, and as the hypocotyl completes its straightening, part and come to stand more or less horizontally (fig. 6). Then from between them, the shoot pushes out and bears four leaves in a whorl. These leaves are to be seen in figure 3 with their faces folded together. The fifth leaf and all

which follow are solitary. The four leaves of the whorl were fully developed in September, *i.e.* at three months and the fifth leaf generally in December or January, *i.e.* at six months.

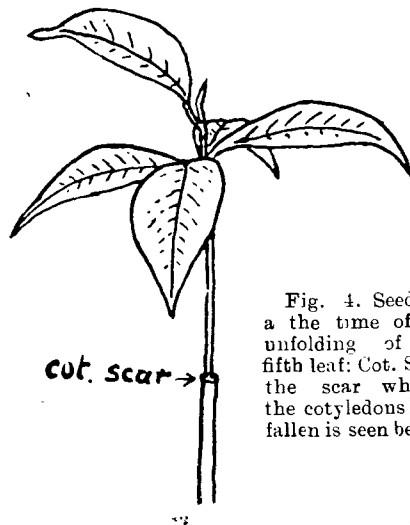


Fig. 4. Seedling
at the time of the
unfolding of the
fifth leaf; Cot. Scar,
the scar whence
the cotyledons have
fallen is seen below.

It is of particular interest that among the four leaves, in equality is found, that two are commonly larger than the others,—two which are not opposite, but contiguous, being those over the lesser cotyledon (fig. 6). The inequality is already obvious before the leaf-blades have expanded, and persists through life (figs. 7, and 8); but is sometimes very slight (figs. 9 and 10).

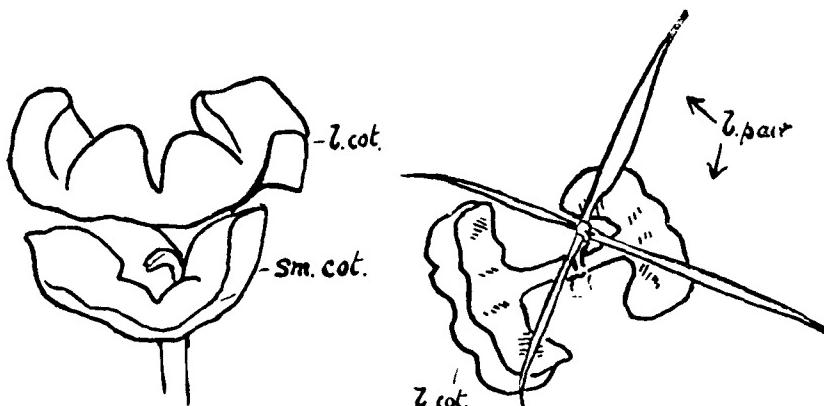


Fig. 5. The seedling as the cotyledons separate, seen obliquely from above.
l. cot., larger cotyledon; *sm. cot.*, lesser cotyledon.

Fig. 6. Seedling as the leaves of the whorl separate, seen from above. *l. pair*, larger pair of leaves.

The inequality of the cotyledons is apparently connected with the way in which they are packed in the seed. A compromise has been made in them there between fitness for the storage of food, and surface for assimilation later, resulting in extension beyond the diameter of the seed and in a rolling of the embryo on itself which places one cotyledon outside the other; and probably therefrom comes their inequality; but why the inequality should be repeated in the whorl which succeeds the cotyledons is not evident. *Shorea* have

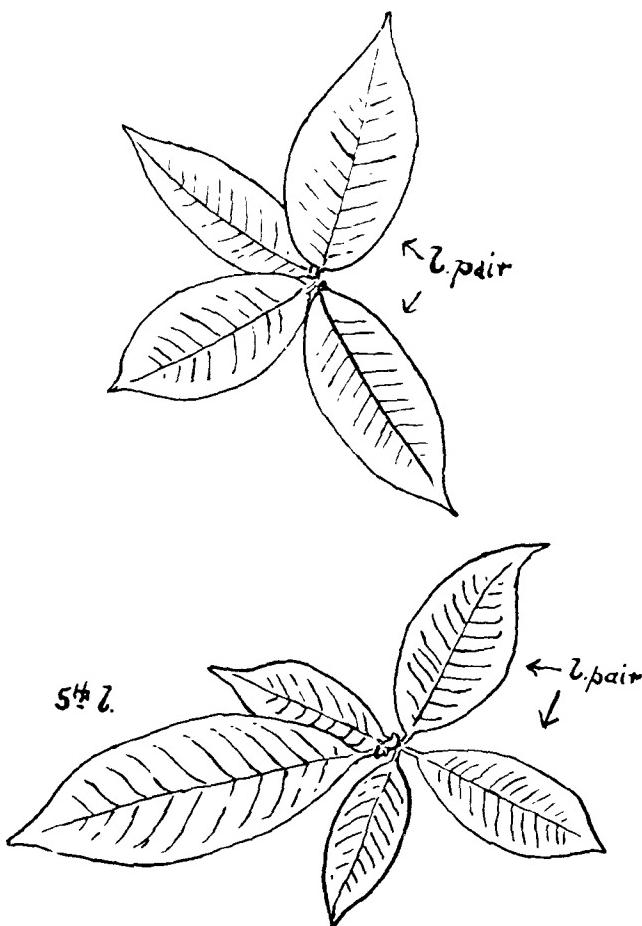
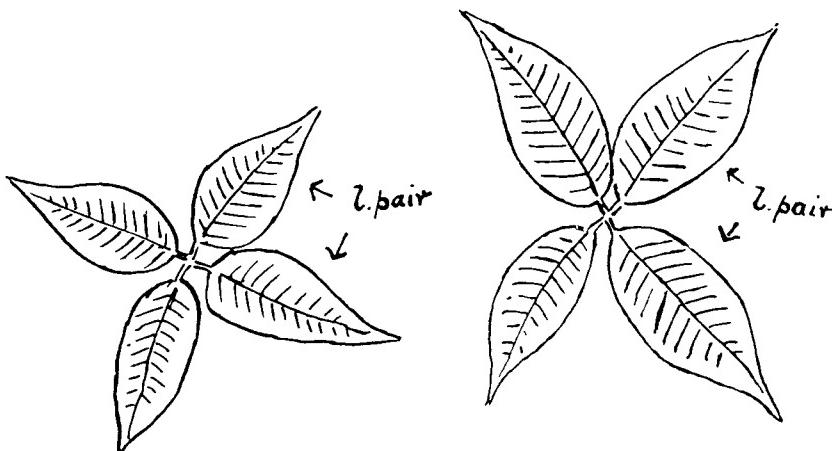


Fig. 7. above. The whorl of leaves expanded, showing the inequality: *l. pair*, the larger pair; and

Fig. 8. below. The whorl and the fifth leaf, seen from above.

more simple equal cotyledons and the first two leaves are equal. *Shorea* cotyledons are sagittately bilobed, and the first leaves are paired; but *Anisoptera* cotyledons are four ridged, and the first



Figs. 9 and 10. Two cases in which the leaves of the whorl differ from each other in very little.

leaves are in a whorl of four. In both genera with the next leaf, the alternate condition sets in which persists through life.

There is no important difference in the microscopic structure of the petiole of a leaf of the whorl and of the fifth leaf; both in section about the middle exhibit (see fig. 11) a ring of normal cortex enclosing a ring of sclerenchyma within which is phloem and xylem, and an included bundle with the xylem towards the face of the leaf as drawn. Associated with the largest xylem vessels are resin ducts to the number of five. Close under the blade,

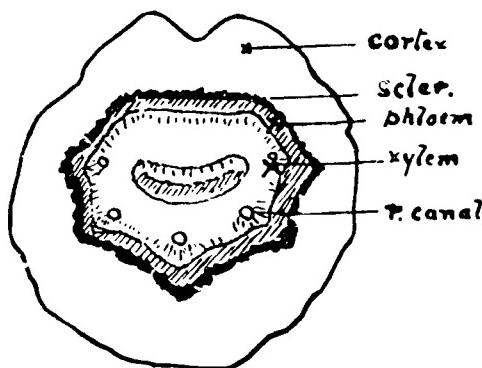


Fig. 11 Petiole in transverse section.
Scler., sclerenchyma; and r. Canal, resin canal.

through that part of the petiole which is a pulvinus, the sclerenchyma is wanting, while the ring of bundles is a little irregular and the cortex is thicker. Such changes are of course connected with the mobility required of the pulvinus; they take place in the petioles of the whorl in the same way as in the fifth leaf. And there is nothing further peculiar about these whorled leaves beyond the circumstances of their association and their inequality.

Compared with the adult leaves, they are of course much smaller, up to 8.2 cm. long by 4.1 cm. wide, and the vascular elements in the petiole, etc., in the large leaves are altered by the increased number of groups of larger xylem vessels in the ring, and by the space within this ring being completely occupied by a complex of bundles with much sclerenchyma. At the pulvinus the sclerenchyma is interrupted, and the ring somewhat irregularly broken up. But beyond the pulvinus, in the midrib of the leaf, the included bundles form up into orderly lines in concentric semi-circles, which get less in numbers of their parts until near the tip of the leaf a condition is reached closely resembling the condition found in the petiole of the seedling leaves.

Brandis (in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. xxvi, 1895, p. 20) suggested sectioning the pulvinus for the study of generic characters; but the middle of the petiole promises more.



Some Rare Words.

**Kutaha ; nakas ; turap ; tēterapan ; kop ; biram ; gankeh ;
Seri Menanti.**

By R. O. WINSTEDT.

KUTAHA. In the *Hikayat Raja-raja Pasai* (No. 66, March, 1914, of this Journal) there occurs a word **كَتَاهٌ** several times (pp. 30, 35, 39, 41). Obviously from the contexts it is an interrogative particle. Mr. Mead romanized it wrongly *kētah*: it is found fully pointed in vowels—*kutaha*—in one of the 6 old Malay MSS. in the Cambridge University Library; vide p. 38 of Dr. Ph. S. van Ronkel's 'Account' of those MSS. in the "Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van N. I. 6e Vol. II." "Briefly" he observes, "after *apa*, *mana*, and *ada-kah*, this interrogative is seldom wanting," in those MSS. He suggests it may be compared with the Sundanese *kutan*.

NAKAS. On p. 31 of Mr. Mead's transliteration of the same work there occurs a word **نَكْسٌ** *mēng'nakān sangga nakas bēpēr-mata*. This word occurs also in a passage from the *Bustanu's-salatin* quoted by a Javanese scholar, Raden Dr. Hoesin Djajadiningrat on p. 570 of the "Tijdschrift van het Bataviaasch Genootschap, deel LVII, aft. 6." *Batu puteh di-ukir pōlhagai warna dan nakas dan sēlimpat dan tēmbosa dan mega arak-arakan*. Klinkert gives it as **نَاكِسٌ**. It is possibly a motive in art,—where figures face one another perhaps: and derived from the Arabic *naks*.

TURAP. In Perak painted wicker-work panelling for houses is called *tēpas bērturap*. In Achinese *turab* means *to do masonry*. *Turap* occurs several times in the aforesaid passage from the *Bustanu's-salatin*:—*di-sisi gunong itu kandang baginda dan dewal kandang itu di-turap dēngan batu puteh: sapohon nyiur gading bērgélar Sérbat Jinuri di-tambak dēngan batu bērturap dēngan kapur: jambangan batu bērturap*. In one passage a variant MS. gives *di-tērapī* for *di-turap*; and in the same context as the above sentences occurs *dan ada-lah dewal yang di-dalam itu bērtēterapan batu puteh*.

bēlazuardi pērbaatan orang bēnua Turki. There is also a *kēris tētērapan*, which Wilkinson translates 'a creese with a groove running up the blade'; but *kēris tērapang* means 'a creese with a sheath covered with metal,' and in Achinese *tērapan* is 'a metal envelope.' Wilkinson is certainly right in his explanation of *turap*, which must mean 'to dress, plaster, line.' His Dictionary says, "Covering; plastering; lining; giving a surface (of a different material) to anything, as a coat is lined or as a table is covered with green baize;"—I cannot state the authority for his instances. And perhaps *tēterapan* is connected with *turap*.

KOP the cupola of the howdah of an elephant; *Hikayat Marong Mahawangsa* Wilkinson. In Achinese *khob* means "to cover with a dome, a cupola." And the same passage from the Bustani's-salatin has *dan pintu-nya mēngadap ka-istana, dan pērbaatan pintu-nya itu hērkop; di atas kop itu batu di-pērbaat saperti biram bērkēlopak dan hērkēmunchakkān dari-pada sangga pēlinggam.*" *Kop* means any kind of 'dome, cupola.'

BIRAM. Wilkinson gives this word as meaning only 'elephant.' In the passage quoted under *kop*, it means 'a mythical snake with a head at both ends,'—a meaning it bears also in Achinese: a ring in the form of such a snake being called *unchién tumpa biram*. This meaning of the words explains *chinchin patah biram*, a Malay 'puzzle-ring'—vide p. 89 "Circumstances of Malay Life" by myself.

GANTEH. In the folk-tales of *Sēri Rama* and *Awang Sulong* occurs the lines

*Anjung perak, gēnatā ganti
Bēratap tila bērdinding kucha.*

For *ganti* we should read *ganteh*, which means, 'thick in the centre, of pillars; barrel-shaped; round.' On p. 46 of Mr. Wilkinson's *Sēri Mēnanti* occurs *kēban bungkal ganteh ia-itu bulat ujung tandok-nya, kadang-kadang jatoh bungkal-nya tētapi bērganti balek* (App. B. 5) and on p. 47 *Mungkal ganteh tiang langga kēchil di-atas di-barah.* These two quotations corroborate the meaning given, except that *kadang-kadang jatoh bungkal-nya tētapi bērganti balek* has been added by some Malay philologist, to whom the real meaning of *ganteh* was unknown.

SERI MENANTI. The name of the seat of H. H. the Yamtuan of Negri Sembilan is explained by Malays as a place where the early settlers found rice of the kind called *sēri* awaiting them. I would suggest that it is more probable it is a name reminiscent of *sēri mēnganti* (= *mēnanti*) the 'waiting-hall' in the palace of Javanese princes.

The Malay Rice Cycle.

BY R. O. WINSTEDT.

In Kedah there is a phrase *hərləmu kop* for the 'completion of a cycle of years.' It is pretty certain that *kop* is derived through the Siamese *kab* from the Pali *kappa*, which in turn is the Sanskrit *kalpa*. It is used by Hindus and Buddhists to express an aeon during which the physical universe is destroyed. In Malay, it is applied to a cycle of a few years, generally to the 12 year cycle of the rice *pawang*, the years of which are designated by animal names. The cycle is common to Siamese, Cambodians, Chinese and Japanese. But both the word *kop* and the Malay names for the animals are from the Siamese and not from the Cambodian. The Cambodian form is *kalba* = *kalpa*, and the Cambodian words for the animals are more remote from the Malay words, while the Siamese words are almost identical:—

Malay	Siamese	Cambodian
<i>chuat</i>	<i>chuot</i>	<i>chut</i>
<i>chalu</i>	<i>chalú</i>	<i>chhlou</i>
<i>kan</i>	<i>khán</i>	<i>khal</i>
<i>tau</i>	<i>tho</i>	<i>thoh</i>
<i>marong</i>	<i>marónq</i>	<i>roung</i>
<i>maseng</i>	<i>maséng</i>	<i>měsañ</i>
<i>mamia</i>	<i>mamiñ</i>	<i>momi</i>
<i>mameh</i>	<i>mamo</i>	<i>momê</i>
<i>wauk</i>	<i>wik</i>	<i>woc</i>
<i>raku</i>	<i>rakú</i>	<i>roká</i>
<i>char</i>	<i>cho</i>	<i>cha</i>
<i>kun</i>	<i>kun</i>	<i>kor</i>

The cycle is not known to the Mons.

This settles the problem discussed by Mr. Shaw on p. 7 of his paper on 'Rice Planting.' The linguistic evidence proves conclusively that the cycle was borrowed directly from the Siamese, who in turn may have borrowed from the Cambodians.

The Teaching of Malay in Europe.

BY R. O. WINSTEDT.

It is commonly held that the best place to learn an Oriental language is in the country where it is spoken. To that facile contention Sir Charles Lyall gave an admirably considered answer in a memorandum addressed to the committee appointed in 1907 to consider the organisation of oriental studies in London. "In the first place, it is not the view which has dictated the establishment of the flourishing schools established by our commercial rivals in Germany and France. These nations have been quick to perceive the advantages of providing, in their own country, centres where persons intending to make a career for themselves in Asia may prepare themselves for their task; and, so far as Germany is concerned, it is generally admitted that they have been strikingly successful. In trade, it is found that German agents, owing to their knowledge of the languages and the habits and customs of the East gained at home, are liable to outstrip their English competitors even in our own dominions. The amount of trade which is carried on between India and the nations of continental Europe is immense and growing; and in this expansion it is scarcely open to doubt that the Germans owe much of their advantage to the training which they receive in Oriental methods in their own country. Secondly, much time is lost by persons, who defer until they land in the East the commencement of the study of Oriental subjects. Europeans require, in order to overcome the initial difficulties presented by Oriental languages, the guidance and assistance of Europeans who have already encountered and surmounted those difficulties. The genius of Oriental speech is so different from that of European languages that a student, if left to his unassisted efforts, is likely to waste both time and labour in approaching his task. Moreover, so far as my experience goes, the art of teaching is little understood in the East. The ordinary *munshi* of India, at any rate, does not understand how his pupil's intelligence should be directed or stimulated, on what points stress should be laid, how differences of idiom between the two languages should be explained and other like matters which make the difference between good teaching and bad." And then Sir Charles Lyall goes on to lay stress upon the personal influence of a European teacher as compared with a *munshi*; and again, on the value of European libraries with their stores of comparative literature. Every one of his points is corroborated by our experience in the Malay Peninsula.

Before the same committee the late Lord Cromer expressed the view that almost as important as instruction in language is instruction in "Oriental history, in religion, in all the social customs and the things that cluster round religion."

The result of the recommendations of the committee was the establishment of the School of Oriental Studies at Finsbury Circus, which was opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor in February (1915). On the faculty is a Lecturer in Malay, and Mr. C. O. Blagden, late of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, has been appointed first Lecturer.

The Report of the Committee has been published as an official blue-book and affords very profitable reading to all interested in Oriental languages. Sir Frank Swettenham is quoted as favouring preliminary training in England for six months or a year for cadets in our civil service. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, also gave evidence, especially on the study of Chinese. Mr. Addis, joint manager of the Hongkong and Shangkai Bank gave evidence of the value of Chinese in commercial circles and the rarity of the self-denial required to master the drudgery of learning it in men once launched on business careers abroad. Mr. Ray writes a memorandum on the study of Melanesian languages.

The Report gives brief accounts of the instruction provided in Malay at Paris and Leiden.

Mr. Blagden has published the curriculum at Paris in Journal 50 of September 1908, and I have nothing to add to his account, except that the *Pancha-Tandaran* and *Ch'ertia J'enaka* are now text-books, for pupils in their first year and that 'Papers on Malay Subjects,' Skeat's 'Magic,' Wilkinson's 'Dictionary' and my own 'Malay Grammar' are books consulted. In 1906-1907 there were 24 regular students of Malay at the École Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes.

At Leiden are taught (*a*) a general knowledge of the Indonesian languages, (*b*) Malay, (*c*) Javanese, (*d*) Old Javanese, (*e*) Sundanese, (*f*) Madurese, (*g*) Minangkabau (*h*) Batak. Synoptical lessons are given in history, religion, geography and ethnography, especially for students destined for the Dutch colonial civil service. The courses in Malay are designed for

- (i) candidates for the administrative civil service of the Dutch East Indies
- (ii) doctors of law who desire to become magistrates in the Dutch East Indies
- (iii) candidates for the degree of Doctor of Languages and Literatures of the East Indian Archipelago.

For students in groups (i) and (ii) a practical knowledge of Malay is the aim of the course; for students in (iii) a more profound comparative study of Malay and the general linguistics of the Indian Archipelago.

The School of Oriental Studies in London is designed "to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion and Customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession." Special inter-collegiate arrangements with the London School of Economics will be made for instruction in the sociology and anthropology of the less civilized races. Inter-collegiate arrangements will also be made for instruction in phonetics, and modern phonetic methods will be used to facilitate the acquirement of correct pronunciation.

It is to be hoped that large local commercial firms and estates will recognise the value of preliminary instruction in Malay for young men embarking on careers in the Malay Peninsula; a value fully recognised by prominent business men acquainted with colonial needs. Cadets, too, might well spend the few months they pass in England between their selection for the service and their departure for the East in attending the School. For such students elementary practical teaching is provided. I had the pleasure of reading Mr. Blagden's opening lecture and can attest its illuminating simplicity. But, it is hoped that an advanced course also may be wanted. The library, the comparative method of teaching, the lectures on Arabic and Sanskrit at the same School would all be profitable to any man, on leave in London, who might desire to perfect his knowledge of Malay linguistics, literature and history. Sanskrit and Pali and India must always be to us what Malay and Javanese and the Dutch Indies are to Holland; but it is high time that some of us at least should get to know the best that is written about things Malayan, to recognise that there is a best, a standard of scholarship, in Malay studies. For those, who have that ambition, I can say confidently that a course of the lectures provided will dispel the hallowed notion that the highest authority on Malay matters is a *kampong* elder.





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